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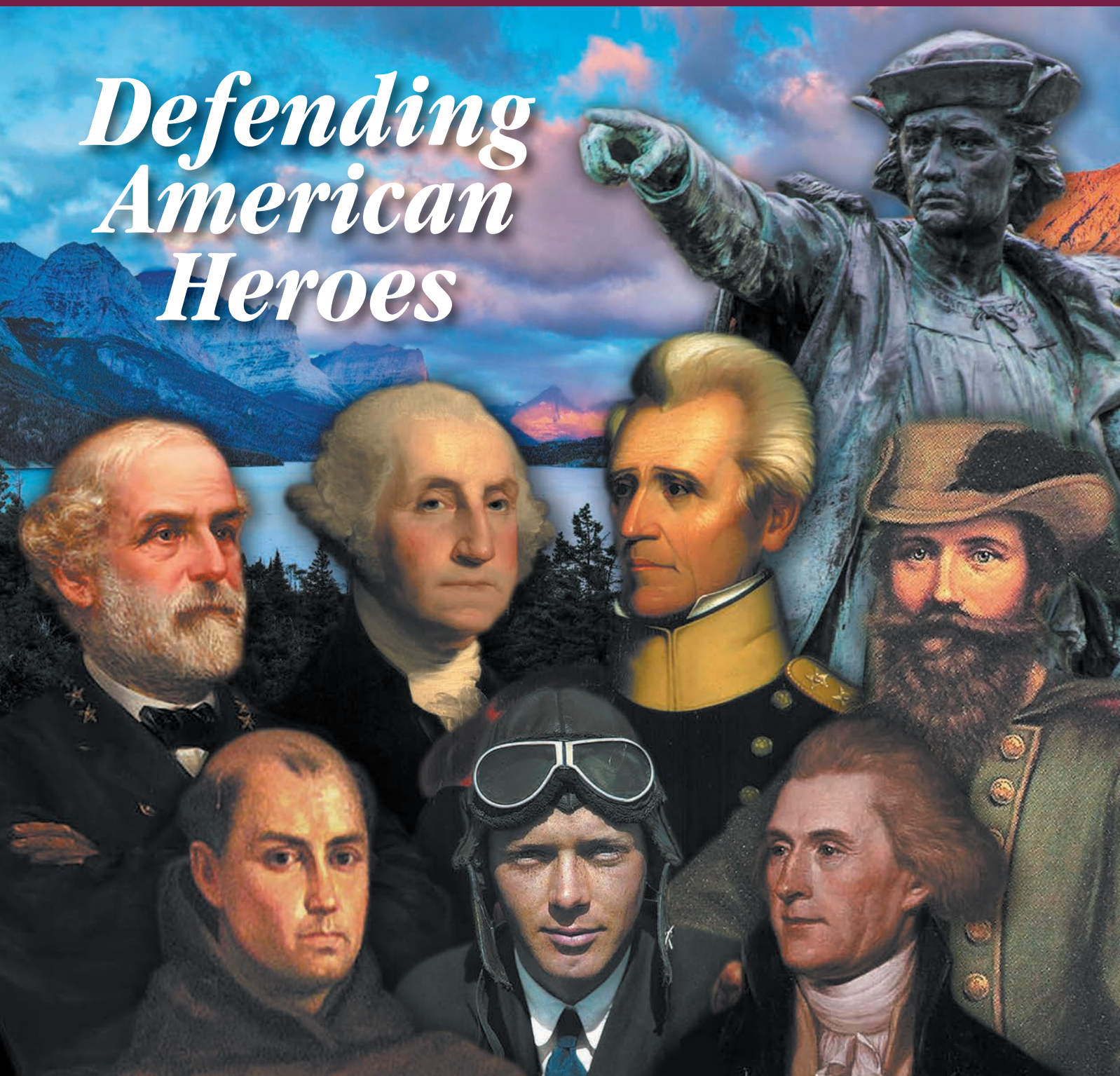
THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

VOLUME XXVI NUMBER 5 • SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER 2020 • WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM



AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE ABOUT THIS ISSUE OF TBR

Why Defend American Heroes?

Four of the most dangerous words in the English language when strung together in this order are: "It can't happen here." In 1958, in the midst of what leftists carefully dubbed "the Red Scare," author W. Cleon Skousen published *The Naked Communist: Exposing Communism and Restoring Freedom*. Since then, the book has sold nearly 2 million copies. According to the author, the book made its way into the libraries of the CIA, FBI and the White House.

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Defending American Heroes

In the book, Skousen laid out the entire sordid history of Communism and Bolshevism. Of great pertinence now, Skousen listed the 45 goals of Communism. According to the 2017 edition, shockingly, 44 of the 45 goals have been achieved in modern-day America. They prove that "*It is happening here right now*."

What are some of these goals?

• Capture one or both of the political parties in the U.S.

• Use technical decisions of the courts to weaken basic American institutions by claiming they violate civil rights.

• Get control of the schools. Use them as transmission belts for socialism and current Communist propaganda. Soften the curriculum. Get control of teachers' associations. Put the party line in textbooks.

• Gain control of all student newspapers.

• Use student riots to foment public protests against programs or organizations which are under Communist attack.

• Infiltrate the press. Get control of book-review assignments, editorial writing and policymaking positions.

• Gain control of key positions in radio, TV and film.

• Discredit American culture by degrading all forms of artistic expression. (An American Communist cell was told to "eliminate all good sculptures from parks and buildings and to substitute shapeless, awkward and meaningless forms.")

• Eliminate all laws governing obscenity by calling them "censorship" and a violation of "free speech and free press."

• Present gender confusion as "normal, natural and healthy."

• Infiltrate the churches and replace Western religion with "social" religion. Discredit the Bible and Christianity.

• Eliminate prayer or any form of religious expression in the schools on the ground that it violates the principle of "separation of church and state."

• Discredit the U.S. Constitution by calling it inadequate, old-fashioned, out of step with modern needs and a hindrance to positive social change.

• Discredit the American Founding Fathers. Present them as selfish aristocrats who had no concern for the "common man" [i.e., were racists and slaveholders].

• Belittle all forms of American culture and discourage the teaching of American history on the ground that it was only a "minor part of the big picture."

• Support any socialist movement to give centralized control over any part of the culture—education, social agencies, welfare programs, mental health clinics.

• Infiltrate and gain control of big business.

• Transfer some of the powers of arrest from the police to social agencies. Treat all behavioral problems as psychiatric disorders only doctors can treat.

• Discredit and destroy the family.

• Emphasize the need to raise children away from the negative influence of parents. Attribute "prejudices" to the suppressive influence of parents.

• Teach that violence and insurrection are legitimate aspects of the U.S. tradition; that students and special-interest groups should rise up and use "united force" to solve social and political problems.

Read those carefully and then think about what is going on in America today. All of these are being supported by Democratic Party politicians, and are not being condemned strongly enough by the majority of GOP politicians who are too weak and scared to speak out.

Now you know why: our Founding Fathers and the Constitution are being attacked, statues ripped down, violent Marxist and anarchist groups hailed instead of castigated, Black Lives Matter graffiti is referred to as "art," churches are being forced to close their doors, public schools teach the idiocy they do, teachers' unions are demanding adoption of Marxist tenets before returning to work, police departments are being dismantled and American culture is being denigrated.

You also know how: masses of Whites have been brainwashed, the family unit has been targeted in Black communities, the leftist media has become so Bolshevized, rioting and looting are "accepted forms of social protest," and on and on.

This issue of TBR is a partial antidote to the miasma of the Neo-Bolshevism rotting our nation. The true history contained within is a breath of fresh air designed to teach people of all ages, races and creeds that America does not need reformation; that White people are not the enemy; that our past is a glorious one, not one to be despised and discarded.

Purchase extra copies of this issue to give to as many young people, libraries, politicians, decisionmakers and church leaders as possible. Let them see some authentic history that has not been infected with the cancer of political correctness. They need to know America is not in need of "reformation" or "transformation," but our admiration and love.

Prices are: 1-25 copies $15 each; 26-50 copies $14 each. 51-75 copies $13 each. 76 or more copies $12 each. Add S&H in the U.S. For orders up to $25 add $5. From $25.01 to $50 add $10. From $50.01 to 100 add $15. For more than 75 copies, or for S&H to foreign destinations, call 202-544-5977, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Send orders using the form on page 144 inside and return to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Make our voices heard!

THE PERFECT ANTIDOTE FOR THE INSANE EVENTS WE HAVE RECENTLY WITNESSED!

Are You Sick of Liberals, Race Hustlers and the Fake News Media Calling You a RACIST Just Because You Oppose the Deranged Left's Neo-Bolshevik Policies?

After you read *Racism, Schmacism*, you'll never again fear being called "the R word" by liberals!

When liberals and race hustlers use the word "racist," it doesn't have the meaning it used to have—someone filled with hate and animosity for other races.

No, when race hustlers and deranged leftists use the word "racist," they simply mean "conservative White person."

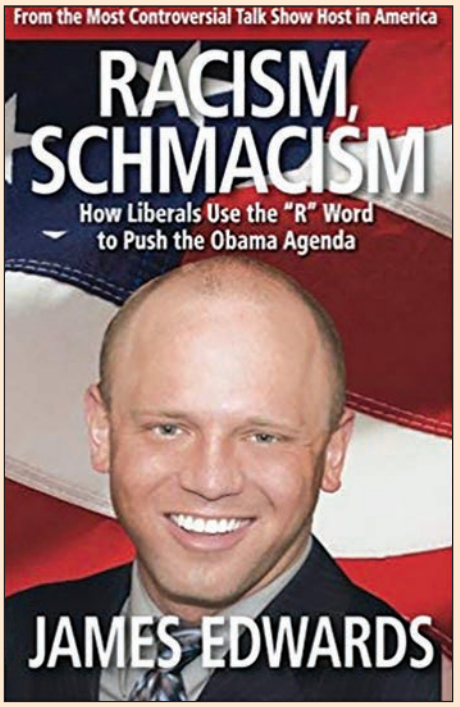
Until you get this, you will never understand politics and what is happening in modern-day America!

In *Racism, Schmacism: How Liberals Use the "R" Word to Push the Obama Agenda*—a timely and much needed book—activist, author and radio show host James Edwards exposes how radical leftists, the fake news media and race hustlers use the word "racist" to neutralize any effective conservative opposition to the neo-Bolshevik policies of the new left, inspired by former President Barack Obama. (*Yes, he's still a major player in U.S. politics!*) Edwards pulls no punches as he convincingly demonstrates exactly how the left employs this tactic, and shows how *conservatives roll over and play dead* nearly every time!

Most conservatives think the way to defend against the charge of "racism" is to loudly and incessantly insist that they're NOT racists, and that their church is integrated, they have lots of "minority" friends, etc., and to pack their podium with token Black and Hispanic conservatives to "prove" how non-racist they are.

Wrong answer, folks!

As Edwards devastatingly proves, this response plays right into the hand of the liberals, and gets conservatives nowhere. Conservatives are handcuffed and handicapped because they haven't yet grasped that the word "racist" has been weaponized beyond all rational belief.


From the Most Controversial Talk Show Host in America
RACISM, SCHMACISM
How Liberals Use the "R" Word to Push the Obama Agenda
JAMES EDWARDS

Using nothing but facts—and the words of liberals themselves—Edwards makes it crystal clear that no matter what conservative White people say or do, they're "racist"—and always will be—in the eyes of people like Al Sharpton, Jesse Jackson, Elizabeth Warren, Rachel Maddow, etc. etc. *ad nauseam*. Until White folks realize this—and stop worrying about being called racist—the conservative movement is going to wither and die.

Racism, Schmacism is a breath of fresh air in today's politically correct environment because, unlike many conservative bestsellers, it doesn't pass off watered down liberalism as conservatism out of fear of tackling the explosive issues of race and racism talked about day and night by the biggest race-baiters of them all—the corporate-controlled fake news media.

But more than that, this book is also a prescription—the cure for a disease which has the conservative movement on its deathbed. *Read this timely (and often hilarious) book today.* You will be glad you did. This book is so important, we suggest you order multiple copies to hand out to your brainwashed friends and guilt-ridden grandchildren.

ORDER TODAY: Softcover, 170 pages of guilt-lifting information. $20 ppd. in the U.S. Send $30 ppd. in the U.S. for an autographed copy. Bulk prices of 10 or more copies are available. Send check or money order to:

The Political Cesspool
c/o James Edwards
P.O. Box 34336
Bartlett, TN 38184

Email / questions:
media@thepoliticalcesspool.org

James Edwards is the creator of *The Political Cesspool Radio Program*. When not interviewing newsmakers, James is no stranger to making news himself, having appeared as a commentator numerous times on CNN and other national television networks. Over the course of the past 16 years, his groundbreaking work on the radio has also been the subject of articles in hundreds of newspaper and magazine publications around the world. James has been listed as one of America's "Top 20 Right-Wing Media Fixtures" and was attacked by Hillary Clinton as being an "extremist" who would shape our country if given the chance. He has previously served as a contributor for AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper and resides in Dixie with his wife and two children.

JESSE JAMES & THE LOST TEMPLAR TREASURE

Secret Diaries, Coded Maps & the Knights of the Golden Circle

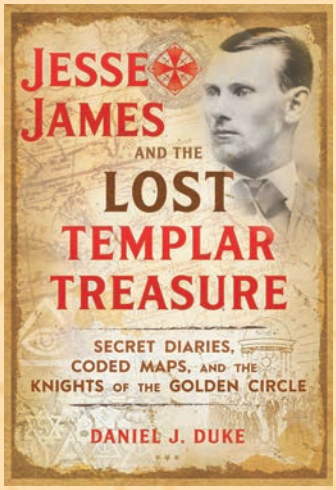
Here is an amazing investigation into the lost treasures of Jesse James and the Knights of the Golden Circle and their connections to the Templars, Rosicrucians and the Founding Fathers.

• Explains how Jesse James used techniques involving sacred geometry, gematria and esoteric symbols to hide his treasures and encode maps.

• Provides instructions for using the encoding template employed by Jesse and the Freemasons to hide and recover treasure and sacred relics.

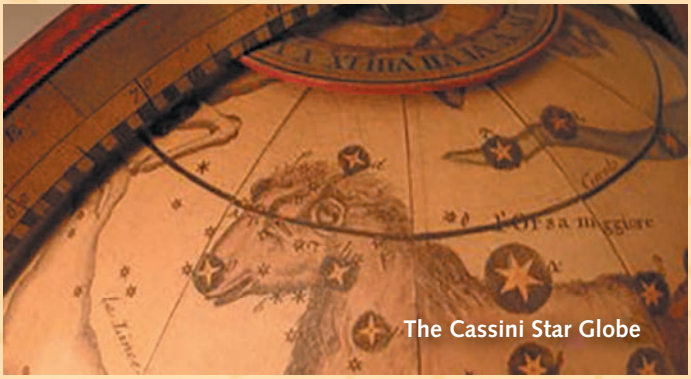
• Shows how the encoding template confirms the existence of treasures on Oak Island and Victorio Peak and can be traced to a 16th-century book containing a secret map of the New World and the "Hooked X" of the Knights Templar.

Jesse left behind secret diaries and coded treasure maps. Working to decrypt these maps, Daniel J. Duke—the great-great-grandson of Jesse James—reveals hidden treasures yet to be recovered as well as connections between the infamous train robber and Freemasonry, the Knights Templar, the Founding Fathers and even some ancient mysticism.



The author explains how Jesse faked his death and lived out his final years under the name James L. Courtney. He uncovers Jesse's affiliation with the Knights of the Golden Circle (KGC), a secret society that buried Confederate gold across the United States, and shows how the hidden treasures coded into Jesse's maps were not affiliated with the KGC but with the Freemasons, the Knights Templar and the treasure of the Temple Mount. Using sacred geometry, gematria and the Kabbalistic Tree of Life symbol, the author explains the encoded map technique used by at least one secret society to hide and later recover treasures, an esoteric template known as the "Veil." He shows how the Veil template confirms the locations of Jesse's recovered treasures in Texas as well as other suspected treasure locations, such as the Oak Island Money Pit and Victorio Peak in New Mexico.

"Et in Arcadia ego" by Nicolas Poussin


The Cassini Star Globe

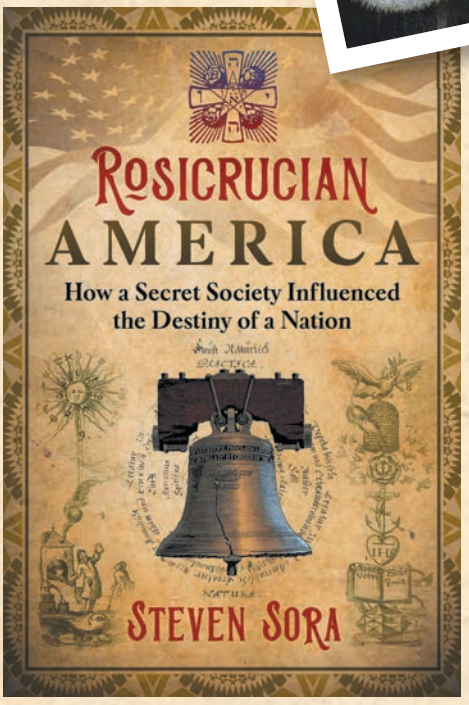
Tracing knowledge of the Veil template back through the centuries, the author reveals the Veil hidden on the cover of a 16th-century book that contains a secret map of the New World and the "Hooked X" symbol of the Knights Templar. He shows how the template was used not only to hide treasures but also sacred knowledge and relics, such as within the Bruton Vault, which originally contained secrets tied to Francis Bacon, the Rosicrucians and the founding of the United States. Applying the Veil template alongside the esoteric secrets of Poussin's famous painting *Et in Arcadia ego* and Cassini's Celestial Globe, Duke shows how the template reveals other Templar and Freemason treasure sites scattered throughout America and around the world.

Softcover, 160 pages, #868, *$17* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

Rosicrucian America

How a Secret Society Influenced the Destiny of a Nation

Rosicrucian America is a provocative book that gives you another side of American history plus an in-depth history of Rosicrucianism, its key members and their roles in the formation and settling of America. The book explores Sir Francis Bacon and Dr. John Dee's deep influence on England's colonization of America as well as the Rosicrucian influence on the Founding Fathers and on cities such as Philadelphia and Williamsburg. It also explains how Bacon was the author of many anonymous Rosicrucian texts and how he envisioned America as the "New Atlantis" and reveals the connections of the Order of the Rosy Cross to the Knights of the Golden Circle and to the Georgia Guidestones



Dr. John Dee and his polymath protégé Sir Francis Bacon were the most influential men in the court of Queen Elizabeth I, part of an elite group that controlled events from the shadows all across Europe. Steven Sora reveals that, not only were they key members of the Rosicrucians, they were the driving force behind England's colonization of the New World and the eventual establishment of the U.S.

From Avalon in Newfoundland to New England to Pennsylvania and Virginia, Sora shows how Bacon and Dee's Rosicrucian impact is felt throughout North America. He details Bacon's possible authorship of the anonymous Rosicrucian texts of the early 1600s, his connections with Sir Walter Raleigh's School of Night, and the origins of Rosicrucianism in Bacon's Order of the Helmet. He explains how Bacon envisioned America as the New Atlantis, a utopia where liberty and freedom of learning prevailed—a key tenet of the "Invisible College" of the Rosicrucian Order—and how Dee convinced the Queen that England had rightful claims in the New World by drawing on legends of both King Arthur and Welsh Prince Madoc voyaging West to America.

Sora looks at Rosicrucian influences on the Founding Fathers and the earliest settlers of America, such as Washington, Franklin and William Penn of Pennsylvania, on the American Revolution, and on American colonies, such as the Williamsburg colony. He details how Penn invited Rosicrucians to Philadelphia and how the city's layout follows esoteric principles, including a direct reference to Bacon's New Atlantis. Moving into the 1800s and beyond, he reveals how a handful of Rosicrucians served as the Inner Sanctum of the Knights of the Golden Circle and how Rosicrucians are behind the Georgia Guidestones, the carved granite monoliths with messages in ancient languages that speak of ideal population numbers.

Providing a thorough and expansive view of Rosicrucianism, its occult origins, and its deep imprint on America, Sora shows how this secret society still continues to exert invisible influence on the modern world.

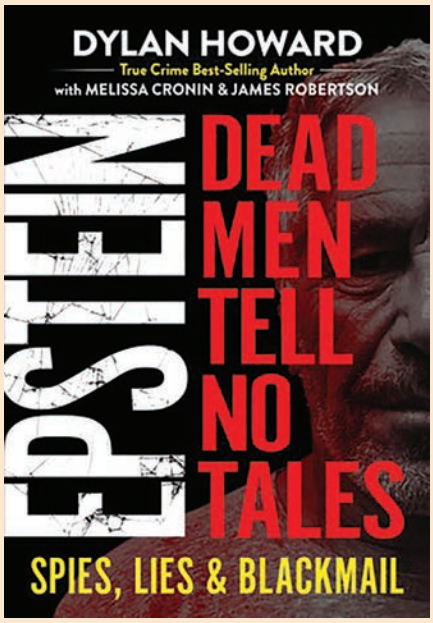
Softcover, 294 pages, #870, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. You may also visit www.BarnesReview.com.

A story ripped straight from today's headlines . . .

EPSTEIN

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES

This is—for the first time—the full and unedited story behind the sick life and mysterious death of Jeffrey Epstein that is being called one of the most significant scandals in American history. He was the billionaire financier and close confidant of presidents, prime ministers, movie stars and British royalty; the mysterious self-made man who rose from blue-collar Brooklyn to the heights of luxury. But while he was flying around the world on his private jet and hosting lavish parties at his private island in the Caribbean, he was also secretly masterminding an international child sex ring—one that may have involved the richest and most influential men in the world. The conspiracy of corruption was an open secret for decades. And then, it all came crashing down.



After his arrest on sex-trafficking charges, it seemed Epstein's darkest secrets would finally see the light. But hopes for true justice were shattered when he was found dead in his cell at the Metropolitan Correctional Center, New York. The verdict: suicide. The timing: convenient, to say the least. Now, *Epstein: Dead Men Tell No Tales* by Dylan Howard, Melissa Cronin and James Robertson delivers bombshell new revelations, uncovers how Epstein abused hundreds of underage girls at his mansions in Palm Beach and Manhattan … all while entertaining the world's most powerful men—including powerful politicians, princes—and even U.S. presidents.

- How much was known about his perversions, and did they take part?
- How might they have helped him to continue his abuse—and to escape justice for it?
- What responsibility might they have for his sudden, shocking death?
- And is there a shocking global spy and blackmail story at the heart of the scandal?

The answers to these questions and more are explored in *Epstein: Dead Men Tell No Tales*, with groundbreaking new reporting, never-before-seen court files and interviews with new witnesses and confidants.

Combining the very best investigative reporting from three highly respected investigative journalists—who have been covering the case for close to a decade—this book has already sent shockwaves through the highest levels of the establishment.

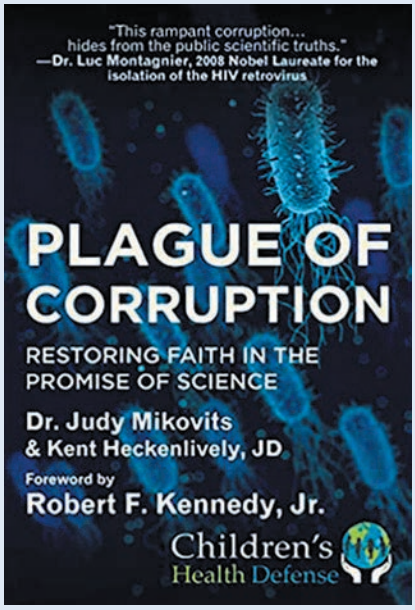
Softcover, 232 pages, #859, ***$23*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for S&H.) Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Order online at www.BarnesReview.com.

Meet the woman who has exposed Dr. Anthony Fauci as a self-serving fraud. Fauci himself has admitted lying about the use of masks to prevent the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus—allegedly for your own good! Now here is the book that is taking America by storm and has hit the bestseller lists for *The New York Times* and *USA Today* . . .

PLAGUE OF CORRUPTION

Restoring Faith in the Promise of Science

By Dr. Judy Mikovits and Kent Heckenlively, J.D.
With a foreword by Robert F. Kennedy Jr.


"This rampant corruption...
hides from the public scientific truths."
—Dr. Luc Montagnier, 2008 Nobel Laureate for the isolation of the HIV retrovirus
PLAGUE OF CORRUPTION
RESTORING FAITH IN THE PROMISE OF SCIENCE
Dr. Judy Mikovits
& Kent Heckenlively, JD
Foreword by
Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.
Children's Health Defense

Dr. Judy Mikovits is a brilliant researcher shaking up the old boys' club of science with her groundbreaking discoveries. And like many women who have trespassed into the world of men, she uncovered decades-old secrets that many would prefer to stay buried.

Dr. Judy Mikovits

From her doctoral thesis, which changed the treatment of HIV-AIDS, saving the lives of millions, including basketball great Magic Johnson, to her spectacular discovery of a new family of human retroviruses, and her latest research which points to a new golden age of health, Dr. Mikovits has always been on the leading edge of science—and paid a heavy price for bucking their medical-pharmaceutical-vaccine rackets.

With the brilliant wit one might expect if Erin Brockovich had a doctorate in molecular biology, Dr. Mikovits has seen the best and worst of science. When she was part of the research community that turned HIV-AIDS from a fatal disease into a manageable one, she saw science at its best. But when her investigations questioned whether the use of animal tissue in medical research was unleashing devastating plagues of chronic diseases, such as autism and chronic fatigue syndrome, she saw science at its worst. If her suspicions are correct, we are looking at a complete realignment of scientific practices, including how we study and treat human disease. In short, have we been including deadly diseases in the vaccines we have been using for generations?

Recounting her nearly four decades in science, including her collaboration of more than 35 years with Dr. Frank Ruscetti, one of the founders of the field of human retrovirology, this is a behind-the-scenes look at the issues and egos which will determine the future health of humanity.

Can we trust the medical professionals about the Covid-19 pandemic? Do they really care about us or do they care more about protecting their reputations and profit streams? Dr. Mikovits will have you thinking twice about these health "experts" and whether or not we can trust them ever again!

Hardback, 272 pages, #867, *$28* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. (Outside the U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for S&H.) Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. See www.BarnesReview.com.

Mini-Reviews

"Anthony Fauci, Bill Gates and Big Pharma don't want you to read this book. Get *Plague of Corruption* now and learn the truth about public health industrial complex's decades of research fraud and vaccine cover-ups."

—Michelle Malkin, bestselling author and political commentator

"This book is a jaw-dropping excursion through the lies of Big Money, Big Government and Big Pharma. God bless Dr. Mikovits for her courage in sharing this story!"

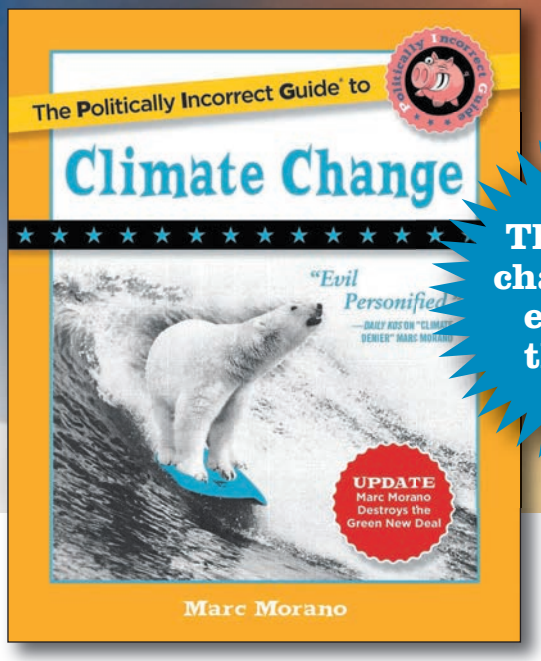
—Max Swafford, author and educator

"*Plague of Corruption* is a once-in-a-generation eye-opener that is likely to have a profound impact on how Americans view their country's public health and scientific establishment."

— Preston Flemming, author

"What this book teaches you more than anything else is that science is a dangerous game. The notion that science is precise and unambiguous is wrong. When there is doubt, there is the potential for powerful interested parties to make life miserable for a scientist with integrity. Throughout the book, intrigue is seamlessly intertwined with fascinating revelations about the still poorly understood science behind the potential role of retroviruses in mysterious debilitating diseases like chronic fatigue syndrome and autism."

—Dr. Stephanie Seneff, Senior Research Scientist, MIT



The climate change scare ends with this book!

The Politically Incorrect Guide to Climate Change

Updated to include a new section on the Green New Deal!

Less freedom, more regulation, higher costs: Make no mistake: Those are the surefire consequences of the modern global warming campaign waged by political and cultural elites, who have long ago abandoned fact-based science for dramatic fellmongering in order to push increased central planning.

The Politically Incorrect Guide to Climate Change by Marc Morano gives a voice—backed by statistics, real-life stories and incontrovertible evidence—to the millions of "deplorable" Americans skeptical about the multibillion-dollar "climate change" complex, whose claims have time and time again been proven wrong.

We think we know all about "climate change," but did you know:

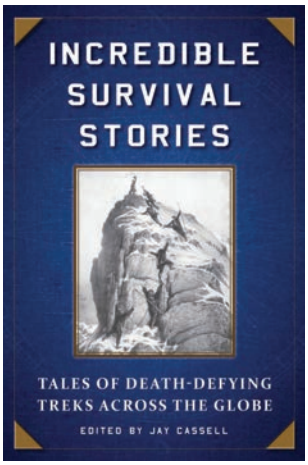
- The world is spending $1 billion per day to prevent global warming.
- A UN scientist has said that the oft-quoted "97% consensus" on global warming was pulled from thin air.
- Climate policies are crushing the world's poor.
- The Paris Climate Accord would theoretically postpone "global warming" by four years—and cost $100 trillion.
- Climate change has been blamed for prostitution, barroom brawls and airplane turbulence.
- Climate change activists say we should protect our kids—by not having them!

Meanwhile . . .

- Recent "hottest year" claims are based on statistically meaningless year-to-year differences.
- Major hurricane landfalls in the United States have declined over the last 140 years.
- F3 or larger tornadoes have been in decline since the 1970s.
- Antarctica is actually gaining ice.
- Carbon dioxide levels today are 10 times lower than in some past ice ages.
- Much, much more in an enjoyable illustrated format packed with REAL science, not elite propaganda.

The Politically Incorrect Guide to Climate Change, softcover, 200 pages, updated 2018, #856, *$24* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET

Incredible Survival Stories: Tales of Death-Defying Treks Across the Globe

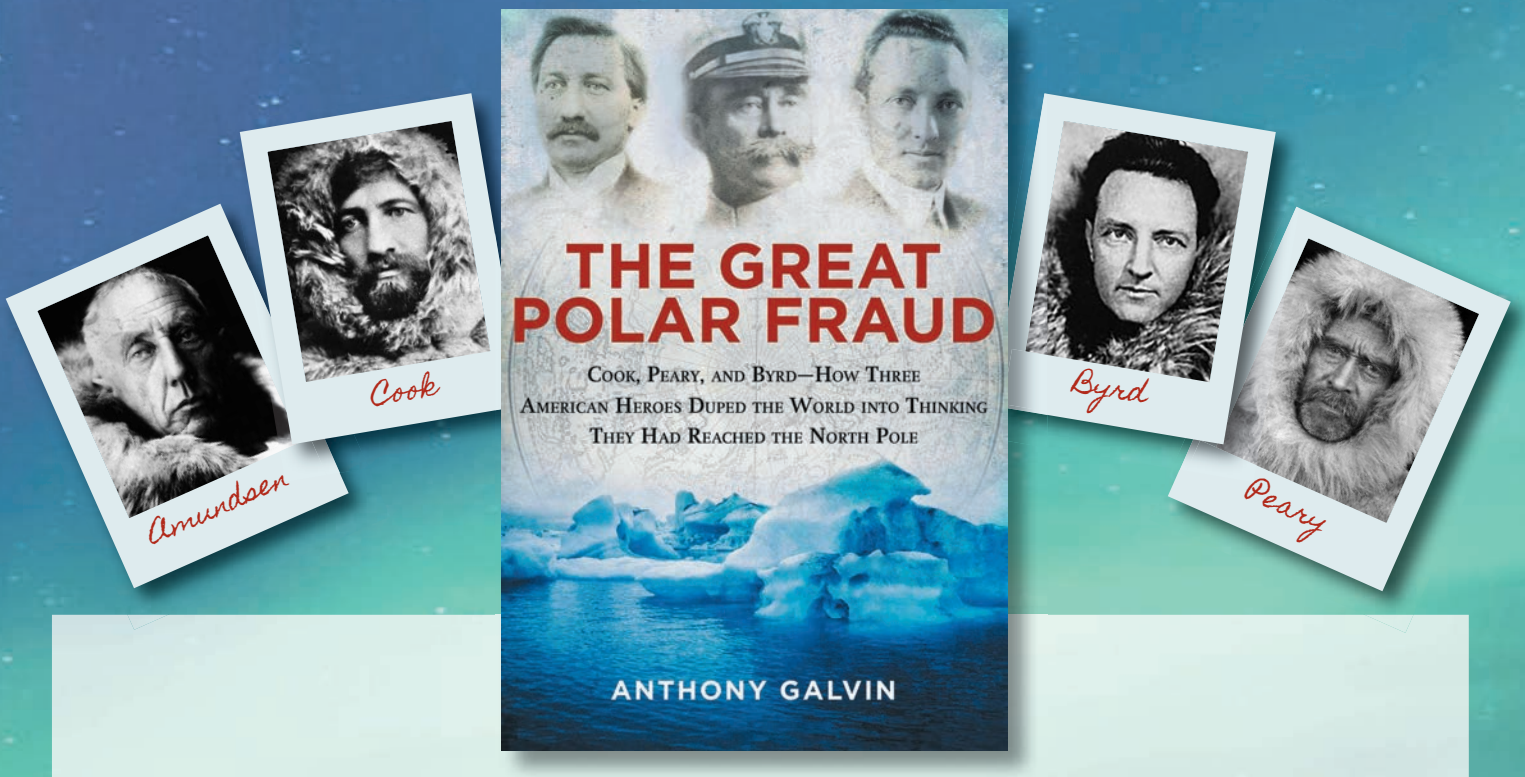


By Jay Cassell and Veronica Alvarado. Scale the world's highest peaks, plunge to the depths of the ocean, wade through the dense jungles of the Amazon, and cross every terrain in between in *Incredible Survival Stories*. Featuring over a dozen firsthand accounts from celebrated explorers and adventurers, this collection includes some of the most perilous accounts of man versus nature ever to be penned. Prepare to be amazed, as within these pages you'll:

- Join Theodore Roosevelt's standoff with a ferocious African lion;
- Fight in the heat of battle with Gen. Ulysses S. Grant;
- Battle a sandstorm in the Gobi Desert with Sven Hedin;
- Discover uncharted American territory with Lewis and Clark;
- Follow Ernest Shackleton's perilous Antarctic voyage;
- Circumnavigate the globe with Sir Francis Drake; and
- Tag along on more than a dozen amazing adventures!

With more than three dozen photographs and illustrations that help bring these astounding tales to life, *Incredible Survival Stories* is a must-have for every armchair adventurer and aspiring explorer!

Softcover, 328 pages, #863, ***$18*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com.


Amundsen
Cook
THE GREAT POLAR FRAUD
Cook, Peary, and Byrd—How Three American Heroes Duped the World into Thinking They Had Reached the North Pole
ANTHONY GALVIN
Byrd
Peary

THE GREAT POLAR FRAUD

Cook, Peary and Byrd—How Three American Heroes Duped the World Into Thinking They Had Reached the North Pole

In 1910 Roald Amundsen set off from Oslo toward the North Pole but soon received word that two Americans—Frederick Cook and Robert Peary—each claimed to have reached the pole ahead of him. Devastated, Amundsen famously went south. For years Cook and Peary tried to convince the world of their claims. Finally the National Geographic Society endorsed Peary, and the matter seemed settled. In May 1926, an American airman, Richard Byrd, flew north in a three-engine plane, and returned with a log showing that he had flown exactly over the geographical North Pole, becoming the third man to reach that mythical spot. National Geographic again supported the claim without investigation.

However, it is now obvious that Peary claimed distances he could not possibly have achieved, and it is doubtful that Cook, who had a history of fraud, ever even got close to the pole. Byrd flew further north than anyone before, but he did not have the fuel to have made the journey he claimed—his log was falsified. Just three days after Byrd's flight, Amundsen reenters the story on an airship traveling across the pole from Svalbard to Alaska, unknowingly passing directly over the pole, becoming the true first man to reach it—just as he had been the first at the South Pole. *The Great Polar Fraud* explores the history of the three men who claimed the pole, their allegations, and the subsequent doubts of those claims, effectively rewriting the history of polar exploration and putting Amundsen center stage as the rightful conqueror of both poles. Hardback, 368 pages, #869, *$26* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. See also www.BarnesReview.com.

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THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

September/October 2020 ❖ Volume XXVI ❖ Number 5

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

DEFENDING AMERICAN HEROES

Much has changed since the last time we communicated, some of it bad and some of it good. In June, much-respected Revisionist historian Dr. Frederick Töben—a longtime member of TBR's Board of Contributing Editors—passed away in Australia. Frederick was an incredible asset to this magazine, forwarding tips on articles, advice and constant encouragement to us all. You always know a good friend: He does not wither and shrink when times get tough. Frederick was also a staunch ambassador for Revisionism, and preferred to serve time in jail on several occasions, rather than kow tow to the high priests of false history.

Then, in late July, we got some more sad news. Longtime TBR editor John Tiffany passed away at his home in West Virginia after a long and extremely difficult battle with Parkinson's. John was an integral part of TBR's efforts since nationalist publisher Willis Carto founded this magazine in 1994. I cannot even tell you the number of articles John submitted to TBR over the years, but it must have been in the hundreds. His careful eye perused every issue, and his breadth of knowledge on so many topics was astonishing. Very few people you will ever meet could converse lucidly on such a wide range of subject matter. Needless to say, he, too, will be greatly missed.

But John was never one to complain—even after several debilitating falls associated with his illness—and, despite failing health and energy, he was still able to contribute one final article, our lead piece on St. Fr. Junipero Serra. Fr. Serra has been a prime target of the rabid culture munchers marauding through American towns; dozens of his statues have been torn down. We have also included selections from Fr. Serra's diaries, which offer some insight into this amazing, generous Christian.

In life, though, we have three choices: give up, hold the line or move forward. Despite the sadness we feel at our losses, we must move forward. What you hold in your hands is TBR's attempt at a permanent record of truth about the plethora of Euro-American culture heroes being vilified by radical leftists drunk on the grog of political correctness. Judged by these neo-Bolsheviks, the men we discuss in this issue were traitors, slavers, racists, mass murderers and worse. Bet on it: This is what you will read in tomorrow's history books, written by Court Historians more concerned about mollifying the riotous masses than presenting real history. From Fr. Serra to Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lee, Stuart, Lindbergh, Rizzo and more, these are just a few of the men who helped make America the envy of the planet. They deserve this tribute, and so do you, your children and grandchildren. Please buy extra copies. ❖

—PAUL ANGEL, Executive Editor

Foreign subscribers be advised: Due to the confiscation of several recent shipments of TBR books/back issues at the Canadian border as "banned literature," TBR can no longer refund your money if your nation seizes the products you have ordered. Please educate yourself on the laws of your nation in regard to this subject.

The Perfect Storm

On February 4, 2020, President Donald Trump gave his State of the Union address. Unemployment was at an all-time low for all racial groups. Even with the skewing of unemployment numbers instituted years ago that neglect those who have given up looking for a job, opportunities were available for people across the economic spectrum. The stock market was at an all-time high, which is great for people with retirement plans, but not a real arbiter of the financial health of the common man. Trump had renegotiated several major trade deals and talk of bringing much-needed manufacturing back to the United States was becoming a reality. Home ownership was up, economic growth was advancing, many small businessmen were surviving if not thriving and, generally, things were looking pretty good for the American people.

But behind the scenes, a perfect storm was brewing. A novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, got loose in China and began spreading across the world, and then the United States. For many older Americans with multiple severe health conditions, the virus triggered a hyper-immune response, resulting in what one could call self-suffocation. Experts call it Covid-19. It looks like the vast majority of human beings experience few if any symptoms when exposed to the virus. Still, the U.S. response was drastic: a near total lockdown. The results?

Nearly $6 trillion has been added to the national debt. An estimated 50 million workers were laid off or furloughed. About 60 million Americans went on food stamps. The unemployment rate went from 3.5% to 15% (and could get worse). Multiple industries have been crippled, including companies focused on petroleum, tourism, air travel, restaurants, bars, printing, general service industries and many, many others. The number of small businesses operating has decreased by 35%. Food production has been interrupted. That's all great news for those who want to push a nation toward an all-powerful central government, but not so good for you and me.

In addition, religious leaders in multiple faiths have been threatened, fined and arrested for holding in-person services, mental health problems among the young and old have been seriously exacerbated, schools and colleges have been shut down, unbridled power has been given to unelected officials like Dr. Anthony Fauci, dictatorial powers have been given to elected officials including governors and mayors, suicide rates have skyrocketed and are projected to surpass the deaths triggered by the virus, surgeries and medical treatments have been delayed to the point that people in desperate need of, for instance, cancer treatments, have been unable to get them, turning their conditions from treatable to fatal. Basic civil liberties (like freedom of speech and the right to worship) have been seriously curtailed. And last, but certainly not least, 300 million Americans have been forced into virtual house arrest. But that was only the beginning.

In May, a black man in Minneapolis, with a possibly fatal load of multiple illegal drugs in his system, died while being arrested. During the arrest, he vigorously resisted, and this exertion most likely caused him to have a heart attack. Video footage of the arrest and death of the man triggered protests in hundreds of U.S. cities, many of which devolved into rioting and wanton looting on a grand scale. Crime in major cities spiked. Statues of old White men in funny-looking clothing were torn down by rioters or removed by city officials. A section of Seattle was commandeered by violent gangs. In Portland, riots and arson continue to this day, requiring the deployment of armed officers to protect federal property. Looting has continued in Chicago, Richmond and other cities. Places where police departments were allowed to quell criminality curtailed the destruction. Much more than this has happened, but space requires now that I get to my point.

Making predictions is a dangerous business. Only men like Nostradamus were clever enough to couch their prophecies in language vague enough to apply to multiple future events. We do not have that luxury. But we can confidently predict the following:

Big cities are in trouble. Middle-class Whites, Blacks, Hispanics and Asians are going to move as far away as they can from the big cities to avoid increasing unrest. Cities that defund or abolish police departments will be engulfed in mayhem. Crime will soar. Sporadic rioting and looting will continue. Big businesses will leave big cities. Property values in big cities will plummet. Big cities will go bankrupt. Rural areas will see drastic population increases. Those politicians who offer the most free stuff or cater to the mobs will be elected in big cities. Moderate politicians will not wield power except in the suburbs and rural areas. People will become more, not less, religious. Public schools will teach more falsified, anti-White history. More and more Americans will, however, reject over-priced colleges that insist on including useless, politically correct social justice classes. Practical vocational training will increase. Those who do attend "liberal" arts colleges will be inculcated in neo-Bolshevik propaganda and end up like the idiots now trying to burn buildings and destroy cultural monuments. A vaccine will be touted as a prevention for Covid-19 and, to work or travel, you will have to take it and show proof you did.

All bad news? Most of it, yes. But we've experienced similar events—even worse—in American history and have managed to survive and thrive. And we shall do so again. As the pendulum has swung in the past, so shall it swing again. Once the new appeasement strategies favored by radical leftists fail miserably, young people will reject them and return to conservative values, much like Americans did after the Roaring Twenties. But it will take time. True history will play a major part in the national resurrection, and TBR will still be there, leading the way, as it always has. ❖

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor

Fr. Junipero Serra: Founder of the Missions

By John Tiffany

Imagine a California without grapes or other crops of European origin, without wine, without roads, without even the horse or the plow. People living in huts made of thatch, getting by with tools made from stone, continually at war with the people from the next valley over. This was California before Father Junipero Serra.

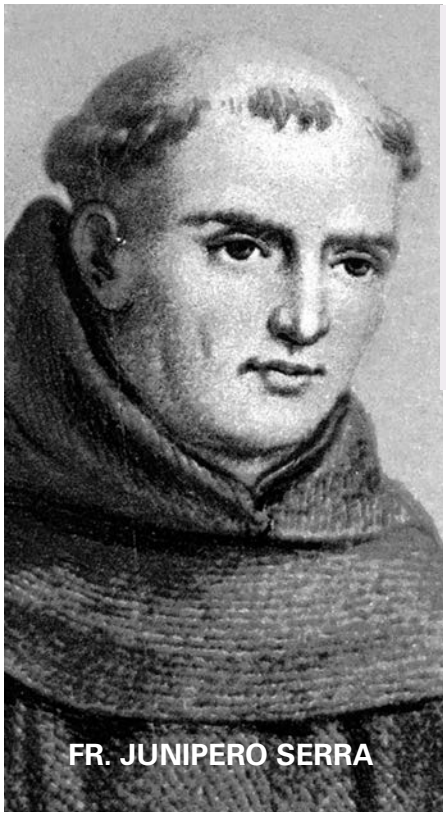
Now culture-mulching Bolsheviks are showing their ingratitude by pulling down statues of the venerable St. Junipero around the state.

They accuse California's founding father of genocide because he took away their pagan gods and gave the Indians Jesus and the advances of Spanish civilization.

They accuse him of allowing Spanish soldiers to beat them and rape their women—but in fact St. Junipero protested against such maltreatment. The only person he ever flogged was himself; he had a whip made with metal tips he used in prayerful self-flagellation.

Many call him a great hero and one of the founding fathers of the United States of America.

His sacrifices on behalf of the native people were heroic. At one point he actually walked to Mexico City from San Diego to present the governor with a petition calling for more favorable treatment for the natives of California.



FR. JUNIPERO SERRA

Hardworking and dedicated Catholic priest Fr. Junipero Serra is being vilified by today's Cultural Bolsheviks because he tried to convert the Indians of the American Southwest to Christianity and civilize the backward natives. Claims he was responsible for an "Indian genocide" are simply not true.

He walked all the way back on a severely injured leg, which tortured him for the rest of his life. But he stuck to his slogan, "Always move forward."

Junipero Serra (1713-84) was a Franciscan priest and missionary from Spain. Setting out at the ripe age of 56, he brought Christianity to present-day California, saving many souls, as he saw it. In 2015, he gained sainthood when he was canonized by Pope Francis.

He was five feet, two inches tall, with a dark complexion and blue eyes.

In evaluating Serra, we must bear in mind that honest historians are a sort of detective, who need to examine the evidence, including that presented by people who lived in the time. We must also remember not to judge a person by our standards but by those of the time in which they lived.

Serra founded the first nine of 21 Spanish missions in California from San Diego to San Francisco, and there have been statues of him covering the whole region, as well as in the Capitol building in the heart of Washington, D.C.

He sought to elevate the Indians to a better way of life.

Said the California Catholic Conference of Bishops in a statement:

> [Serra] was a man ahead of his times who made great sacrifices to defend and serve the indigenous population and work against an oppression that extends far beyond the mission era. If that is not enough to legitimate a public statue in the state that he did so much to create, then virtually every historical figure from our nation's past will have to be removed for their failings measured in the light of today's standards.

In June 2020, vandals and cultural terrorists, inspired by the broader movement sparked by the death of George Floyd while being arrested by Minneapolis police, toppled several statues of Serra in California, denouncing him as a genocidal racist.

So-called activists toppled and defaced the statues of Father Serra at Father Serra Park in downtown Los Angeles and in San Francisco.

They blame the Spaniards—and since Serra was Spanish, he must, by their twisted logic, be complicit—for a sharp decline of the native population in the region from around 300,000 in 1769 to approximately 200,000 by 1821.

Compare this to other parts of North and South America, where populations plummeted 75% or so, and it seems the Spaniards were doing something right in California. Of course, these figures are guesswork, especially the 300,000, since the Indians were not in the habit of taking censuses.

No doubt life was tough under Spanish rule, but we should remember the Indians were not living in a garden of Eden in the centuries prior. And life would have been far worse without St. Junipero. ❖

This statue, shown prior to its June 2020 toppling, of St. Fr. Junipero Serra, was erected in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park. Other statues of the saint were also targeted in the protests, as well as statues of other individuals associated with the controversy over the mistreatment of American Indians. Showing that ignorance and Cultural Bolshevism were also motivators, vandals also toppled or marred statues of Ulysses S. Grant, Francis Scott Key and the fictional Don Quixote and Sancho Panza. (We imagine they thought the last two were "dreaded conquistadors.")

Fr. Serra in His Own Words

Recently we have seen assaults on the Christian religion and have witnessed symbols of religious figures torn down in America. One of the religious figures who has been a primary focus of the mob's rage is Spanish missionary Fr. Junipero Serra. He is depicted by the radical left as a brutal slave master and a genocider of American Indians. Nothing could be further from the truth. The following are diary excerpts by and about Fr. Serra that show what a compassionate man he was and also demonstrate his deep love of the completely uncivilized natives of the Spanish Southwest and for his mission to offer the "gentiles," as he refers to them, salvation. The following is from *Los Escritos del Padre Junipero Serra* and was translated by Rose Marie Beebe of Santa Clara University, published in her book (with Robert M. Senkewicz) *California, Indians and the Transformation of a Missionary.*

1768: SERRA MEETS THE NATIVES

Fr. Junipero Serra arrived in Mexico from Mallorca, Spain in 1749 and served in central Mexico until 1767. With the expulsion of the Jesuits from Mexico, the Baja California missions were turned over to the Franciscan Order and Serra was named president. Shortly thereafter he was given the order to establish missions in Alta California (present-day California). He journeyed through Baja California and, as he approached Alta California, he encountered his first "non-catechized" natives, that is natives who had not yet been evangelized.

Serra had long dreamed of this moment—it was the reason he left Spain. The excerpts below capture Serra's excitement and amazement in his first missionary encounter.

In the original document, non-Christian Natives are referred to as "gentiles." In the closing excerpt, the problem Serra mentions with his legs stemmed from an insect bite he had sustained on his way to Mexico City in 1749.

FROM SERRA'S TRAVEL DIARY

May 15. Since candles had already arrived on the pack train, two priests and I celebrated Mass in succession. For me, it was a day of great consolation. Soon after the Masses were said, while I was quiet with my thoughts in the small hut that was my dwelling place, they alerted me that the gentiles were approaching and that they were close. I praised God, kissed the ground, and gave thanks to Our Lord for granting me this opportunity to be among the gentiles in their land, after longing for this for so many years.

I quickly went out and there saw 12 gentiles, all of them grown men, with the exception of one boy who was about 10 years old and another who was about 16 years old. I saw what I could hardly believe when I would read about it or when I would be told about it, which was that the gentiles were totally naked, like Adam in paradise before the fall. That is how they went about and that is how they presented themselves to us.

We interacted with them for quite some time and not once did they show any sign of embarrassment seeing that we were clothed and they were not. I placed my hands on the head of each gentile, one at a time, as a sign of affection. I filled both of their hands with overripe figs, which they immediately began to eat. We received a gift from them and with signs we showed them how much we appreciated it. The gift was a net full of roasted mescal and four beautiful fish, which were more than medium size.

Unfortunately, the poor people had not thought to clean the fish beforehand or even to salt them, so the cook said the fish were not any good. Padre Campa also gave them his raisins. The Señor Gobernador gave them tobacco leaves, and all the soldiers received them warmly and gave them food to eat.

With the help of the interpreter, I let them know that a priest was already there, in that very spot, and his name was Padre Miguel. I told them that they and other people they know should come and visit him. They also should let it be known that there is no reason for fear or mistrust. The priest would be their friend and those men, the soldiers who were standing next to the priest, would be very good to them and would cause them no harm.

I told them that if they were in need, they should not steal the cattle that were grazing in the fields but rather come and ask the priest and he would always give them what he could.

It seems that they understood very well what I had explained and they made signs to that effect, all of which led me to believe that it would not be long before they allowed

An illustration of one of the coastal California missions founded by Fr. Junipero Serra.

themselves to be gathered together in the apostolic and evangelical net. And this is what happened, as I shall explain later.

According to the Señor Gobernador, the person who came with them as their chief held that position by acclaim or will of his people, but from this day forward, he was officially appointing him chief in the name of the king.

That same afternoon, although I was sad to have to leave the Indians and their new minister who would be staying there, I set out with the Señor Gobernador and his retinue. After traveling for three hours or so, we stopped at a post halfway between the mission and our next stop. There was some grass for the animals, but no water.

May 17. I said Mass there even though I was already having a hard time standing because my left foot was very inflamed. I have been suffering for over a year now. Now the wounds are inflamed and the swelling has gone halfway up my leg. This is why I was lying in bed during the time we stayed here. I feared that before long I would have to follow behind the expedition on a stretcher.

In the meantime, the Señor Gobernador and his people went about arranging the loads and determining the shortcuts. They also allowed the animals that had arrived last time to rest and rove in this place, which provided what was needed.

MISSION SAN DIEGO, 1775

In November 1775, the neophytes at Mission San Diego, six years after its founding, revolted, destroying the mission, and killing missionary Fr. Luis Jayme. Though greatly upset, in a letter to the governor, Serra urged mercy for the killers, articulating his vision of his mission in California. His role was to bring "eternal life," not death, to the native peoples.

BAD NEWS FROM SAN DIEGO

The following is a letter written by Fr. Serra to Antonio Maria de Bucareli y Ursua, December 15, 1775.

***

Long Live Jesus, Mary, Joseph
Dear Venerated Excellency:

Being as we are in the valley of tears, not all news and events can be favorable. And so, I cannot avoid reporting to Vuestra Excelencia the tragic news I have just received regarding the total destruction of Mission San Diego and the death of Padre Lector Fray Luis Jayme (the main priest of the two religious ministers there) at the hands of the gentiles and Christian neophytes who rebelled. It happened on November 5 at about 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. According to what I have been told, gentiles from 40 rancherias joined together and, after ransacking the church, set fire to it. And then they proceeded to the granary, the padres' house, the soldiers' guardhouse and the rest of the buildings.

They killed a carpenter from Guadalajara and a blacksmith from Tepic. They shot with arrows four soldiers—the only ones who were guarding the mission. And even though two of them were badly wounded, they now are completely recovered.

The other religious leader, Padre Fray Vicente Fuster, apart from being frightened, was only injured on his

shoulder, which was hit by a rock. He was in pain for a few days. Immediately after that sad night, he headed for the presidio [fortified military settlement—Ed.] with the few people who were still alive. The Christian Indians who had remained loyal carried the dead and gravely injured on their shoulders. He has written to me from the presidio asking me what he should do.

I received this news the day before yesterday at 9 o'clock in the evening. Capt. Comandante Don Fernando came to inform me in person and also brought letters. …

With regard to the loss of San Diego, a number of thoughts have occurred to me. But since complaining about what happened in the past does not change anything, I will let it all go. But I will again suggest to Vuestra Excelencia what I mentioned in a previous letter, which is, with efforts of this nature, the place where soldiers are most important is at the missions. In many places, presidios might be very beneficial and very necessary, but from here I can only comment on what I see.

Mission San Diego is about two leagues from the presidio, but it is situated in such a way that, by day, everything that goes on at the mission can be seen from the presidio. And the gunshot that is fired each morning to signal the changing of the guard can usually be heard at the mission. And while the entire mission was ablaze, with flames shooting high into the sky from one or two in the morning until dawn, and gunshots being fired during that entire time, those at the presidio did not see or hear anything. They say it was because of the way the wind was blowing.

And with just two men who were firing shots during that entire time, many lives that would have been lost without that defense were saved. But after the padre was killed, the mission was burned down, and its many beautiful ornaments, sacred vessels, images and baptismal, marriage and burial records have been destroyed, along with the furnishings for the sacristy, the house and the farm implements, it is now that the forces from the two presidios are joining together to set things right.

Since the circumstances surrounding this tragedy are so similar to what happened at Mission San Saba (to where I was assigned, having been called from Sierra Gorda for that purpose, I was ready to set out from our mission school as quickly as possible), God willing, the results will not be the same. Before reestablishing the mission, they wanted the presidios to join together to apprehend the guilty parties responsible for the burning of the mission, and the death of the padres, and punish them. The Indians they were pursuing rose up again and were further enraged. I ended up not going to that mission. Up to this day I do not know if the mission has been reestablished or not.

The soldiers are there in the presidio and the Indians are back to their [pagan] way of being.

Señor Excellency: One of the most important things I requested of the Illustrious Visitor General at the beginning of these conversion efforts was that, if the Indians were to kill me, whether they be gentiles or Christians, they should be forgiven. And I request the same of Your Excellency. And I was negligent in not requesting this sooner. Seeing a formal decree from Your Excellency regarding this matter would be of great consolation to me during the time the Lord Our God sees fit to add to my advanced years of life. It would also be a consolation to the other religious who are here now and those who will come in the future.

It is only right, for as long as the missionary is alive, the soldiers should guard and watch over him as God would guard the apple of his eye. And I will not refuse such a favor for myself. But if they have already killed the missionary, what are we going to gain with military campaigns?

I am saying, so that others are not killed, guard them better than you guarded the deceased. And let the murderer live so he can be saved, which is the purpose of our coming here and the reason for forgiving him. Help him to understand, with some moderate punishment, that he is being pardoned in accordance with our law, which orders us to forgive offenses and to prepare him, not for his death, but for eternal life.

SERRA'S DEATH, 1784

Fray Francisco Palou was Fr. Serra's good friend and colleague. He wrote the first biography of Serra. Below he records the last days of Serra's life. The piece was entitled, "The Exemplary Death of Venerable Padre Junipero."

FR. PALOU'S EULOGY

At about 10 o'clock in the morning on the feast day of San Augustin, the officers from the frigate came to visit him—Capt.-Comandante Don Jose Canizares, whom Fr. Serra knew very well, ever since the first expedition in 1769—and Royal Chaplain don Cristobal Diaz, who he had also met in this port in 1779. He gave them an extraordinary welcome by ordering the solemn ringing of the bells in their honor. He stood up and warmly embraced them, as if he were not ill, and engaged in the customary formalities of respect that a religious leader would afford such officers. After they sat down, Fr. Serra returned to his equipal [barrel chair]. They had not seen one another since 1779. They told the padre all about their voyages to Peru.

After listening to their stories, he said: "Well, good sirs, after so much time has passed since we last saw one another, and after all of your travels, I thank you for coming to this port from so far away to throw a bit of earth on top of me." When the men, and everyone else who was present heard this, we were

A baptism conducted by California mission friars is shown in an illustration displayed at the Mission Basilica San Diego de Alcala. Such depictions are considered "racist" and "White supremacist."

all surprised. There he was, seated on his small chair made of reeds, answering every question, his mind as sharp as ever.

As they tried to hold back the tears, which they could not control, they told him: "No, Father, we trust in God that He will make you well so you can continue the conversion efforts." The Servant of God (who, if he did not have a revelation regarding the hour of his death, at the very least had to say that he expected it would be soon) told them: "Yes, yes, do me that favor and show me some compassion by tossing a bit of earth on me, for which I would be most grateful."

He then looked me straight in the eye and said, "For now, I wish to be buried in the church, very close to Padre Fray Juan Crespi, because when the stone church is built, they will toss me wherever they want."

A short while later, Fr. Serra sat down on the chair by his writing table, picked up his diurnal, and began to pray. As soon as he was finished, I told him it was already past 1 o'clock in the afternoon and asked him if he would like to have a cup of broth. He said yes, and took it. After giving thanks, he said: "Well, we must now rest."

He walked on his own to the small room where he had his bed, which was more like a bench. After taking off only his mantle, he lay down on the boards that were covered with the blanket and grasped his holy cross so he could rest. We all thought he was going to sleep, since he had not slept at all during the entire night. The gentlemen went out to eat.

I was a bit worried, so a short time later I returned to his room and went over to his bed to see if he was sleeping. I found him exactly as we had left him just a short while before, but now he was asleep in the Lord. He showed no signs of having struggled. The only evidence of death was that his breathing had stopped, but it really did seem like he was sleeping. We piously believe that he went to sleep in the Lord a little before 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the feast day of San Augustin in the year 1784, and that he would be receiving his heavenly reward for his apostolic labors.

His life of toilsome work ended when he was 70 years, nine months, and four days old. He was a layperson for 16 years, nine months, and 21 days. He was a religious man for 53 years, 11 months, and 13 days, of which he spent 35 years and 13 days as an apostolic missionary.

During this time he performed the glorious deeds that we have already seen, in which his merits were greater than his accomplishments. His life was one of continuous activity. He was always occupied in virtuous and holy work and in extraordinary heroic deeds—all for the greater glory of God and the salvation of souls. And for someone who worked with such zeal for these souls, how much harder would he work for the salvation of his own soul?

There is much I could say about this, but it requires more time and must be done calmly. If God grants me this, and if it is His most holy will, which will serve to edify by example. ❖

Farewell, Bold Columbus!

Will Columbus Day be nixed from the list of American holidays? How do we judge his legacy as an explorer and administrator?

After this Christopher Columbus statue in Providence, Rhode Island was defaced, city leaders had it removed, loaded on a flatbed truck and taken to an unnamed location.

By Patrick J. Buchanan

In 1492, "Columbus sailed the ocean blue" and discovered the New World. And October 12 was once a celebrated holiday in America. School children in the earliest grades knew the date and the names of the ships on which Columbus and his crew had sailed: the *Nina*, the *Pinta*, the *Santa Maria*. They knew his voyage had been financed by Queen Isabella of Spain, after the Genoese "Admiral of the Ocean Sea" had been turned down by other monarchs.

October 12, 1492, was considered a momentous and wonderful day in world history: the discovery of America by men from Europe. Last year, Columbus Day passed almost without notice. And that Columbus Day has become an embarrassment to many and an issue of savage controversy to some reflects a receding belief in this country in the superiority of our civilization. [This coming October, Columbus will be attacked relentlessly in print and on the ground, wherever his statues and monuments still stand.—Ed.]

Haters of Columbus say he was an imperialist, a colonialist, a genocidal racist and a slaver who brought dictatorship, disease and death to the native peoples he encountered in the Caribbean.

And, in truth, many explorers and conquerors like Columbus, Cortez, Magellan, Pizarro and the soldiers and sailors they led engaged in acts we would call atrocities.

Yet that is true of every great empire and great civilization. The ancient Greeks had slaves. Were the Romans not brutal conquerors? Ask the Carthaginians. The Spanish, British and French empires all have their own long chronicles of crimes against colonized peoples.

Today we say that the beheadings and crucifixions of ISIS remove them from the company of civilized men. They should be annihilated to the last man, we hear on cable TV.

But the Romans beheaded St. Paul and crucified Christ. Queen Elizabeth beheaded her cousin Queen Mary, even as her mother Anne Boleyn had been beheaded by her father Henry VIII, who also decapitated Sir Thomas More.

The French Revolution that Jefferson loved used as its instrument of justice the guillotine, to which Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were sent. Those heroes of the Revolution, Georges Danton and Maximilien Robespierre, were guillotined, as was Charlotte Corday, four days after she stabbed to death in a bathtub a third great man of the revolution, Jean-Paul Marat.

Great men are rarely good men, and every great empire is guilty of great crimes. But the empires men still study and admire are those that created, built and advanced civilization, that brought mankind to a higher plateau, that left behind magnificent legacies. And here we approach a deep-seated reason for the hatred of Columbus.

He was a colonialist and an imperialist. He believed in the superiority of his Catholic faith and European tribe. He believed that what we call the West should rule, because its faith, of which God Himself had been the founder, and its culture and civilization, which excelled all others in arms, inventions, literature, governance and the arts, were superior.

Christopher Columbus was a Christian European supremacist.

When he landed in the Caribbean islands and found peoples there with no alphabet, who had not yet invented the wheel, Columbus did not think them equal. The only reason he would believe they had intrinsic worth as fellow children of God would be from the teachings of his faith.

Right up to our own time, Western men believed with Columbus that their Christian faith and their civilization were superior. Today, Columbus is denounced and rejected because he acted in his belief that the indigenous peoples he encountered should be converted and ruled by Europeans. Columbus rejected the idea of equality.

Yet how far from his view were Washington, Jefferson, Madison and James Monroe, slaveholders all. How far from Columbus's view was Andrew Jackson? Was Jackson's treatment of African-Americans and the indigenous peoples of Florida so different from that of Columbus?

Gen. Philip Sheridan, to whom Sherman gave command of the West, volunteered, "The only good Indian is a dead Indian." His troopers often acted upon that belief.

The Spanish empire, the British empire, the French empire and the United States all rose to power and greatness, motivated by a belief in the superiority of their race, tribe, religion, culture and country. All believed their innate superiority conferred upon them a right to rule what Rudyard Kipling called "the lesser breeds without the law."

How else, these men would ask us, does civilization progress, if not through the imposition by superior men of superior ideas? What great nation, what great empire, what great civilization ever rose on a belief in the equality of all other peoples and all other faiths?

The United States, among the largest countries on Earth, from sea to shining sea, was carved out of lands seized from native peoples by Spanish, British, French and Russian conquerors first, then taken by us.

We are the heirs of marauders, pirates, conquerors, colonizers, colonialists and imperialists. And such knowledge is why so many have guilty consciences and seek to salve them by repudiating Columbus.

As they say in the People's Republic of Seattle, Happy Indigenous People's Day. ❖

Pat Buchanan is a writer, political commentator and former presidential candidate. He publishes weekly columns that can be viewed at www.Buchanan.org and is the author of many recommended books.
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This is how French Romantic painter Eugene Delacroix imagined the meeting between King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella upon the return of Christopher Columbus to Spain after his voyage to what is now the Caribbean. At the foot of the stairs below the king and queen is a pile of riches brought by Columbus upon his return. Columbus was an intrepid explorer but also a flawed colonial administrator. But tearing down his statues will do nothing to change the past or present.

At right, a workman powerwashes red paint that was dumped on a statue of Columbus in Wilkes-Barre's Public Square in Pennsylvania.

THOMAS JEFFERSON: MAN OF THE PEOPLE

THE MOST INFLUENTIAL REVOLUTIONARY was not Karl Marx but Thomas Jefferson, whose influence has brought progress to the world and happiness to millions. Contrary to Marx, Jefferson's truly constructive political and social ideas are based on a realistic view of men's differences and a mature view of history. By first enunciating America's authentic political tradition of populism and nationalism, Jefferson established a tradition which lasted until relatively recently and shaped the world as we know it. Here, Dr. Martin A. Larson—a profound admirer of Jefferson and a philosopher in his own right—discusses the great populist.

By Dr. Martin A. Larson

Thomas Jefferson, certainly the greatest of our Founding Fathers—and, in my opinion, the greatest statesman in American (and perhaps world) history—was the proponent of a then startlingly new political and social philosophy. It was one that projected a nation in which the self-reliant, middle-class producers would control the nation's destiny, establish a frugal and efficient central government, keep a tight rein on those entrusted with power, and retain for themselves the great bulk of the wealth they created by their own labor and enterprise.

This concept is expressed in multi-faceted forms in thousands of letters, most of which are actually treatises on economics, politics, individual rights, monetary principles etc. And it is found in such classic documents as "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," the Declaration of Independence, "A Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom," his inaugural addresses and "The Kentucky Resolutions."

A portion of the bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson in his memorial in Washington, D.C.

The sheer bulk of available material renders difficult the actual selection of the most pertinent. But in order to illustrate Jefferson's all-pervasive populism, we find that certain elements are dominant, consistent and decisive.

AMERICA VS. EUROPE

Again and again, Jefferson analyzed and emphasized the vast differences between the social structure found in European countries and that in the United States. The former consisted basically of three groups. The first class consisted of kings, landed aristocrats and entrenched priesthoods, who were dominant and lived in idle luxury. Below them were the laboring peasants and factory workers, who received barely enough to continue laboring 16-hour days in virtual slavery. Beneath them were the unemployed, utilized as fuel for the armed forces, for piracy, and for the suppression of rebellion.[1]

THE JEFFERSON MEMORIAL in Washington, D.C. is one of the most beautiful edifices in the United States. Located on the edge of the Potomac River's Tidal Basin, the building is constructed mostly of white imperial Danby marble from Vermont. Inside is an awe-inspiring 19-foot-tall Rudulph Evans bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson, one of the principal authors of the Declaration of Independence. The entrance features a sculpture by Adolph A. Weinman depicting the five members of the drafting committee of the Declaration of Independence. A modern-day descendant of Jefferson, guilt-ridden Lucian K. Truscott IV, wrote in *The New York Times* that the Jefferson Memorial, "should be taken down and replaced. Described by the National Park Service as 'a shrine to freedom,' it is anything but." We are not sure what Truscott IV has been smoking, but this memorial is more than just a shrine to Jefferson. It is a testament to the architectural accomplishments of Western man going back millennia.

This system, which locked the human species into several stages of degradation, was so different from life in America that its inhabitants could no more understand it than a mode of existence on the moon.[2] In Europe, he declared, the rulers deem it necessary to keep the people down with hard labor, poverty and ignorance, and leave them barely enough to sustain a scanty and miserable life. The earnings thus exploited maintained the parasitic privileged class in a splendor and idleness which made them resemble an order of superior beings.[3]

In the United States, where land, opportunity and a decent income were available to anyone willing to work, a kind of man unknown in the Old World, or even in the history of civilization, was rapidly developing: a man who, by his property and personal stake in society was interested in the maintenance of law and order. Such a man can be trusted with the control of government, and is totally different from the *canaille*, the mobs, of European cities, who, because of poverty, vice and degeneracy, would use political freedom for the destruction and demolition of everything, public and private.[4]

A SAFE DEPOSITORY OF POWER

One of the basic principles in Jefferson's thinking was that anyone entrusted with power over a period of time is almost certain to pervert it into tyranny and exploitation; and that the people themselves are the only safe depository of power.

"I may err in my measures," he wrote, "but shall never deflect from the intention … to put it out of the power of the few to riot on the labors of the many."[5]

"Unless the people retain control over those entrusted with power, they will use it for oppression and the perpetuation of wealth and power in their own hands."[6] "No other depository of power has ever been found except the people themselves to protect them in their rights and their earnings."[7]

"I am not one of those who fear

the people," he declared. "They, and not the rich, are our dependence for continued freedom."[8] "The people, being the only safe depository of power, should exercise in person every function which their qualifications enable them to exercise."[9]

"Every government is republican in proportion as the people continue direct and constant control over it."[10] "Experience has demonstrated that, even under the best forms of government, those entrusted with power have, if given time and opportunity, perverted it into tyranny."[11]

VIRTUE AND TALENT

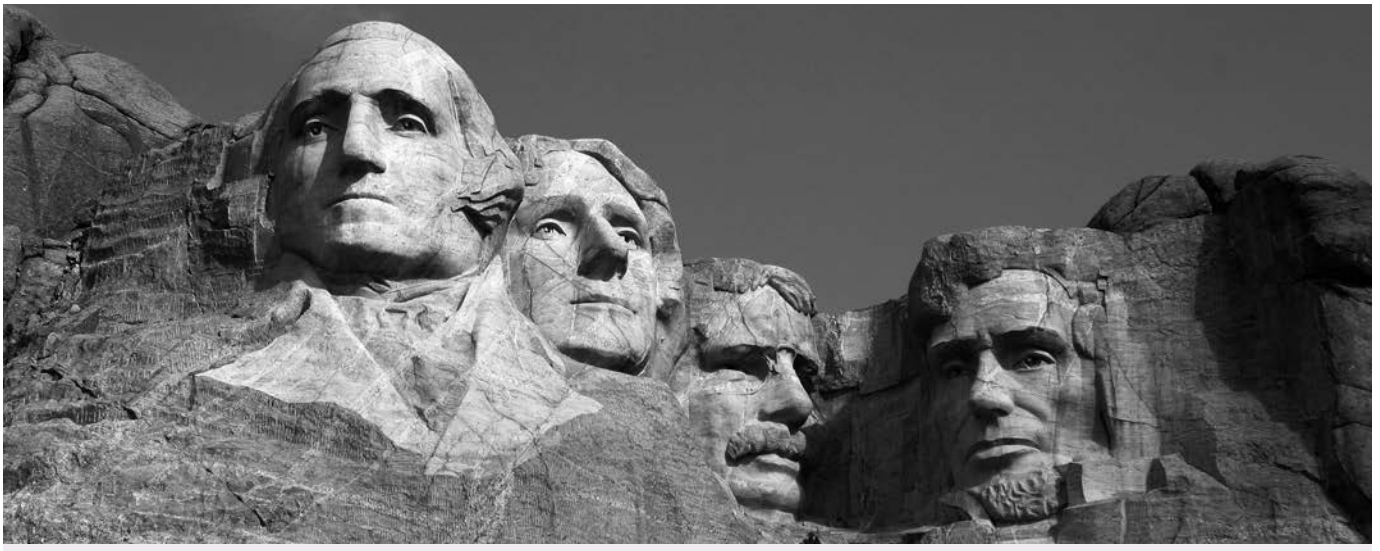
But how is it possible to establish and maintain a republic such as Jefferson envisioned? To him, the answer was quite simple—for nature has, with equal and generous hand, distributed the seeds of genius among all levels of the population. No one can foretell when or among whom gifted individuals will emerge who, endowed with native ability, intelligence and drive to accomplish, can rise to the top and become leaders and innovators in science, government, or the arts.

This question continued to occupy Jefferson's mind throughout his mature life. He explained that during earlier times, when land could be obtained for little or nothing, certain provident persons began founding great families which, in time, resembled the European aristocracy. They caused laws of entail (limiting inheritances to a specific line) and primogeniture (making the eldest son the sole heir) to be enacted. These created a patrician order, distinguished by the splendor and luxury of their establishments.[12]

To "annul this privilege, and instead of an aristocracy of virtue and talent, which nature has wisely provided for direction of the interests of society, and scattered with equal hand through all its conditions, was deemed essential to a well-ordered republic."[13] Jefferson therefore prepared four bills, including one to abolish the importation of slaves and another to disestablish the Anglican Church. These, he said, would eradicate every fiber of past or potential aristocracy based on birth or wealth.[14] When these laws, drawn by himself, were passed they "laid the axe to the root of pseudo-aristocracy."[15]

Thus was prepared the foundation for the emergence and dominance of a true aristocracy, one based on virtue and talent. Jefferson never tired of reiterating that "the seeds of genius which nature sows with even hand through every age and country ... need only soil and season to germinate."[16] The best means of preserving liberty in America "is exactly that provided by all our [state] constitutions, to leave to the citizen the free election and separation of the *aristoi* from the pseudo-*aristoi*, of the wheat from the chaff. In general, they will elect the good and the wise."

"I agree," he continued, "that there is a natural aristocracy among men. The grounds for this are virtue and talents." But "there is also an ar-



In 1996, President Bill Clinton visited Mt. Rushmore during his re-election campaign. ABC News then called it a place where "American ingenuity and American creativity came together and formed an amazing American accomplishment." In 2008, when Sen. Barrack Obama campaigned there, CNN called Mt. Rushmore "a majestic site that every president should visit." In 2016, Sen. Bernie Sanders campaigned there and said he was "humbled to be in to be in the presence of four of the greatest American presidents." CNN described the scene as "awe-inspiring." On July 3, 2020, President Donald Trump spoke there and CNN called it "a celebration of White supremacy."

tificial aristocracy, founded on wealth and birth, without either virtue or talents; for these, it would belong to the first class. The natural aristocracy I consider as the most precious gift of nature, for the instruction, the trusts and government of society ... that form of government is best which provides effectually for a pure selection of these natural *aristoi* into the offices of government. The artificial aristocracy is a mischievous ingredient.[17]

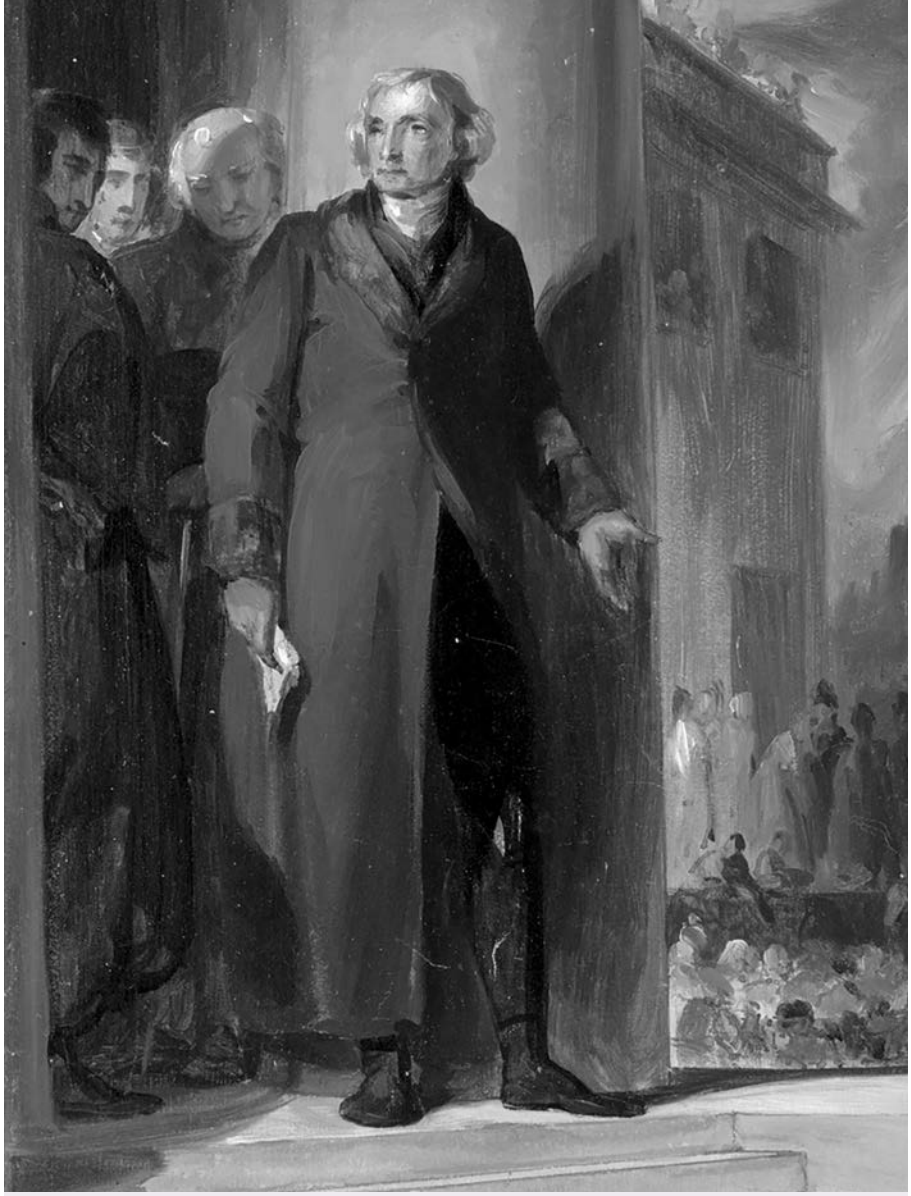
"I hold it to be one of the distinguishing excellencies of elective over hereditary successions, that the talents which nature has provided in sufficient proportions should be selected by society for the government of their affairs, rather than that this should be transmitted through the loins of knaves and fools, passing from the debauches of the table to those of the bed."[18]

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

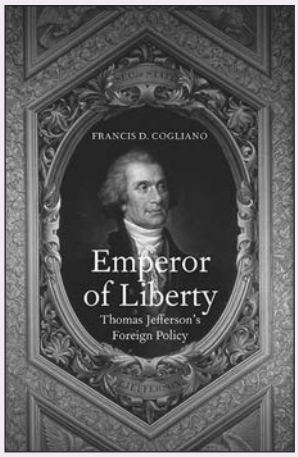
But how shall these natural *aristoi*, many of them born in humble circumstances, rise to eminence? Obviously, without information and education, such a development would be impossible. For this reason, Jefferson introduced a bill to establish general, free, public education in Virginia in 1779; however, a similar measure did not become law until 1817.

It provided for three years of free schooling for everyone; five or six years more on the same basis for the "best geniuses," as he called them; and then free college or university education for the very best of those who could not afford to pay for it. However, those with sufficient means would be required to pay tuition for their children beyond the first three years. This was the first time in history that anything comparable was ever enacted into law.

Again and again, Thomas Jefferson stressed the importance of general education and an informed electorate, and the crucial necessity of a free press. By knowledge and in-



This 1823 Thomas Sully painting of Thomas Jefferson at nearly 80 years of age, shows him getting ready to speak at West Point Military Academy (which Jefferson founded). It is housed in the Yale University Art Gallery, but is not currently on view. Sully did several versions of this painting, one of which is on display at West Point. What might Jefferson himself say of the events occurring in America's inner cities today? In an 1800 letter to Benjamin Rush, written in the midst of a yellow fever epidemic, Jefferson said, "When great evils happen, I am in the habit of looking out for what good may arise from them as consolations to us, and Providence has in fact so established the order of things, as that most evils are the means of producing some good. The yellow fever [think Covid-19] will discourage the growth of great cities in our nation, and I view great cities as pestilential to the morals, the health and the liberties of man. True, they nourish some of the elegant arts, but the useful ones can thrive elsewhere, and less perfection in the others, with more health, virtue and freedom, would be my choice."



Emperor of Liberty: Thomas Jefferson's Foreign Policy

THIS BOOK—the first in decades to closely examine Thomas Jefferson's foreign policy—offers a compelling reinterpretation of his attitudes and accomplishments as a statesman during America's early nationhood. Beginning with Jefferson's stint as wartime governor of Virginia during the American Revolution, and proceeding to his later experiences as a diplomat in France, secretary of state, and U.S. vice president, historian Francis Cogliano considers how these varied assignments shaped Jefferson's thinking about international relations. The author then addresses Jefferson's two terms as president—his goals, the means he employed to achieve them and his final record. Cogliano documents the evolution of Jefferson's attitudes toward the use of force and the disposition of state power. He argues that Jefferson, although idealistic in the ends he sought to achieve, was pragmatic in the means he employed. Contrary to received wisdom, Jefferson was comfortable using deadly force when he deemed it necessary and was consistent in his foreign policy ends—prioritizing defense of the American republic above all else. His failures as a statesman were, more often than not, the result of circumstances beyond his control, notably the weakness of the fledgling American republic in a world of warring empires. Hardback, 302 pages, three maps, indexed, #680, ***$33*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

struction, the people become, he declared, "the only safe, because the only honest depositories of public rights ... they will err sometimes, accidentally—but never designedly or with a purpose to overthrow the principles of free government."[19]

Information possessed by "the people at large can alone make them safe, as they are the sole depository of our political and religious freedom.[20] Enlighten the people generally, and tyranny and oppressions of body and mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day."[21] And again: "If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be."[22]

Education and enlightenment constitute the only sure foundations that can be devised for the preservation of freedom and happiness among the people.[23]

HUMAN DIFFERENCES

Many have misunderstood the statement in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal"; nothing could be more incorrect than to conclude from this that Jefferson believed all individuals equally capable, worthy or of the same potential capacity. In his discussions concerning the Negroes, it is obvious he had different ideas. In one place, he declared, "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate, than that these people are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government."[24]

In various dissertations concerning the Indians, he declared them physically and mentally equal to uneducated Europeans; but he also called them savages, and in his many addresses to them, he spoke as a father to children.

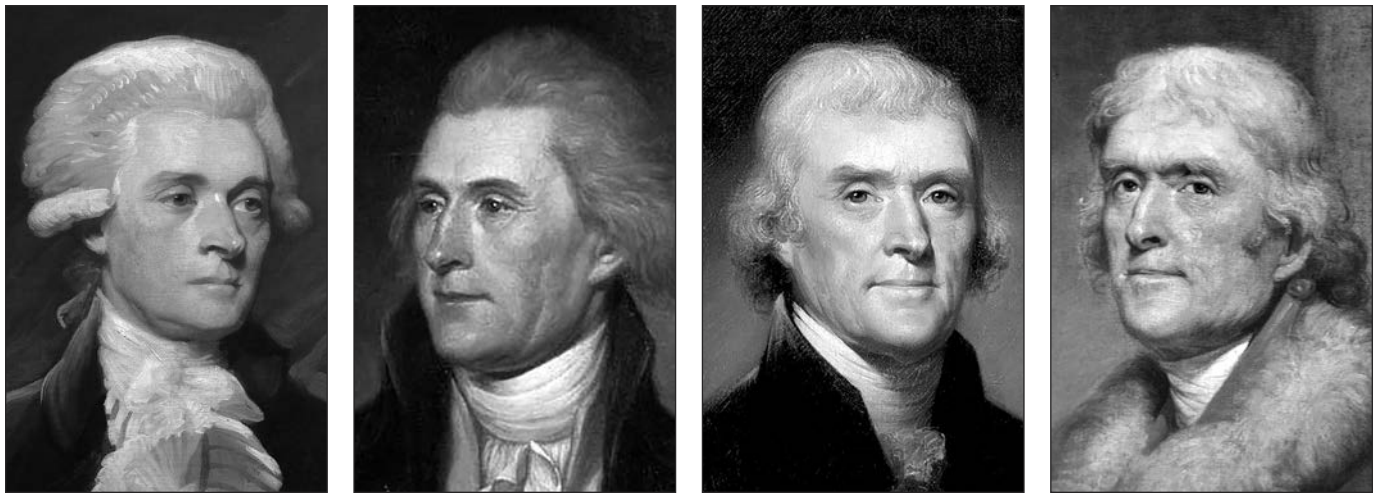
He often contrasted the solid American middle-class farmers, whom he called "the chosen people of God,"[25] to the vicious mobs of European cities;[26] and he stated that the latter add just so much to the support of pure government as sores do to the health of the human body.[27] "Those who live in a dependent state degenerate into subservience and venality, which suffocates the germs of virtue and transforms them into fit tools for the designs of ambition. The ratio of husbandmen—independent proprietors—to others in any nation will determine its comparative health and the soundness of its body-politic."[28] For this and similar reasons, it would probably be unwise to "receive the dissolute and demoralized masses of Europe into the American commonwealth," he declared.[29]

Jefferson referred to the less self-motivated as the "swinish multitude."[30] But nowhere is the attitude more evident than in his proposals concerning the educational process. Although everyone should receive enough learning to read and write, he declared that he was desirous of conferring higher degrees of education only upon the higher degrees of "genius"; for, unless this is done, there will be "none with the ability to keep the world going right" with a "vigilant and distrustful superintendency over those placed in authority"; for those "rogues [politicians] set out with stealing the people's good opinion," but end up "by contriving laws and associations against the power of the people themselves."[31]

THE CONSTITUTION

Of all those who insisted that a bill of rights be incorporated into the Constitution, Jefferson was probably the foremost advocate. "My objection to the Constitution," he wrote, "was that it wanted a bill of rights securing freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom from standing armies, trial by jury, and a constant *habeas corpus* act."[32] "Col. Hamilton's was that it wanted a king and a house of lords."[33]

Jefferson well knew that without it, the Federalists, who wished to establish a centralized autocracy,



Portraits of Jefferson throughout his life are shown. From left to right: A Mather Brown portrait of Jefferson crafted in 1786 while he was in London. A 1791 portrait by great American painter, soldier, scientist, inventor, politician and naturalist Charles Wilson Peale. Jefferson's offical presidential portrait, created in 1800 by Rembrandt Peale, son of Charles Wilson Peale. Far right, Thomas Jefferson, also by Rembrandt Peale, 1805.

would have little difficulty in subverting the original document into their desired mold. He declared that it is the "nature of every central government to become a tyranny; and to prevent this, we must spell out the protections necessary for the people." It "is jealousy and not confidence," he declared, "which prescribes limited constitutions. ... In questions of power, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man [the politician] but bind him down from mischief by chains of the Constitution."[34]

Since those who remain in office for any length of time always tend to consolidate their power, and thus to take more and more freedom from the people, Jefferson bitterly opposed the indefinite eligibility to the re-election of the president. He thought also that six years was too long a tenure for senators. But he was particularly happy that all appropriations should originate in the lower house of Congress, whose members are closest to the people and face reelection every other year.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Probably nothing concerned Jefferson more than federal waste, expenditure and debt. During the first 12 years of our government, the Federalists were largely in control, especially under the direction of Alexander Hamilton. During this period, a variety of new taxes were devised and imposed; a multitude of federal officers proliferated, and a huge internal revenue service came into existence—in spite of which, the federal debt continued to increase. Since all of this was anathema to Jefferson, one of his first actions upon assuming office in 1801 was to abolish internal taxes. He fired an army of tax collectors and reduced the federal income by 50% and, yet, in eight years, paid off one-half of the original national debt.

He rejoiced that the first Congress of his administration was fulfilling the desires of the people. Executive patronage was ended. Half of the federal office holders were eliminated. These economics would enable the government to pay the entire national debt in less than 15 years.

Since he regarded the public debt as a millstone around the necks of the people, he proposed an amendment to the Constitution that would prohibit the government from borrowing money.[35] He declared that the fortunes of the republic depend in an eminent degree on the extinguishment of the burden of debt; "for therewith, ample revenues would be available for public improvements in peacetime and sufficient to meet all requirements during war, without resorting to loans or additional taxes."[36] "We must make our election," he declared, "between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude." There is no other choice.

Again and again, he declared that no generation has the right to bind a successor for its own debts. Since the Earth belongs in usufruct to the living, the dead have no rights over them.[37] He expanded this thesis in the three classic letters to his son-in-law, John W. Eppes, written in 1813.

STATES VS FEDERAL POWER

If there was one principle that dominated Jefferson's political thinking more than any other, it was probably the necessity of preventing the federal government from assuming the powers and authority retained by the states under the Constitution. He opposed the Federalists precisely because they favored a large public debt, increasing taxation, an ever-expanding central government and its control over the lives and destinies of the people. Government, he declared, should be as near to home as possible, for only in this way

could the populism for which he stood be maintained.

The "several states composing the United States," he declared, "are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government"; for this was established only for specific purposes, as outlined in the Constitution. Each state reserves for itself the "residuary mass of rights to [its] own government; and whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force.[38]

"Nothing," he declared, "could so completely divest us of that liberty" which the Constitution has guaranteed, "as the establishment of the opinion that the [federal government] has a perpetual right to the services of all its members."[39] The federal government should be wise and frugal, should leave men free to regulate their own pursuits and should "not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."[40]

"It is of immense consequence that the states retain as complete authority as possible over their own citizens."[41] The federal branch should be merely our foreign department, as it were, and leave all affairs merely domestic to the states.[42] The process that had destroyed the liberty and the rights of man in every government which has ever existed is the concentration of power in a single body or authority.[43] "If we can prevent the government," he observed, "from wasting the labors of the people under the pretext of taking care of them, they must become happy."[44]

Like a golden thread, such expressions gleam everywhere in Jefferson's writings, He was indeed the "Original Populist Supreme"!

PRIVATE BANKING INSTITUTIONS

When Jefferson fought the concentrated power of the financiers, he was focusing on private banks of issue, like the First and Second United States banks and the current Federal Reserve System, all of which have certain elements in common. All were created by governmental authority; all have (or had) the power to issue the national currency, determine the money supply, set interest rates, expand or restrict credit; and, above all else, to operate the swindle known as fractional reserve banking.

Jefferson was a fierce critic of consolidated, concentrated banking power. He would not have been a fan of the Federal Reserve. Above is shown the grandiose interior of the Marriner S. Eccles Federal Reserve Board Building in D.C., which houses the main offices of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

"No one," he emphasized, "has a natural right to the trade of moneylender, but he who has the money to lend."[45] Having experienced between 1812 and 1822, first, the terrible inflation that raised prices to unprecedented heights, and then the awful depression that began in 1820, he fulminated against the "bank mania" that was "raising up moneyed aristocracy in our country; and which has already set the government at defiance" with "principle unyielded and unyielding.[46]

It was in collaboration with these powerful financial interests that Hamilton and the federalists promoted a huge public debt and taxes on the middle class intended to accomplish their descent into poverty and servitude. He regarded these hidden forces as the supreme enemies of populist republicanism.

This system of private banking, he wrote to John Taylor, "we have both equally and ever reprobated. I contemplate it as a blot in all our [state] constitutions, which, if not covered, will end in their destruction. ... I sincerely believe, with you, that [such] banking institutions are more dangerous than standing armies; and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity, under the name of funding, is but swindling futurity on a large scale."[47]

SERVICE TO ONE'S COUNTRY

Over and over, Jefferson declared his repugnance to public office, and repeated his desire for tranquility in retirement. And, although he resigned several high offices, he was constantly recalled to the public service, which he declared he had no right to refuse, even at the greatest personal sacrifice.

Never in history has anyone ever served so long, so reluctantly and so well; for, since his countrymen would not release him, he spent almost his entire adult life—more than 35 years—in their service. Without him, the United States could not have become the great and powerful nation that we have known.

He consistently expressed his desire to retire to his farm, his family, his friends and his books. When approaching this idyllic condition, he wrote, "I have the consolation, too, of having added nothing to my private fortune, during my public service, and of retiring with hands as clean, as they are empty."[48]

Actually, this was an understatement. In his absence, his properties had deteriorated terribly. He was nearly bankrupt and was compelled to sell much of his estate to meet his debts.

But this situation was as it should be, according to his philosophy. "Our

Here is shown Monticello, the now-restored home of Thomas Jefferson, which he himself designed. Once a thriving plantation, Jefferson was constantly pulled away by the pleas of his countrymen for further public service. He thus retired a near-pauper, never having the time to properly manage his business affairs. In 1870, Monticello was "moss-covered, dilapidated and criminally neglected," according to a visitor. Luckily the property was bought in 1879 by Jefferson Monroe Levy, a Jewish New York congressman, at auction for $10,500 after a long legal battle over the true ownership of the estate. In 1923, it was purchased by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation.

public economy," he wrote, "is such as to offer drudgery and subsistence only to those entrusted with its operation—a wise and necessary precaution against the degeneracy of public servants."[49]

In other words, for those who accept public duty, service should be inspired solely with a sense of public duty, should perform it only at great personal sacrifice and should never expect any monetary or material compensation beyond actual expenses incurred during such period of service.

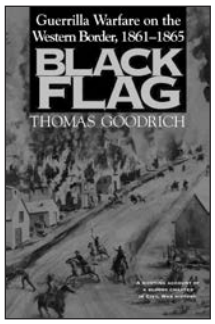
Such, in brief, is the portrait we present of our greatest president and statesman, the world's first and most magnificent populist, who was, to no inconsiderable degree, the creator of the American dream. ❖

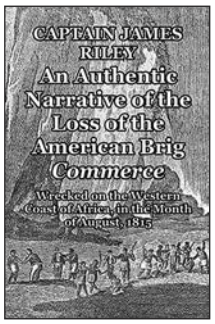
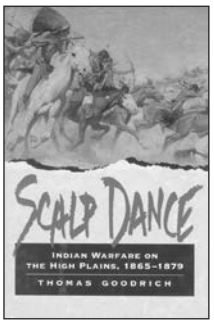
ENDNOTES:

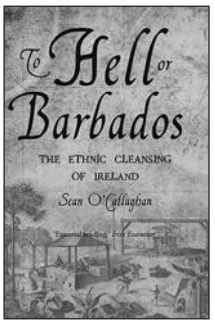
1 Cf. Letter to Thomas Cooper (September 10, 1814).
2 Answers to de Meusnier (1786).
3 William Johnson (December 18, 1823).
4 John Adams (October 28, 1813).
5 Thomas Cooper (January 29, 1802).
6 Van der Kemp (March 22, 1812).
7 Samuel Kercheval (1823).
8 *Ibid.* (July 12, 1816).
9 Dr. Walter Jones (January 2, 1814).
10 John Taylor (May 28, 1816).
11 Bill for More General Diffusion of Knowledge (1779).
12 "Autobiography."
13 *Ibid.*
14 *Ibid.*
15 *Ibid.*
16 Col. William Duane (August 4, 1812).
17 John Adams (October 28, 1813).
18 To the President of the U.S. (September 9, 1772).
19 M. Coray (October 31, 1823).
20 William Duane (September 16, 1810),
21 Dupount de Nemours (April 24, 1816).
22 Charles Yancy (January 6, 1816).
23 George Wythe (August 13,1816).
24 "Autobiography."
2s "Notes on Virginia" 1781.
26 *Ibid.*
27 *Ibid.*
28 *Ibid.*
29 Lithson (January 4, 1805).
30 Mann Page (August 30, 1795).
31 *Ibid.*
32 Notes on Virginia.
33 President of the U.S. (Sept. 9, 1792).
34 The Kentucky Resolutions.
35 John Taylor (November 26, 1778).
36 Albert Gallatin (October 11, 1809).
37 James Madison (September 6, 1789).
38 The Kentucky Resolutions.
39 James Monroe (May 28, 1791).
40 First Inaugural Address.
41 James Monroe (September 7, 1797).
42 J. Blair (August 13, 1781).
43 Joseph Cabell (February 2, 1816).
44 Thomas Cooper (January 29, 1802).
45 The First Eppes Letter (June 24, 1813).
46 Dr. J. Stuart (May 10, 1817).
47 May 5, 1816.
48 De Comte Diodati (March 29, 1807).
49 DeMeusnier (1795).

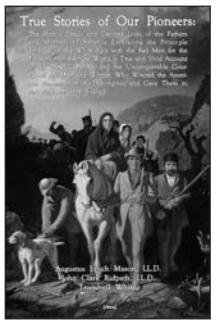
Dr. Martin Alfred Larson (1897-1994) was an American populist economist, historian, author and theologian. He is known for his assertion that Jesus Christ and John the Baptist were Essenes. Larson worked with TBR founder Willis Carto's Liberty Lobby for many years. Larson was the author of many books including *The Modernity of Milton: A Theological and Philosophical Interpretation*, *The Great Tax Fraud: How the Federal Government Favors the Rich and Exploits the Masses*, *Jefferson: Magnificent Populist*, *How to Defend Yourself Against the Internal Revenue Service*, *The Story of Christian Origins* and many more.

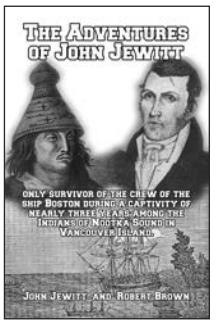
American History Books




CAPTAIN JAMES RILEY
An Authentic Narrative of the Loss of the American Brig Commerce
Wrecked on the Western Coast of Africa, in the Month of August, 1815







THE ADVENTURES OF JOHN JEWITT
ONLY SURVIVOR OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP BOSTON DURING A CAPTIVITY OF NEARLY THREE YEARS AMONG THE INDIANS OF NOOTKA SOUND IN VANCOUVER ISLAND
JOHN JEWITT AND ROBERT BROWN

Black Flag: Guerrilla Warfare on the Western Border, 1861-1865—A Riveting Account of a Bloody Chapter in Civil War History

By Thomas Goodrich. From 1861 to 1865, the region along the Missouri-Kansas border was the scene of unbelievable death and destruction. Thousands died, millions of dollars of property was lost, entire populations were violently uprooted. It was here also that some of the greatest atrocities in American history occurred. Yet in the great national tragedy of the Civil War, this savage warfare seems a minor episode. Drawing from a wide array of contemporary documents—including diaries, letters, and firsthand newspaper accounts—the author presents a hair-raising report of life in this merciless guerrilla war. Bushwhackers and Jayhawkers, soldiers and civilians, scouts, spies, runaway slaves, the generals and the guerrillas all step forward to tell of their terrifying ordeals. Softcover 192 pages, #817, *$20*.

An Authentic Narrative of the Loss of the American Brig Commerce

By Capt. James Riley. Here's the incredible true story of an American crew captured by Arab slave traders after their ship was wrecked on the forbidding northwest coast of Africa. This account has fascinated and horrified readers since its first publication 200 years ago. Riley's ship, the *Commerce*, was sailing from Gibraltar to the Cape Verde Islands when it was lost in fog and wrecked off the coast of the Sahara. There, they were captured by passing Berbers who seized the men, as was their custom, and took them deep into the blazing, nearly waterless Sahara desert. The book tells in shocking detail the events before and after their capture by these marauding Sahrawi Muslims, and their endless mistreatment—beatings, near-deadly heat exposure and starvation. Softcover, 352 pages, #742, *$15*.

Scalp Dance: Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865-1879

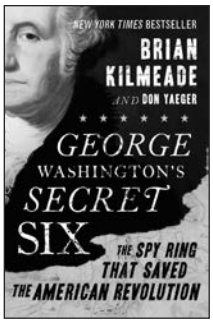
By Thomas Goodrich. From the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 through Custer's Last Stand in 1876 to the final defeat of the mighty Sioux and Cheyenne nations in 1878, *Scalp Dance* reveals the bloody, bitter clashes between two cultures—one bent on conquest, the other defending its land in the only way it knew how. Drawing heavily from diary accounts, letters and personal memoirs, a spell-binding tale of life and death on the prairie has been crafted. Individual fates are told, each its own drama. It also discusses the brutality with which the Indians treated their enemies, most of which is glossed over today in history books. Some of the most savage war in world history was waged on the American Plains from 1865 to 1879. As settlers moved west following the Civil War, they found powerful Indian tribes barring the way. When the U.S. Army intervened, a bloody and prolonged conflict ensued. Softcover, #210, 340 pages, *$22*.

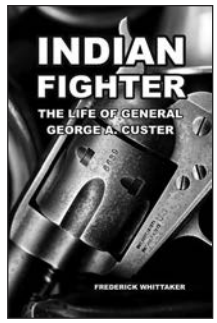
To Hell or Barbados: The Ethnic Cleansing of Ireland

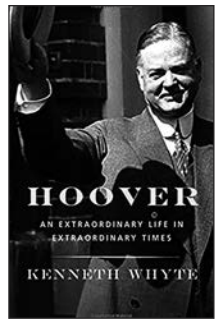
Here is the story of over 50,000 Irish men, women and children enslaved and shipped off to work on plantations in Barbados and Virginia from the 17th to 19th centuries. Sean O'Callaghan documents their transportation, the conditions in which they lived as slaves or servants, and their rebellions in Barbados. O'Callaghan's description of 17th-century Barbados is a powerful portrait of a society as brutal, corrupt and unjust as anything the 21st century has to offer. In the 17th century, Oliver Cromwell encouraged the mass slaughter and enslavement of Irish men, women and children. Cromwell regarded the Catholic Irish as subhuman. Irish priests and nuns were hunted down like rogue wolves and Irish soldiers exiled to Spain or France, while rebels, widows and wee ones were enslaved side-by-side with much more expensive Black Africans. An incredibly detailed book that refutes claims that only Blacks were enslaved on plantations in the New World. Softcover, 248 pages, #754, *$23*.

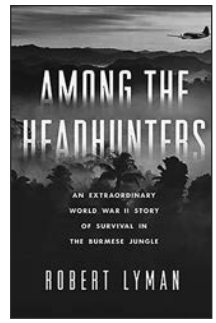
The Stories of Our Pioneers: Their Heroic Deeds & Devoted Lives

By Augustus Lynch Mason, John Clark Ridpath and Trumbull White. Here is an absolutely amazing book, first written in 1904 by three American educator-historians, chronicling the heroic deeds and lives of the fathers and mothers of America. This beautiful reproduction has more than 100 B&W illustrations gracing its impressive pages. Much of this book would be considered too politically incorrect to make it into any modern history book today. Every single chapter and story in this 694-page book is filled with fact and excitement like you'll never see in the dry, politically correct histories published in our modern era. Here is America's history as viewed by the people of the early 1900s who were unafraid to celebrate our real heroes and revile the dastardly villains of the early days of our nation, at least a few of which we are sure you have never heard of. This book is great for adults, but also perfect for a younger person. A real gem of American history. Softcover, 694 pages, #761, *$40*.


NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER
BRIAN KILMEADE AND DON YAEGER
GEORGE WASHINGTON'S SECRET SIX
THE SPY RING THAT SAVED THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION







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See the back of this issue for ordering information and S&H or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Prices do not include S&H. Subscribers get 10% off list prices.

The Adventures of John Jewitt: The Only Survivor of the Crew of the Ship Boston

Edited with an introduction and notes by Robert Brown, Ph.D. In 1803, the American ship *Boston* was attacked, seized and burned by Nootka Indians while anchored off the Pacific Northwest Coast of what is now Canada. This journal—written by one of only two survivors of the massacre,—provides a fascinating insight into the author's 28 months as a slave of the Indians, one of the few White men to endure such a lengthy ordeal and live to tell the tale. Slaves were the Indians' most valuable property, and each Indian tribe kept hundreds of them. Jewitt began keeping a journal, carefully recording everyday details about the Indians, their lifestyle, customs, and traditions. His descriptions provided anthropologists with a unique insight into early Amerindian society, while the story of his exploits and eventual escape make for a riveting adventure story. Softcover, 168 pages, #792, *$15.*

George Washington's Secret Six: The Spy Ring That Saved the American Revolution

When Gen. George Washington beat a hasty retreat from New York City in 1776, many thought the Revolution might be over. Instead, Washington rallied—thanks in large part to a top-secret group called the Culper Spy Ring. Washington realized that he couldn't beat the British with military might, so he recruited a spy network to infiltrate New York to give him an edge. So carefully guarded were the members' identities that one spy's name was not known until the 20th century, and one remains a mystery today. Historians have, however, discovered enough to say that these six individuals turned the tide of the war. Here is their story told in an fashion that rivals any fictional spy novel. Softcover, 256 pages, #685, *$28.*

Indian Fighter: The Life of General George A. Custer

By Frederick Whittaker. Although Union Brevet Gen. Custer is mostly known for his "last stand" at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876 (he was a colonel again by then), this dashing military commander was in reality one of America's finest generals. His career started with the Union Army during the Civil War, and ended after numerous highly successful campaigns in the Plains Wars against the Indians, where he was given the title of America's "best Indian fighter." This dramatic biography, first produced in the year of his death, draws upon family and other original sources and takes the reader on a swashbuckling ride through some of the greatest engagements of the Civil War (Bull Run, Gettysburg, and the surrender of General Robert E. Lee, amongst others) in which Custer played an important part, through to the many battles, shocking atrocities and wars against the Indians, which culminated in Custer's death at the age of 36 in the prime of life. Softcover, 684 pages, #795, *$30.*

Hoover: An Extraordinary Life in Extraordinary Times

Here is the definitive biography of Herbert Hoover, one of the most remarkable Americans of the 20th century—a wholly original account that will forever change the way Americans understand the man, his presidency, his battle against the Great Depression and their own history. Author Kenneth Whyte vividly recreates Hoover's rich and dramatic life in all its complex glory. He follows Hoover through his impoverished Iowa boyhood, his cutthroat business career, his brilliant rescue of millions of lives during World War I and the 1927 Mississippi floods, his misconstrued presidency, his defeat at the hands of a ruthless FDR, his devastating years in the political wilderness, his return to grace as Truman's emissary to help European refugees after WWII and his final vindication in the days of Kennedy's "New Frontier." Ultimately, Whyte brings to light Hoover's complexities and contradictions as well as his profound political legacy. Hardcover, deckled edge, 752 pages, #805, *$35.*

Among the Headhunters: An Extraordinary WWII Story of Survival in the Burmese Jungle

By Robert Lyman. Flying the notorious "Hump" route between India and China in 1943, a twin-engine plane crashed in a dense mountain jungle, deep within Japanese-held territory. Among the passengers was celebrated CBS journalist Eric Sevareid, an OSS operative who was also a Soviet double agent and Gen. Stilwell's personal advisor. Against the odds, all but one of the 21 people aboard the doomed aircraft survived. But they fell from the frying pan into the fire. The shocked survivors discovered that they had arrived in wild country dominated by notorious headhunters who practiced slavery and human sacrifice. Japanese soldiers lay close by, too, ready to kill those they saw as enemies. Hardback, 304 pages, #738, *$18.*

Forsaken But Not Forgotten: America's Most Shameful National Secret Revealed

It would be shameful if the U.S. government turned its back on one captured American. But between the Russian civil war, World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam and the Cold War, as many as 30,000 American soldiers, sailors, Marines, airmen and civilians were knowingly abandoned by this country's leaders. Inside *Forsaken But Not Forgotten: America's Most Shameful National Secret Revealed,* longtime author and researcher Philip Rife presents the government's rationale for abandoning so many of America's military men behind enemy lines. You can decide for yourself whether these were the right actions. Rife felt an obligation to tell this story for the abandoned Americans, their parents, brothers, sisters, wives, children and other concerned Americans. It's a story every American should know. The Barnes Review is proud to publish the first edition of this important book. Softcover, 89 pages, #812, *$15.*

Andrew Jackson: Bane of the Bankers

The Jacksonian revolution of 1828 was as important as the drafting of the Declaration of Independence 52 years earlier, the Constitutional Convention of 1787, or the movement which brought forth our Bill of Rights. The forces unleashed by Andrew Jackson governed the United States for nearly 80 years thereafter. Today, the conditions which produced the Jacksonian hurricane are more acute than in his day; yet, the lessons of those years have been lost through the decades.

By Willis A. Carto

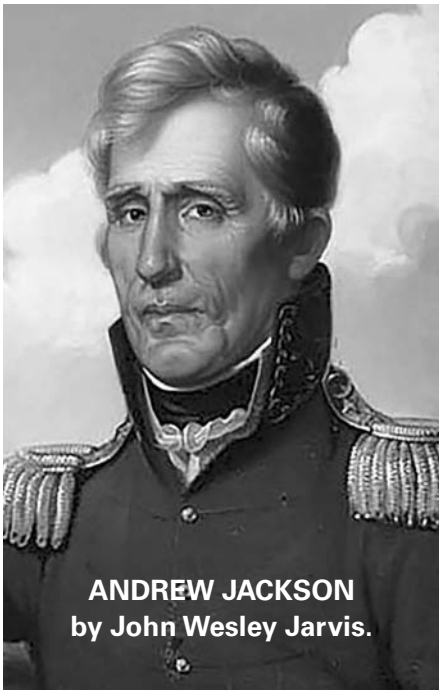
Andrew Jackson, America's seventh president, exemplified—as perhaps no other statesman in U.S. history—the populist instinct which is rooted deep in American life and tradition.

Further, Jackson accomplished this while at the same time demonstrating the social, economic and political advances which can be made by working people, taxpayers, entrepreneurs and the middle class in general when populist precepts guide the nation's government.

Jackson can even be credited with making populism the dominant political philosophy of 19th-century America, although "populism" was not the common term for "Old Hickory's" program.

The Jacksonian revolution, which defined political issues, problems, and their solutions, until the advent of the Civil War, was a grassroots movement which arose from America's collective populist conscience.

Jackson had developed his philosophy between the age of 14, when he was orphaned, and his inauguration as president, when he was 62. During those 48 years, Jackson served successively (and successfully) as one of the framers of Tennessee's first constitution, its first representative in Congress, its United States senator, and a member of Tennessee's Supreme Court. Most importantly, he was major general of the state militia, the "Hero of New Orleans" (and Florida and the Indian Wars) who aged into the "Old Warrior."



ANDREW JACKSON
by John Wesley Jarvis.

Jackson, in the face of the most vicious slanders ever made against a president, against the power of a central bank and its hirelings in Congress, championed the middle class and held fast to his populist principles, the most significant of which were:

- An America-first position in dealings with foreign nations; Jackson advocated neutrality and non-intervention overseas, placing himself firmly in the tradition established by George Washington.
- An awareness of—and firm opposition to—the menace posed by international finance.
- A stand for working people and debtors, and against central bankers and other parasitical creditors who exploit workers.
- A clear understanding of racial differences tempered by a generous respect for the traditions and cultures of alien races.
- A realization of the necessity for protective tariffs.

"The foreign policy adopted by our government soon after the for-

Gen. Andrew Jackson's victory over better-armed and better-trained British forces at the Battle of New Orleans (shown here) solidified his fame as a brilliant military leader. The victory, won on January 8, 1815, ensured America would remain a free nation. Those who allege the war had already ended because a peace treaty had been signed in Europe are unaware of the subterfuge of British Secretary of State for War and the Colonies Henry Bathurst, who issued secret orders to British Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Pakenham on October 24, 1814, commanding him to continue the war even if he heard rumors of peace.

FREDERICK COFFAY YOHN, 1922, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

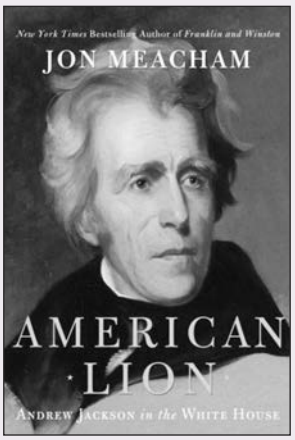
mation of our present Constitution, and very generally pursued by successive administrations, has been crowned with almost complete success," Jackson said when once explaining why he supported the non-interventionist foreign policy advocated by George Washington.

Neutrality—backed up by defenses strong enough to repel invaders, and a fiercely nationalistic public—"has elevated our character among the nations of the Earth," he said.

"To do justice to all, and to submit to wrong from none, has been, during my administration, its governing maxim, and so happy have been its results that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few causes of controversy, and those of minor importance remaining unadjusted," Jackson said.

JACKSON OPPOSED WAR

Jackson, most interestingly of all, despite (or perhaps because of) his long experience with war, abhorred "the calamities of war": "It is, unquestionably," he said, "our true interest to cultivate the most friendly understanding(s) with every nation, and to avoid, by very honorable means, the calamities of war.



American Lion
Andrew Jackson in the White House

Andrew Jackson, his intimate circle of friends, and his tumultuous times are at the heart of this remarkable book about the man who rose from nothing to create the modern presidency. Jackson was an orphan who fought his way to the pinnacle of power. Jackson's election in 1828 ushered in a lasting era in which the people, not distant elites, were the guiding force in politics. Democracy made its stand in the Jackson years, and he gave voice to the hopes and fears of a restless nation facing challenging times at home and threats abroad. Jon Meacham goes inside the Jackson White House and, drawing on newly discovered family letters and papers, details the human drama—the family, the women, and the advisers—that shaped Jackson's private world through years of storm. Jackson was a battle-hardened warrior and the architect of the presidency as we know it. With his mystical connection to the people, Jackson moved the White House from the periphery of government to the center of national action, articulating a vision of change that challenged entrenched interests to heed the popular will—or face his wrath. Hardback, 483 pages, *$35* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

"We shall best attain this object by frankness and sincerity in our foreign intercourse, by the prompt and faithful execution of treaties, and by justice and impartiality in our conduct to all," he said.

Jackson's sage counsel of impartiality in dealing with foreign nations is not heeded today.

Jackson urged armed neutrality as the safe path between intervention and falling victim to the designs of foreign powers:

> No nation, however desirous of peace, can hope to escape occasional collisions with other powers; and the soundest dictates of policy require that we should place ourselves in a condition to assert our rights, if a resort to force should ever become necessary.
>
> With foreign nations, it will be my study [policy] to preserve peace and to cultivate friendship on fair and honorable terms, and in the adjustment of any differences that may exist or arise to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation ... the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

But Jackson, despite his vehement opposition to bankers' wars, was prepared in the 1830s to use overwhelming military power to enforce the nation's tariffs.

JACKSON OPPOSED SECESSION

Jackson even threatened to "hang every leader [of the bloc advocating that states opposing the tariff secede from the Union over the issue] ... by martial law, irrespective of his name or political or social position."

Jackson was not blindly for high tariffs, however; protection worked to the advantage of Northern industrialists and manufacturers but was ruinous for many Southern growers.

Thus, the tariff was finally reduced, nearly two years after Jackson himself had first urged its reduction, an action which brought about the lowering of the tariff in 1832.

The Jacksonian tradition also favored slavery, although Jackson himself strived to remain above the growing controversy incited by abolitionists.

Ely Moore, a leading Jacksonian, explained that abolitionists were seeking to free the slaves solely in order to destroy the power of the White working class by encouraging Negroes "to compete with the Northern White man in the labor market."

"Equal rights ought to be established at home first, and emancipation of the White slaves be effected before we go abroad," said Seth Luther, a leader of working people in New England.

"The abolitionists of the North have mistaken the color of American slaves," said Theophilius Fisk, another major Jacksonian philosopher. "All the real slaves in the United states have pale faces."

SHARP KNIFE

Jackson himself, at the end of his life, engineered the presidential nomination of James K. Polk, who declared: "The agitation of the slavery question is mischievous and wicked," and described the abolitionist movement as a scheme by which "demagogues and ambitious politicians hope to promote their own prospects."

Polk, obviously reflecting Jackson's own views, was prophetic. Even today, ambitious politicians seek to promote themselves by demanding "civil rights" for minorities at the expense of others.

Jackson's first purpose in securing the Democratic nomination for Polk, however, was to guarantee the admission of Texas into the Union as a slave-holding state. Jackson worried that Sam Houston, president of the Republic of Texas, might opt not for statehood, but independence.

"What will Houston do?" Jackson, dying at the Hermitage (his renowned home), asked in early 1845. The "Old Warrior" roused himself from his deathbed to draft a letter to Houston. On June 6, 1845, Jackson received word from Houston that Texas would join the Union.

Andrew Jackson from an early age was not one to sit back and let tyranny go unchallenged. Andrew and his brother Robert were orphaned during the Revolutionary War. This did not stop Andrew from becoming, at age 14, a courier for the Continental Army. In 1781, he and Robert were taken prisoner by the British. During his incarceration in a POW camp, Jackson was ordered to polish a British officer's boots. He refused, and his hand was slashed to the bone when he deflected the blow. The attack also left a scar on his forehead. Andrew and Robert were released after two weeks, but Robert died shortly thereafter, apparently from an illness contracted in the camp.

"All is safe at last," Jackson said.

Jackson's relations with Indian tribes showed his respect for different races and also his determination they receive no special privileges placing them above White Americans. Jackson was "Sharp Knife" to the Indians since the days he led troops against them. He personally met with the Indians to urge them to move westward.

BATTLING THE BANKERS

Jackson was less gentle with the Bank of the United States, and his successful struggle against the central bank was one of the great conflicts of American history.

Jackson's strong nationalism was also evident in his clash with the banking monopoly; he was alarmed that "more than a fourth part [25%] of the stock [of the bank] is held by foreigners."

By perpetuating the central bank, Jackson charged, "the American republic proposes virtually to make them [the foreign stockholders] a present of some millions of dollars."

Jackson's opposition to the central bank was intimately involved with his distrust of paper money not redeemable in gold or silver.

Jackson's lengthy message to Congress, on July 10, 1832, accompanying his veto of the bill extending the central bank's charter, brilliantly expounds the menace of a private central bank to constitutional liberties.

Such a bank, Jackson told the Senate, is "unauthorized by the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the states, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

The president added it would be virtually impossible to make a central bank "compatible with justice, with sound money, or with the Constitution of our country."

Jackson's repudiation of the central bank ignited a long war between his administration and the central bankers who, in their pique, even-

Try as they might, in mid-2020 a gang of well-organized hooligans—both Black and White—were unable to tear down this gorgeous statue of Andrew Jackson across from the White House in Washington, D.C. Other statues fell, but this one was as sturdy as Jackson himself.

tually plunged the nation into a depression to punish it.

BANKERS WANT SUFFERING

"Nothing but the evidence of suffering will produce any effect in Congress," gloated Nicholas Biddle, head of the bank, who brought about the depression he boasted he could create.

"I have been for years in the daily exercise of more personal authority than any president habitually enjoys," Biddle also said, revealing that even 150 years ago—as today—central bankers could dictate to the nation's elected leaders.

Very few things have changed, it would seem. Former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker stated flatly: "The standard of living of the average American must decline."

The "Fed" is, of course, the modern counterpart to Jackson's antagonist, and pursues the same goal—transferring wealth from working people to the financial aristocracy.

Jackson, however, smashed the power of the bank, setting the nation on a forceful "hard money" course: "The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil," Jackson said.

Working people "form the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country." Yet, "they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the government."

JACKSON URGED VIGILANCE

"The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency, which they are able to control, from the multitude of corporations with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining."

"Unless you become more watchful," Jackson warned, "you will in the end find that the most important powers of government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations."

Old Hickory's populism was expressed in nearly all of his writings, statements and policies. By no coincidence, the U.S. has rarely been a more dynamic country than during the Jackson era.

Jackson wrote to the Senate:

> It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government.
>
> Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven and the fruits of superior

industry, economy, and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law; but when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society—the farmers, mechanics and laborers—who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government.

There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and poor, it would be an unqualified blessing.

NOTE: Andrew Jackson could hardly fail to be one of the most written-about public figures in U.S. history. There are approximately 400 entries devoted to him personally in the Library of Congress card catalogues. In addition, there are hundreds more volumes, dissertations, reports, articles and monographs on his political movement, policies and administrations, as well as "Jacksonian democracy" and its effects on the nation. But even all this fails to take into account the enormous material on the history of the country from 1800 to 1860, any examination of which must include intense scrutiny of Jackson's varied roles in shaping the United States of America. ❖

Willis A. Carto (1926-2015) was the founder of *Liberty Letter*, *Liberty Lobby*, *The Spotlight* newspaper and The Barnes Review history magazine. He was also the editor of the book *Populism vs. Plutocracy*, in which this article originally appeared. A collection of Carto's writings is contained in *An Appeal to Reason*, available from TBR Book Club for $25.

This statue of Andrew Jackson, crafted in 1928 by Belle Kinney and Leopold F. Scholz, graces the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C. Today called a "racist" for his Indian removal policies, Jackson actually adopted two American Indian boys, Theodore and Lyncona, during the Creek War. Theodore died in 1814. In 1828, Lyncona died of tuberculosis. Jackson was heartbroken.

Robert E. Lee: Leader in Reconciliation

INTRODUCTION

By Paul T. Angel

When I was a boy, one of my favorite books was *Great American Heroes* by Jean Fiedler. The 192-page hardback book had been a Christmas present when I was 8 years old, given to me by my parents in 1968. During this era, things were a little scary here in America. Cities had been burned and there was nationwide protesting that, more often than not, degenerated into rioting and looting. Domestic terrorism was ramping up, culminating in the 1970s with more than 2,500 bombings carried out by the Weather Underground, the Black Panthers and FALN, a Puerto Rican terror group. In the mid-1970s, more than 150 domestic airliners were hijacked and we still remembered the pandemic of the mid-1960s when approximately 125,000 Americans died of the flu.

But in the midst of all that, turning the pages of that book of 27 biographies made me realize—even as a child—that this nation had endured and overcome much more than I was seeing on the news reports of my youth. The stories contained within it detailed the exploits of great Americans like Patrick Henry, Paul Revere, George Washington, Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, Nathan Hale, John Paul Jones, Daniel Boone, Lewis and Clark, Sam Houston, Kit Carson, Sergeant Alvin York, Ernie Pyle, the Four Chaplains of WWII and John F. Kennedy. Some of them fought overwhelming odds to secure liberty for Americans by defeating the British, risked life and limb to blaze trails, battled hostile Indians and daunting landscapes to settle the West, and took on enemy soldiers in Europe during World War I and World War II.

But my favorite story by far was that of Robert E. Lee. I must have ready that chapter a hundred times. What was it about Lee that made him such a compelling figure? His brilliance on the battlefield? His ability to inspire men to fight on when the odds were so heavily stacked against them? His incredible leadership abilities? His imposing but, at the same time, serene visage?

Whatever it was, I have always remembered that book and that chapter and made sure to read it to my own children at bedtime, understanding that honest history is an important part of any young American's education.

Unfortunately, that book is now out of print and the author is either very old or even long dead, but, it occurred to me, while assembling this issue, that Gen. Lee would most likely never again appear in any modern-day book about "great American heroes." And neither, perhaps, would half of the others listed in the table of contents. Certainly the real histories of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson might never make it past an editor's red pen in any American history book sponsored by *The New York Times* "1619 Project."

Seeing statues of this incredible Confederate soldier (and illustrious U.S. Army officer, before that) defaced with curse words, attacked and either torn down by mobs or draped, removed by local authorities and then shuttered in some musty warehouse was particularly difficult to witness.

Thus, for this issue, this story of the great Robert E. Lee is taken from that book and is presented in the simple yet poignant words of the author—clear enough for a young adult, but equally meaningful and important for those of us Americans who still consider this stalwart Virginian to be one of the most important and admirable men in American history—and one whose life should never be diminished, denigrated or forgotten. ❖

Stratford Hall in Westmoreland County, Virginia was established by Thomas Lee in the 1730s. Robert E. Lee was born here in 1807. The plantation encompasses 2,000 acres along the Potomac River.

By Jean Fiedler

The general in the gray full dress uniform of the Confederate Army sat straight and tall on his gray thoroughbred [Traveller]. His leather boots shone, and the scabbard holding his sword gleamed. By his grim face and the pain in his eyes one could tell that this was a hard hour.

In the McLean House at Appomatox, Virginia on April 9, 1965, Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate Army, surrendered formally to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, commander of the Union Army.

The defeated general rode back to his camp, where he was surrounded by groups of his soldiers, gaunt men in rags of uniforms. These strong men, who had fought a hard war and endured untold misery without complaint, now wept openly, unashamed.

The Civil War was over. The years of strife had come to an end. What lay in store for him and his torn land, Robert E. Lee could not tell. But he vowed to dedicate himself to the ways of peace and to the healing of the wounds of the nation.

From his early childhood in Stratford, Virginia, he could recall his awe of relatives who had fought for their country's independence in the Revolutionary War. His own father, Henry Lee III, known as Light-Horse Harry, had been a famous Revolutionary War leader and had been personally acquainted with George Washington.

Lee's mother had come from a prominent family; Robert was brought up with a sense of tradition that would remain with him all his life. The qualities of honor, good citizenship and loyalty to the state—he accepted without question.

Despite the patrician background, the Lee family had more troubles. But the lack of money, the need to care for a sick mother and the necessity of taking over a man's responsibilities in the absence of his father only helped to make Robert E. Lee an extraordinary person. [Robert's father died when Lee was but a boy of nine years old.—Ed.] And it was his mother who instilled in him the qualities of humility, faith and kindness that contributed to his greatness.

Attending the Alexandria Academy where tuition was free, Robert studied Greek, Latin and mathematics, doing especially well in Algebra and Geometry.

When he was graduated, Robert knew where he wanted to go. He confided in his mother. "I would like to try for West Point," he said.

He could tell that she approved his choice, but a sober expression came over her worn face. "So many worthy young men are turned away each year; it will not be to your discredit if you are one of them." Robert hoped desperately that he would be one of the fortunate ones. For one thing, West Point was free. For another, lack of money would make it difficult for him to acquire further schooling elsewhere. Robert E. Lee was accepted at West Point and graduated in 1829 with high honors. [It was here that he acquired the nickname the "Marble Model," given to him by classmates due to his dignified stature and his aristocratic family pedigree.—Ed.]

Several years later, he married Mary Ann Randolph Custis, the great grand-daughter of George Washington's wife Martha.

During the next few years, Lee was involved with engineering jobs for the United States Army. He took charge of the engineering plans for the St. Louis harbor and for the upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

When the war with Mexico broke out, Lee was called to San Antonio, Texas, as assistant engineer to the Army. There he supervised the building of bridges. Because of his unusual engineering skills, American troops were able to cross dangerous mountain passes on their way to Mexico City. He was promoted three times; before the end of the war he had reached the rank of colonel.

Gen. Winfield Scott made public the statement that his own "success in Mexico was largely due to the skill, valor and undaunted courage of Robert E. Lee … the greatest military genius in America."

After the Mexican-American War, Lee became the superintendant of West Point. During his three years at the U.S. Military Academy, he impressed the students with his fairness and understanding.

An engraving of Gen. Winfield Scott at the time of the Mexican-American War. Scott had the utmost respect for Lee.

For some time, the slavery issue in the United States had grown in importance. Robert E. Lee had been outspoken in his condemnation of that shameful institution. "It is evil," he said, "and its evils are perhaps worse for the Whites who own slaves than for the Negroes who are forced into slavery." Some years before the war, Lee had freed the small number of slaves in his household.

Gradually it became clear that a peaceful solution of the slavery problem would not be easy. The threat of war between the states caused Lee great anguish. If war came, what was he to do? Yes, he was loyal to the Union; but his beloved state, Virginia, also commanded his fidelity. He pondered the problem in an agony of indecision.

As one state after another seceded, Lee's torment increased. After painful deliberation, he wrote a letter to a relative: "I wish to live under no other government, and there is no sacrifice I am not willing to make for the preservation of the Union, save that of honor. If a disruption takes place, I shall go back to my native state and serve in her defense."

Shortly afterward, his old commander, Gen. Scott, offered Lee the field command of the United States Army. It was difficult to refuse. Lee admired Gen. Scott and Scott was his friend. But the thought of fighting his own people sickened him. He knew that was something he could never do.

Things then moved swiftly. Jefferson Davis, the newly elected president of the Confederacy, was well aware of Lee's military genius. Davis appointed Lee as his military advisor with the rank of general.

Although Lee did not fight in the First Battle of Manassas, he had formulated its strategy and was, therefore, partly responsible for the resulting Confederate victory.

In June 1862, Lee took command of the Confederate armies in the Virginia peninsula. In a series of battles near Richmond, he drove Gen. George B. McClellan's Union troops from the Confederate capital.

Along with Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, Lee won an important victory at the Second Battle of Manassas. But each victory took its toll in men and blood. The victory at Chancellorsville turned out to be a tragedy—Gen. Jackson was fatally wounded and, worst of all, as the war went on, the Confederate reserves were seriously diminished. Lee was certain that the defensive battles his forces were fighting could not win the war.

Lee was determined to take the offensive. He led his troops into Pennsylvania, where the critical Battle of Gettysburg was fought. The struggle lasted for three days. The Confederates lost, and retreated across the Potomac River. Although Lee's officers had made serious tactical mistakes, Lee himself insisted on taking all the blame for the failure.

In the spring of 1864, after the

In 1872, at the request of the Lee Memorial Association, sculptor Edward Valentine crafted this marble effigy entitled "Recumbent Statue of Robert E. Lee Asleep on the Battlefield" to be placed in the Lee Chapel on the campus of what is now Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia. Lee and members of his immediate family are buried beneath the floor of the chapel. Note that the Confederate battle flags have been removed after complaints from the politically correct.

cruelest winter of the war, the Confederate Army met the Union Army, then under the command of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Fierce battles took place in May and early June. Losses on both sides were very, very heavy; but the North, with its much greater population, had more men to lose than the South. Ultimately, Lee could not bear to sacrifice any more of his men in a cause that seemed hopeless. Withdrawing his armies from Petersburg and Richmond, Lee accepted Grant's surrender terms at a town referred to as "the village of Appomattox Court House."

As a private citizen, his first act was to take an oath of allegiance to the United States government. Then, in a ringing speech to his Southern countrymen, he advocated, "abandon your animosities and make your sons Americans!" Here was a man who recognized his unique responsibility to the nation, and particularly to the South.

After the Civil War ended, Robert E. Lee did everything in his power to rebuild the South. He encouraged his Southern neighbors to abandon their hatred of the Northerner and to return to brotherhood.

In 1865, Lee accepted the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia. He did this because he "wanted to educate Southern youth in a spirit of loyalty to the new conditions."

As president, he took over the ruins of a school. The library had been destroyed; lab equipment had been broken; buildings had been looted and left in disrepair. Undaunted, Robert E. Lee took care of his own correspondence, oversaw the remodeling of buildings and the beautifying of the school grounds, and worked to raise money to keep the school going.

The most important work he did, however, was with the student body. He taught young people the meaning of honor and courage. Urging them to support the federal government he said, "You cannot be a man until you learn to obey."

Although he was not an old man, the years of war had undermined Lee's health and strength. Early in 1870, Lee's health began to fail. He died on October 12, 1870.

After his death, Washington College paid him a tribute by adding his name to the university. Now, Washington and Lee University is a lasting memorial [We hope.—Ed.] to its former president.

Robert E. Lee's place in history does not primarily rest on his reputation as a great general. He will be remembered because, out of defeat, this man rose to greater heroism as a man who swallowed defeat and worked toward peace. ❖

Jean Fiedler has authored many books including *Great American Heroes*, a biography entitled *Isaac Asimov* and *When a Sparrow Falls*. We can find no additional biographical data online about her.

The Civil War from a Southern View

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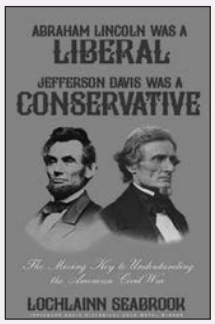
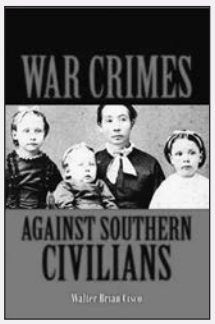
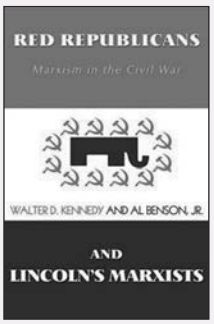
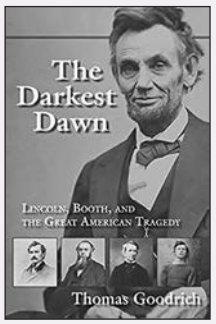
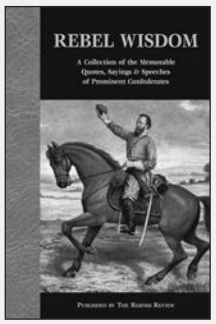










Abraham Lincoln Was a Liberal, Jefferson Davis Was a Conservative: The Missing Key to Understanding the American Civil War

In this fascinating one-of-a-kind book, award-winning Civil War scholar and unreconstructed Southern historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook explains that, in the 1860s, the platforms of the two main political parties were the reverse of what they are today. At the time, big-government advocate Lincoln and the Republican Party were liberals, while small-government proponent Davis and the Democratic Party were conservatives. This simple fact transforms the American Civil War from what pro-North writers disingenuously assert was a battle over abolition and slavery, to what it really was: a massive and bloody contest between Northern liberalism and Southern conservatism! The author provides over 600 notes and hundreds of contemporary eyewitness statements to further establish what was well known up until the early 20th century, but which since then has been suppressed by liberals and forgotten by conservatives. Profusely illustrated with hundreds of 19th-century photographs and campaign posters, Seabrook's book covers the entire history of America's two-party system, as well as all 58 of our quadrennial elections and all 45 of our presidents, from Washington to Trump. This is the only book ever written on this specific topic. Softcover, 246 pages, #840, *$19.*

War Crimes Against Southern Civilians

Walter Brian Cisco's copiously documented exposé of Union Army war crimes rips the carefully constructed facade off Lincoln's "army of emancipation." Far from being an army of liberators, Union troops burned, raped, ravaged and terrorized Southern civilians from east to west. Politically correct history cannot hide the sins of the past, and a true examination of facts must occur before we can understand America's most tragic era. Softcover, 192 pages, #506, *$25.*

Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists: Marxism in the Civil War

Was Abraham Lincoln influenced by Communism when the Union condemned the rights of Southern states to express their independence? It's shocking to think so. But that's precisely what Walter D. Kennedy and Al Benson Jr. assert in this book. The pair completely reassess this tumultuous time in American history, exposing the politically correct view of the War for Southern Independence as nothing less than the same observation announced by Marx himself. During the American Civil War, Marx wrote about his support of the Union Army, the Republican Party and President Lincoln himself. In fact, he named the president as "the single-minded son of the working class." Kennedy and Benson also ask pertinent questions about the validity of today's federal government and why its role seems so much larger than ever before. Softcover, 269 pages, #569, *$25.*

The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda and an Unnecessary War

Thomas J. Dilorenzo shows Lincoln as he truly was, a mentally unstable despot bent on dragging the nation into years of unnecessary fratricide. A side of Lincoln few ever knew existed is exposed. The book argues convincingly that Honest Abe was a calculating politician who subverted the Constitution, disregarded states' rights and achieved the closest thing to a totalitarian dictatorship yet seen on U.S. soil—even worse than FDR! Softcover, 361 pages, #427, *$16.*

Rebel Wisdom: Confederate Quotations

Assembled by the TBR staff. History is written by the victors. The history of the War of Southern Secession was no different. But in this powerful 60-page booklet we hear from the vanquished—both well known and obscure. Quotes and speeches from Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Quotes from Longstreet, Forrest, Quantrill, Stuart and dozens more—from the generals to the privates. Also includes a list of top officers in the Southern military, leaders of the secessionist government, the Confederate Constitution, South Carolina's declaration of independence and more. Softcover, saddle stitched, 60 pages, #520, *$6.*

Too Afraid to Cry: Maryland Civilians in the Antietam Campaign

By Kathleen Ernst. What might you do if you woke up in the morning and found all of your livestock dead or gone and a hundred corpses on the front lawn? What about the marauding armies from both sides who might still be coming your way to steal your food, burn your home or even murder you and threaten your womenfolk should you happen to be on the "wrong" side? Where would you go? Where would you hide? Could you escape? Representing 10 years of research, this book recounts the experiences of ordinary people caught up in the extraordinary events at the Battle of Antietam in 1862. For those who think war is a glorious affair, this account will reaffirm the point that war is something to be avoided at all costs, as it affects not just soldiers, but the huge numbers of innocent inhabitants caught up in its fury. This book contains numerous period photos and illustrations, a detailed author's preface and extensive footnotes, bibliography and index. Softcover, 320 pages, #777, *$25.*

Stunning "Six Confederate Flag" Desk Set!

Here's a beautiful desk set of six Confederate flags. These four-inch by six-inch desk flags sit in their own weighted holder and are each mounted on a 10-inch sturdy black staff. Included are the Battle Flag of the Army of Northern Virginia (square), the First, Second and Third National flags, the Bonnie Blue Flag and the rectangular Second Confederate Navy Jack. It is manufactured in China, but very well made—and a powerful statement of support for our culture. #780, *$20.*

Robert E. Lee on Leadership: Executive Lessons in Character

Gen. Robert E. Lee eluded the Union juggernaut for four years and cunningly thwarted his foe by applying successful leadership and military acumen, winning many battles even though losing the war. However, his reputation and legacy have remained intact, suggesting leadership principles that could be applied today. In very readable prose, H.W. Crocker reviews Lee's career in the military, as a farmer and later as a college president. At the end of each chapter, Crocker provides a section called "Lee's Lessons"—leadership principles based on Lee's Christian lifestyle, his education and his character. Softcover, 256 pages, #484, *$15.*

Maryland, My Maryland: The Cultural Cleansing of a Small Southern State

By Joyce Bennett. Maryland was founded as a plantation colony like Virginia, and its way of life did not differ greatly from Virginia's. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key as he watched the British attack on Baltimore during the War of 1812. But few know that, in 1861, Francis Key Howard, his grandson, wrote this: "The flag which then he so proudly hailed, I saw waving at the same place over the victims of as vulgar and brutal a despotism as modern times have witnessed." Howard was one of the many Marylanders who were political prisoners of Lincoln, arrested to prevent Maryland from seceding. See what the lovely state of Maryland has lost, and how it has been slowly and methodically "Northernized" for over a century. Softcover, 214 pages, #775, *$22.*

Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence: A Prussian in J.E.B. Stuart's Cavalry

By Heros von Borcke. This is a highly detailed personal memoir of Heros von Borcke's adventures with dashing cavalry leader Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. A giant of a man, von Borcke carried a huge broadsword that sent fear into the opponent. He was in the thick of every scrum and was entrusted with secret assignments by Stuart. An incredible story written by an extremely intelligent European who was also a brilliant writer. In the midst of the war, von Borcke's multifarious interests come through as he writes not only about war, but the flora and fauna around him as well as making many cogent comments about life in general. Softcover, 399 pages, #516, *$23.*

Blood Money: The Civil War & the Federal Reserve

By John Graham. The author chronicles how the divisive antagonisms between the North and South, finally erupting in the spring of 1861, were deliberately agitated by great international banking houses with the goal of provoking secession. According to Graham, these private interests fully succeeded and set up a huge financial empire centered on Wall Street, using public debt as the source of their wealth. This watershed book explores the economic causes of the Civil War, revealing how the Civil War would not have happened had it not been planned and fomented by the unbridled greed of Northern capitalists. Softcover, 96 pages, #507, *$13.*

Blood in the Ozarks: Union War Crimes Against Southern Sympathizers & Civilians in Missouri

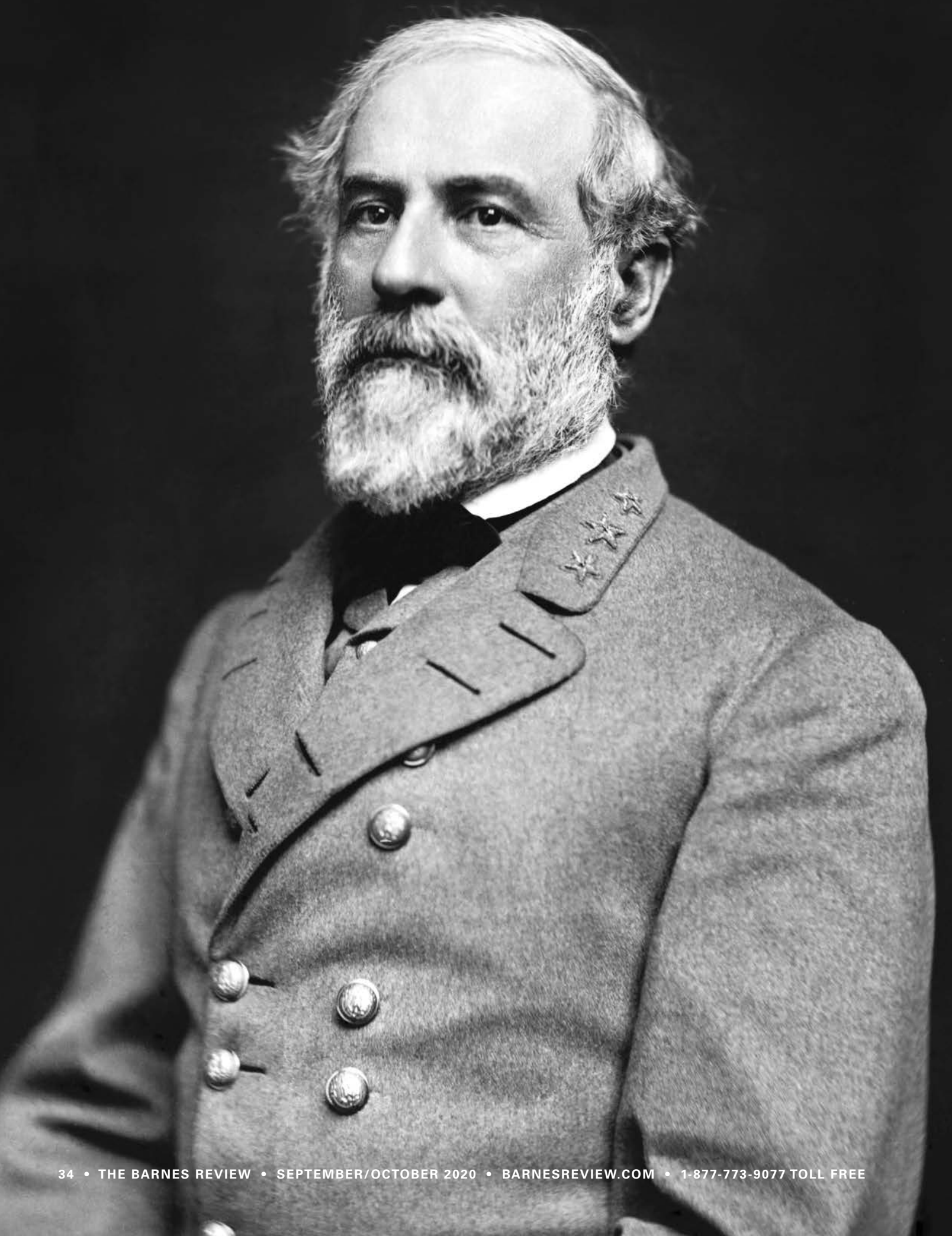
LAST REMAINING COPIES! Deep in the eastern Ozarks of Missouri, a battle still rages about a massacre that happened on Christmas Day of 1863. While some call it a simple rescue mission to liberate captured Union soldiers, others claim that it was mass murder, which included women, children and the elderly—27,000 Missouri citizens were killed during the war. To this day, local historians with an axe to grind have worked diligently to cover up the Christmas Day massacre and other war crimes to protect local reputations. Author Clint Lacy has taken up historian Jerry Ponder's torch of truth and, in this book, he presents all the known evidence, making a strong case that the Wilson Massacre did in fact occur as Ponder claimed. Softcover, foreword by Prof. Ray Goodwin, six appendices with period newspaper reports, diary entries, photo section, 157 pages, #725, *$17.*

The Southerner: The Real Story of Abe Lincoln

Did Abraham Lincoln have other plans in mind for the racial integrity of America? Have we misinterpreted his intentions in regard to the freeing of slaves? Contrary to the Hollywood myth, Abraham Lincoln's greatest desire was to free Blacks from slavery—and then send them all back to Africa or Central America. Only an assassin's bullet halted him from implementing these plans, as revealed in this engrossing work from Thomas Dixon Jr., the famed author of the Reconstruction Trilogy, set against a backdrop of the major events of the War Between the States. Softcover, 351 pages, #649, *$26.*

The Darkest Dawn: Lincoln, Booth & the Great American Tragedy

Many books have discussed the killing of Lincoln, but few have shown us the immediate aftermath of the president's assassination: the public panic … the news that other members of the cabinet had been targeted or attacked … the massive manhunt for Booth … the arrest of the alleged conspirators … and a populace begging for revenge—all of this happening even as a war was still raging in some parts of the country. But this story has never been told with the immediacy and intimacy of *The Darkest Dawn*. Author Tom Goodrich brings to this narrative the gripping accounts of eyewitnesses to it all, from the moment of the assassination in Ford's Theater—seen through the eyes of attendees—right up through the manhunt for John Wilkes Booth, the executions of the accused conspirators and beyond. As you have come to expect from Tom Goodrich's books, the manuscript is filled with ultimate detail—told by those who were there—and is as fresh as today's news but presented through the eyes of a private investigator. Softcover, 376 pages, #842, *$22.*



An Interview With Robert E. Lee

A correspondent of the *New York Herald*, Thomas Cook, writing from Richmond, gave the following account of an interview with Gen. Robert E. Lee soon after Lee signed surrender papers at Appomattox, Virginia, April 21, 1865.

By Thomas Cook

In order if possible to get some clear light for the solution of the new complications growing out of the murder of President Lincoln, I yesterday sought and obtained an interview with that distinguished soldier and leader of the rebel armies, Gen. Robert E. Lee, and was permitted to draw out his views on the very important questions suggested.

It is proper to say that my reception was everything that could be expected from a gentleman who has always been considered a type of the once-famous chivalry and, I had almost said, nobility of Virginia.

Pen and ink sketches of Gen. Lee have been so numerously made of late by newspaper writers that any attempt at this time by me in that direction would be a work of supererogation. I may simply say that the firm step, the clear voice, the bright, beaming countenance, the quick intelligence, the upright form and the active manner of the general very strongly belie the portraitures of him which are so common.

Brevet Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee in 1838. He was 31 at the time.

All the vigor and animation and ability of ripe manhood are prominently conspicuous in his bearing. His venerable white hair and beard simply inspire respect for the mature ideas and deliberate expressions that came from this conspicuous rebel leader, but in nowise convey an impression of decay or old age.

It was certainly embarrassing to me, on introducing the object of my visit, to say that I intended to lay his political views before the public, as his military career had already been. His reply, "I am a paroled prisoner," at once appealed to my sympathy.

A frank, generous man, how far may I properly question him without touching upon his views of honor in reference to his parole? But he added, "I have never been a politician, and know but little of political leaders; I am a soldier."

I felt easier. I assured him that I had no desire to offend his sensibility or tempt him to violate any presumable obligation under his parole; but that, being prominently identified

On the facing page is shown a photograph of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Interestingly, Lee wears three gold stars on his collar, which signify the rank of colonel in the Union Army, the last rank he held in the U.S. military. The proper insignia for a Confederate general was three gold stars inside a gold wreath. Speculation still exists as to why he did this. Did he want to be promoted to full general in peacetime, after the war had been won, or did he simply prefer the design shown here? No one really knows.

with the rebellion, his views on the questions arising out of that rebellion would be of great interest at the present moment, and doubtless of great importance and influence in the settlement of the troubles agitating the country, and with this view only I called upon him. He replied that the prominence he held was unsought by himself and distasteful to him. That he preferred retirement and seclusion. But was ready to make any sacrifice or perform any honorable act that would tend to the restoration of peace and tranquility to the country.

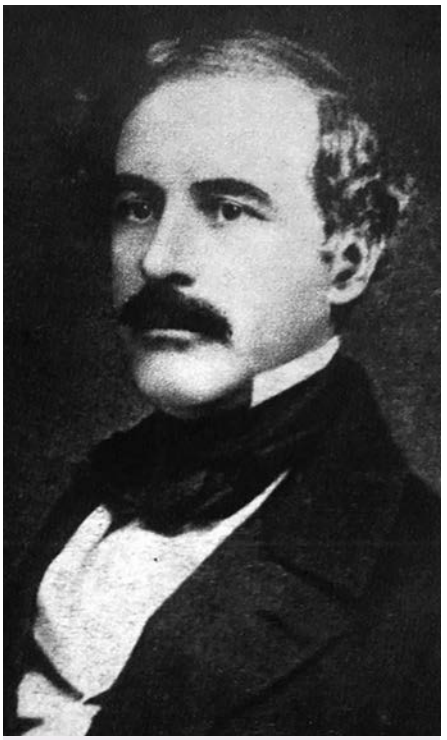
It will not be possible to relate the extended conversation that ensued with any approach to exactness, no notes having been taken, and it will not, therefore, be attempted; but I will confine myself to a record of the views expressed by Gen. Lee on several prominent topics, as I understood him to express himself.

The general's attention was directed to his written and spoken determination to draw his sword in defense only of his native state, and the inquiry was raised as to what he considered the defense of Virginia, and what degree of deliberation he had given to that expression. He stated that, as a firm and honest believer in the doctrine of state's rights, he had considered his allegiance due primarily to the state in which he was born and where he had always resided. And although he was not an advocate of secession at the outset, when Virginia seceded, he honestly believed it his duty to abide her fortune.

He opposed secession to the last, foreseeing the ruin it was sure to entail.

But when the state withdrew from the Union, he had no recourse, in his view of honor and patriotism, but to abide her fortunes. He went with her, intending to remain a private citizen.

When he resigned his commission in the United States Army he had no intention of taking up arms in any other service, and least of all in the service antagonistic to the United States. His state, however, called for him, and entertaining the fixed principles he did of state sovereignty, he had no alternative but to accept the service to which he was called.



An image of Robert E. Lee from 1851. He was 44 at the time.

When he made use of the declarations that have been so extensively quoted of late, he had accepted only a commission from Virginia. Subsequently, when Virginia attached herself to the Southern Confederacy, the same political impressions impelled him to follow her, and when he accepted service under the Rebel Government, he did so on the principle that he was defending his native state.

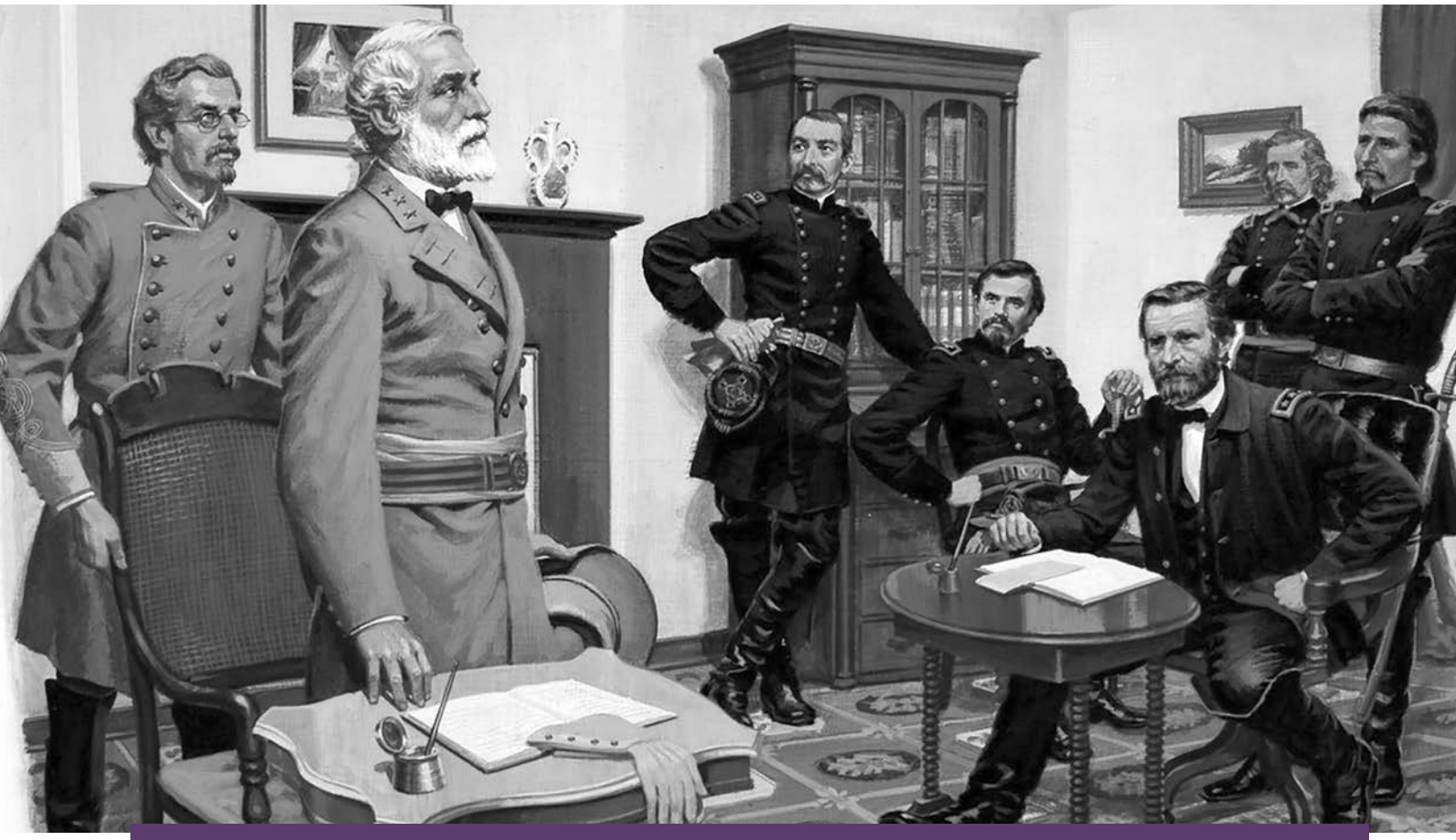
And yet, by the act of accepting such service, he was bound in honor to serve in any part of the Confederacy where he might be called, without reference to state lines; and the reconciliation with his former avowal, if any were necessary, was found in the fact that Virginia, standing or falling with the other Southern states, in defending them all, he was defending the one to which he considered his allegiance primarily due.

As to the effect of his surrender, he was free to say it was a severe blow to the South, but not a crushing blow. It was of military, not political, significance. I asked, "Was not that surrender a virtual surrender of the doctrine of state's rights?" "By no means," the general replied. "When the South shall be wholly subdued, there will then undeniably be a surrender of that doctrine. But the surrender of a single army is simply a military necessity. The Army of Northern Virginia was surrendered because further resistance on its part would only entail a useless sacrifice of life. But that army was merely a part of the force of the South. When the South shall be forced to surrender all of its forces, and returns to the Union, it indisputably, by that act, surrenders its favorite doctrine of secession. That principle will be settled by military power."

On this question of state sovereignty, the general contends that there exists a legitimate *casus belli*. In the convention that formed the organic law of the land, the question of defining the relative powers of the states and their relation to the general government was raised, but after much discussion was dropped and left unsettled. It has remained so unsettled until the present time. The war is destined to set it at rest.

It is unfortunate that it was not settled at the outset; but, as it was not settled then, and had to be settled at sometime, then the war raised on this issue cannot be considered treason. If the South is forced to submission in this contest, it of course can only be looked upon as the triumph of federal power over state rights, and the forced annihilation of the latter.

With reference to the war in the abstract, the general declared it as



An illustration shows Lee and Grant signing the surrender papers at the McLean House, April 9, 1865.

his honest belief that peace was practicable two years ago, and has been practicable from that time to the present day whenever the general government should see fit to seek it, giving any reasonable chance for the country to escape the consequences which the exasperated North seemed determined to impose.

The South has, during all this time, been ready and anxious for peace. They have been looking for some word or expression of compromise or conciliation from the North upon which they might base a return to the Union. They were not prepared, nor are they yet, to come and beg for terms, their own political views being considered.

The question of slavery did not lie in the way at all. The best men of the South have long been anxious to do away with this institution, and were quite willing today to see it abolished. They consider slavery forever dead. But with them, in relation to this subject, the question has ever been, "What will you do with the freed people?" That is the serious question today, and one that cannot be winked at. It must be met practically and treated intelligently.

The Negroes must be taken care of, and if their disposition can be marked out, the matter of freeing them is at once settled. But unless some humane course is adopted, based on wisdom and Christian principles, you do a gross wrong and injustice to the whole Negro race in setting them free. And it is only this consideration that has led the wisdom, intelligence and Christianity of the South to support and defend the institution up to this time.

The conversation then turned into other channels, and finally touched upon the prospects of peace. And here a very noticable form of expression was used by the general. In speaking of the probable course of the administration toward the South, the general remarked that "if we do" so and so. I immediately directly called his attention to the expression, and sought an explanation of it the sense in which he used the pronoun "we," but obtained none other than a marked repetition of it.

It was noticable throughout the entire interview that in no single instance did he speak of the Southern Confederacy, nor of the Yankees, nor the Rebels.

He frequently alluded to the country, and expressed most earnestly his solicitude for its restoration to peace and tranquility, cautiously avoiding any expression that would imply the possibility of its disintegration.

Throughout all the conversation

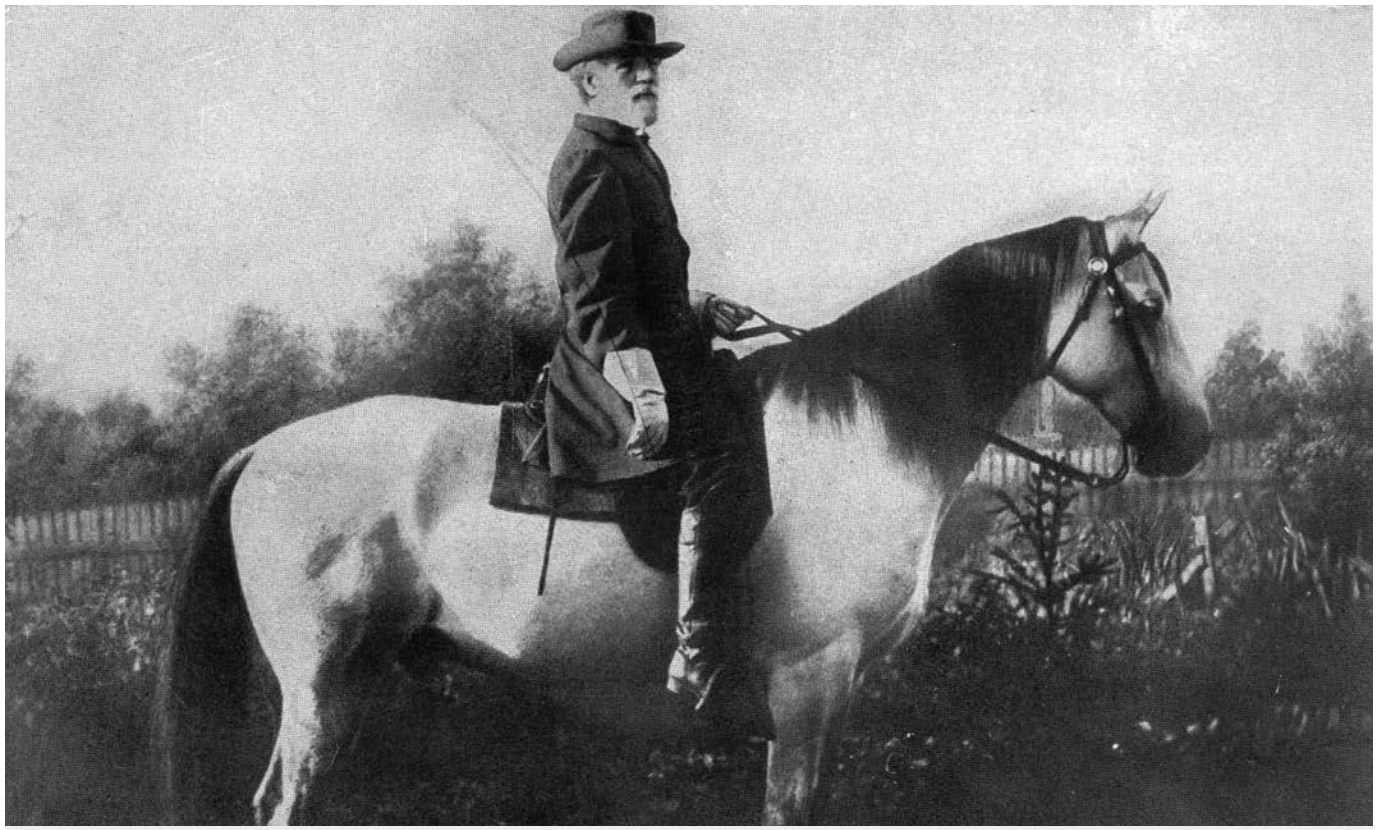
The Robert E. Lee bronze equestrian statue (above), as of this writing, still stands at Lee Circle in Richmond, Virginia. Created in 1890 by Antonin Mercie and Paul Pujol, the statue stands 20 feet high (Lee is about 14 feet high) and is mounted atop a 40-foot pedestal, now completely marred by vile graffiti. (Note that the horse depicted is not based on Traveller, Lee's beloved steed, as the French designer insisted on taking some "artistic license" by substituting a generic mount.) On June 4, 2020, leftist Virginia Gov. Ralph Northam moved to have the statue removed in response to the death of George Floyd in Minneapolis, Minnesota and the ensuing riots. However, just four days later, a court in Richmond saved the statue, at least for now, by issuing a temporary injunction stopping its removal. A July 23 hearing ended without a decision. According to the *Daily Progress*, "In an 18-page complaint filed in Richmond Circuit Court, William C. Gregory, the great-grandson of two signatories of the deed [to the property on which the statue stands], argues that under the terms of the 1890 agreement and a legislature-approved resolution, the state is supposed to consider the monument and the area around it 'perpetually sacred' and to 'faithfully guard it and affectionately protect it'." Don't count on Gov. Northam to stop until the Lee statue is removed.

he manifested an earnest desire that such counsels should prevail and such policies be pursued as would conduce to an immediate peace, implying in his remarks that peace was now at our option.

He was particular to say that should arbitrary or vindictive or revengeful policies be adopted, the end was not yet.

There yet remained a great deal of vitality and strength in the South. There were undeveloped resources and hitherto unavailable sources of strength which harsh measure on our part would call into action; and that the South could protract the struggle for an indefinite period. We might, it was true, destroy all that remained of the country east of the Mississippi river by a lavish expenditure of men and means; but then we would be required to fight on the other side of the river, and, after subduing them there, we would be compelled to follow them into Mexico, and thus the struggle would be prolonged until the whole country would be impoverished and ruined; and this we would be compelled to do if extermination, confiscation and general annihilation and destruction are to be our policy. For if a people are to be destroyed, they will sell their lives as dearly as possible.

The assassination of President Lincoln was then spoken of. The general considered this event in itself one of the most deplorable that could have occurred. As a crime, it was unexampled and beyond execration. It was a crime that no good man could approve from any conceivable motive. Undoubtedly the effort would be made to fasten the responsibility of it upon the South; but, from his intimate acquaintance with the leading men of the South, he was confident there was not one of them who would sanction or approve it. The scheme was wholly unknown in the South before its execution, and would never have received the slightest



Gen. Robert E. Lee is shown on his beloved horse Traveller. After Lee's death in 1870, Traveller was well cared for. Unfortunately, in June of 1871, Traveller stepped on a nail and developed tetanus. He was euthanized and then buried outside the Lee Chapel in Lexington. Traveller was a participant in some of the most momentous engagements of the Civil War and logged thousands of miles with Lee on his back.

encouragement had it been known, but, on the contrary, the most severe execration.

I called the general's attention, at this point, to a notice that had been printed in the Northern papers, purporting to have been taken from a paper published in the interior of the South, proposing for the sum of $1 million to undertake the assassination of the president and his Cabinet. The general affirmed that he had never seen nor heard of such a proposition, nor did he believe that it had ever been printed in the South, though, if it had, it had been permitted merely as the whim of some crazy person that could possibly amount to nothing. Such a crime was an anomaly in the history of our country, and we had yet before its perpetration to learn that it was possible of either earnest conception or actual execution.

It was a most singular and remarkable expression to escape the lips of such a man as Gen. Lee that, "the South was never more than half in earnest in this war." I cannot attempt to translate this remark or elucidate it. Its utterance conveyed to me the impression that the South was most heartily sick of the war, and anxious to get back into the Union and to peace. The general added that they went off after political leaders in a moment of passion and under the excitement of fancied wrongs, honestly believing that they were entering a struggle for an inalienable right and a fundamental principle of their political creed.

A man should not be judged harshly for contending for that which he honestly believes to be right. Such was the position of the vast majority of the Southern people now. And now that they are defeated, they consider that they have lost everything that is worth contending for in the government.

They have sacrificed home, friends, property, health, all on this issue.

Men do not make such sacrifices for nothing. They have made the sacrifice from honest convictions, and now that they have lost in the issue, they feel they have no interest left in this country.

It is the opinion of Gen. Lee that unless moderation and liberality be exercised toward them, the country will lose its best people. Already, he says, they are seeking to expatriate themselves, and by numerous schemes are started to go to Mexico, to Brazil, to Canada, to France or elsewhere. He is called upon frequently to discountenance and suppress such undertakings.

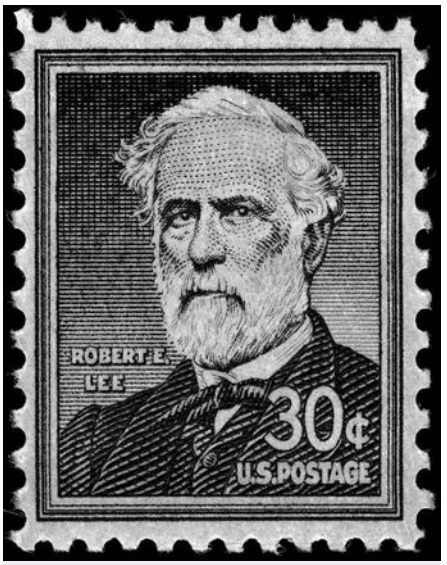
The country needs these young

men. They are its bone and sinew, its intelligence and enterprise, its hope for the future; and wisdom demands that no effort be spared to keep them in the country and pacify them.

It was a most noticable feature of the conversation that Gen. Lee, strange as it may appear, talked throughout as a citizen of the United States. He seemed to plant himself on the national platform, and take his observations from that standpoint. He talked calmly, deliberately, earnestly, but with no show of interest other or different from what might be expected from an honest believer in his peculiar opinions.

The conversation, which had been greatly protracted so much so that I became uneasy for fear of trespassing on time that I had no right to claim, terminated with some allusions to the terms of peace. Here, there was perhaps mutually and properly, more reticence than on any other topic. But it was plain from what transpired that the only question in the way of immediate peace was the treatment to be accorded the vanquished. Everything else, by implication, seems to be surrendered.

Slavery, states rights, the doctrine of secession, and whatever else of political policy may be involved in the strife is abandoned, the only barrier to an immediate and universal suspension of hostilities and return to the Union being the treatment the national authorities may promise those who have been resisting its power and paramount authority. It is proper to say that this was not so stated by Gen. Lee, but in simply an inference from the conversation that took place on that topic. On the contrary, the general seemed very cautious in regard to terms.



As recently as 1955, the U.S. Post Office honored Virginian Robert E. Lee with his own 30¢ postage stamp.

In order to get at his views, if possible, I suggested the conservative sentiment of the North, which proposed a general amnesty to all soldiers and military officers, but that the political leaders of the South be held to a strict accountability. "Would that be just?" he asked. "What has Mr. Davis done more than any other Southerner that he should be punished? It is true that he has occupied a prominent position as the agent of a whole people, but that has made him no less a rebel than the rest. His acts were the acts of the whole people, and the act of the whole people were his acts. He was not accountable for the commencement of the struggle.

"On the contrary, he was one of the last to give his adherence to the secession movement, having strenuously opposed it from the outset and portrayed its ruinous consequences in his speeches and by his writings. Why, therefore, should he suffer more than others?"

Of course, it was not my province to discuss those questions, and as this illustration disclosed the bent of the general's mind it was all that I desired to know.

The iconic entrance to Washington and Lee University is shown. According to a mid-June 2020 article in the *Richmond-Times Dispatch*, university faculty members are "discussing a resolution to remove all references to the Confederacy from the Lexington campus" as well as "changing the school's name." Ironically, it was Robert E. Lee who saved the crumbling school when he took over as president in 1865. Without Lee, the university would probably be a cow pasture.

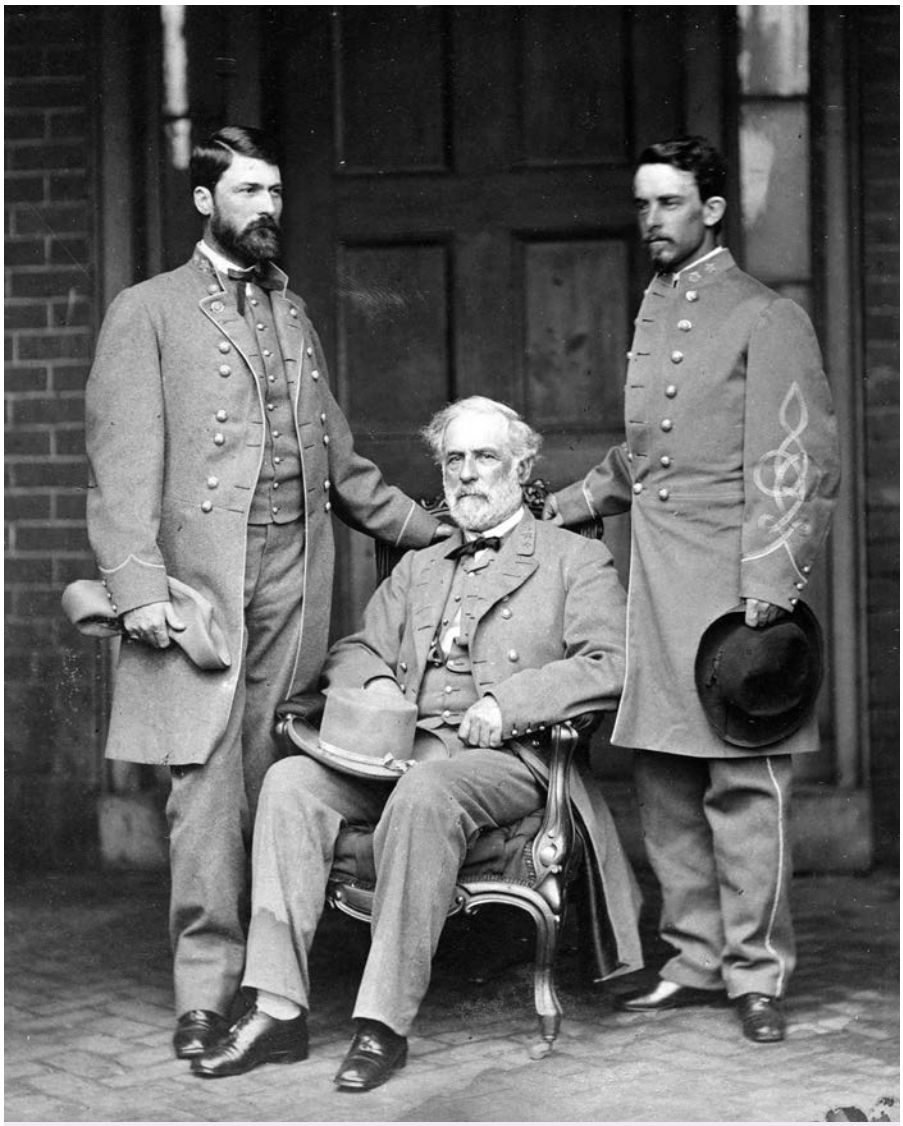
In taking leave of the general, I took occasion to say that he was greatly respected by a very large body of good men in the North, and that, as a soldier, he was universally admired, and that it was earnestly hoped that he would yet lead an army of the United States in the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

He thanked me for the expression of Northern sentiment toward himself, but as for more fighting, he felt that he was getting too old, his only desire now being to be permitted to retire to private life and end his days in seclusion. It was, I thought, an evidence of painful sadness at heart that prompted the added expression that he would have been pleased had his life been taken in any of the numerous battlefields on which he had fought during this war.

While talking on the subject of abolition of slavery, I remarked that it had lately been charged in some of the newspapers of the North that the Custis slaves, some 200 in number, who had been left in Gen. Lee's custody for emancipation, had not been emancipated. The general said this was a mistake.

As executor of the will, he was required to emancipate these slaves at a certain time. That time had not arrived when the war broke out. It did arrive one or two years afterward.

At that time, he could not get to the courts of the county in which Arlington is located to take out the emancipation papers as prescribed by law. But he did take out papers from the Supreme Court of the state in this city, liberating them all, and they are so recorded in the records of the court. He sent word of their freedom to the Negroes of Arlington, and the necessary papers were sent to those at the White House, and to all others that could be reached, and they were all thus liberated, together with a number who were either the general's or Mrs. Lee's private property. ❖



Mathew Brady was a prominent American photographer and is regarded as the father of modern photojournalism. Brady is best know for the thousands of photographs of Civil War battlefields and personages, and is responsible for documenting aspects of that conflict that would have never been seen had he not done so. Above, Brady photographed Lee at Lee's home in Richmond shortly after the surrender in 1865. Brady said in 1891, "It was supposed that after his defeat it would be preposterous to ask him to sit, but I thought that to be the time for the historical picture. He allowed me to come to his house and photograph him on his back porch in several situations. Of course I had known him since the Mexican War when he was upon Gen. [Winfield] Scott's staff, and my request was not as from an intruder." Shown in the photo are, from left to right, Lee's eldest son, Gen. George Washington Custis Lee (an aide-de-camp to President Jefferson Davis), Gen. Robert E. Lee and Lee's aide-de-camp Lt. Col. Walter H. Taylor. Custis, as he was called, succeeded his father as president of Washington and Lee University.

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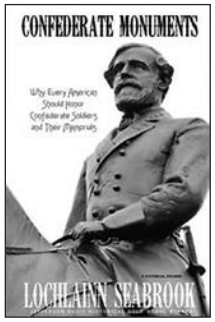

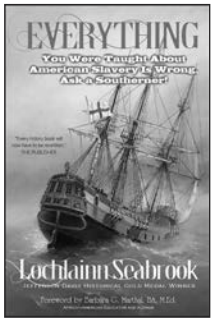

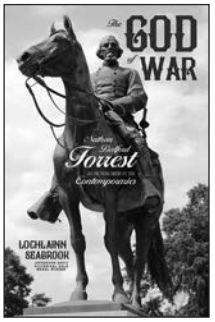

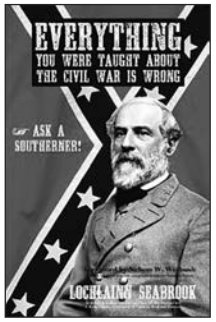

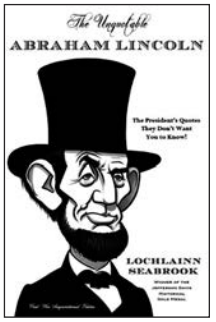

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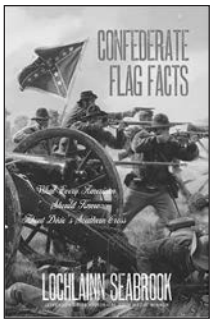
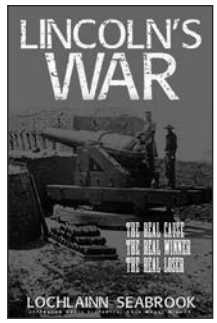
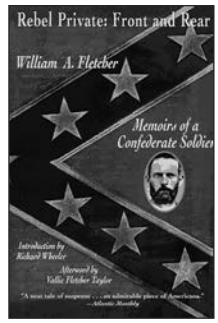
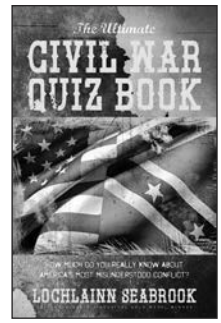
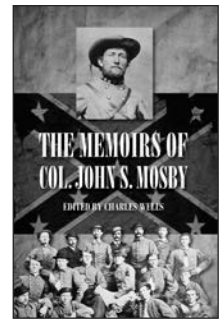
After reading this eye-opening book, *The Unquotable Abraham Lincoln*, by Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, you'll know that the real Lincoln has been carefully concealed from us by his faithful worshippers, some of whom are simply uninformed, while others will stop at nothing to keep you from learning the facts about our 16th chief executive and his unconstitutional, unnecessary and unjustifiable war. In this handy book, Seabrook examines the politically incorrect statements they don't want you to know. Included here, among 230 footnoted entries, are Lincoln's controversial, even un-American, views on his presidency, the government, the U.S. Constitution, states' rights, the Union, his war on the South, abolition, slavery, colonization, African-Americans, Mexicans, "mulattos," the Confederacy, the Southern people, his Emancipation Proclamation, Jesus, the Bible, Christianity and more. Softcover, 150 pages, #778, *$13.*

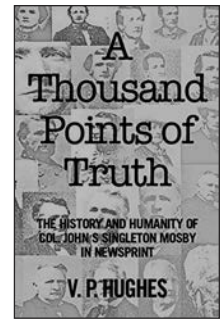












Confederate Flag Facts: What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross

Is the Confederate battle flag truly a symbol of "hatred, racism and slavery," as liberals maintain? Or is it a symbol of Christian brotherhood and freedom? Says the author, it's a sacred emblem of Southern heritage, history and honor—one which every Southerner should be rightfully proud of. Award-winning historian Lochlainn Seabrook corrects the falsehoods about the South's most famous ensign: the Starry Cross. In the process, he provides the true history of the Confederate States of America. Softcover, 356 pages, #730, *$22.*

Lincoln's War: The Real Cause, the Real Winner, the Real Loser

Read the most important "Civil War" book in decades and learn the truth about the war. Learn from Col. Lochlainn Seabrook the authentic facts about Civil War-era Republicans and Democrats, the true origins of the war, and who really won and lost. Who believes, for example, that millions of men, women, and children (on both sides) risked their lives to destroy or save slavery? Who accepts the idea that Lincoln was justified in killing hundreds of thousands of people and bankrupting the U.S. to "preserve the Union"? This book is packed with once-suppressed testimonies. Softcover, 347 pages, #757, *$21.*

Rebel Private—Front & Rear: Memoirs of a Confederate Soldier

William A. Fletcher's recollections of life as a Confederate soldier are vivid, and his ability to command the imagination and give the reader a real you-are-there experience is impressive. *Rebel Private* sheds a light on the everyday concerns of a "rebel" soldier, from the plight of the wounded to taking food from women and children in Union territory and scavenging from the dying to taking a human life. *Rebel Private* also contains exciting stories about being captured and then escaping from a prison train. Softcover, 128 pages, #769, *$15.*

The Ultimate Civil War Quiz Book: How Much Do You Really Know About America's Most Misunderstood Conflict?

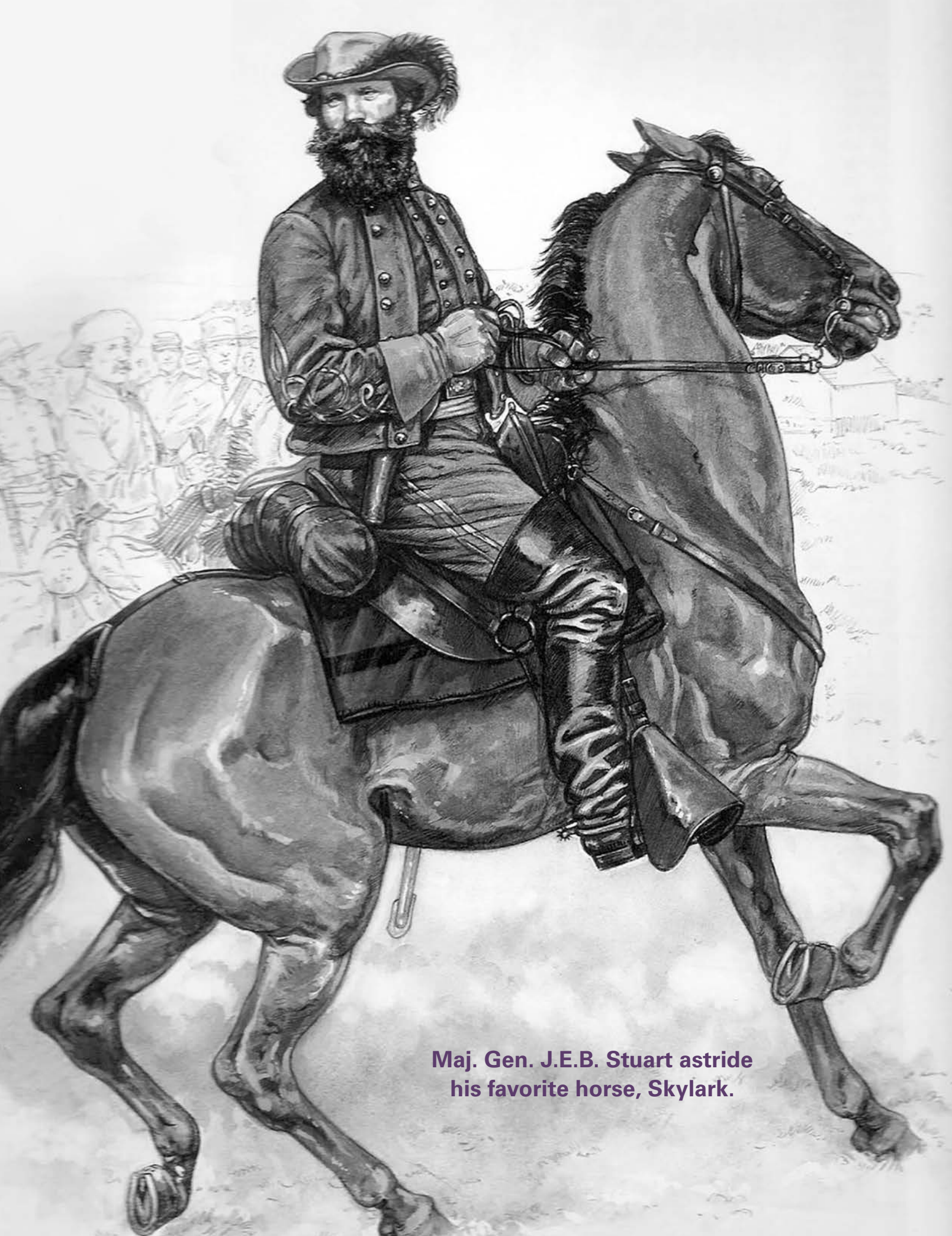
Think you're an expert on the War of 1861? Test yourself! But don't expect to find entries about Jefferson Davis' birthday or the names of Abraham Lincoln's parents, because this is not your typical question-and-answer trivia book! The author, award-winning historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, calls it the "ultimate" quiz book because it contains vital but seldom discussed information that you need to know before you can truly understand "the Civil War." Complete with notes, an index and a bibliography, this easy-to-understand, generously illustrated work will forever alter the way you look at the Union, the Confederacy, secession, slavery, abolition, and the war itself, while challenging your knowledge of the most important and relevant struggle in American history. *The Ultimate Civil War Quiz Book* is another must-read from America's pre-eminent Southern scholar. Softcover, 148 pages, #823, *$14.*

The Memoirs of Col. John Singleton Mosby

These are the uncensored memoirs of John Singleton Mosby, the legendary Confederate cavalry leader who bedeviled the Union army for four years. With only a few thousand men, Mosby's ability to strike fast and then melt away before an effective pursuit could be organized earned him the nickname "the Gray Ghost." With daring feats like capturing a Yankee general out of his bed within his own headquarters, Mosby made his name synonymous with guerrilla warfare. Though universally admired by Southerners, he outraged many of his admirers after the war when he endorsed Ulysses S. Grant for president. After an appointment as U.S. consul to Hong Kong and a 16-year career with the Southern Pacific Railroad, he came to Washington as an assistant attorney in the Department of Justice. Loyal to the end to his commander J.E.B. Stuart, Mosby also answered accusations that Stuart's mistakes cost Lee the battle of Gettysburg. But Mosby was more than just a cavalry genius, he was also a brilliant writer. You'll read the personal and poignant recollections of his meetings with Grant and Lee, his accounts of the battles at Manassas, Fairfax Court House, Gettysburg and more. Also includes letters to his wife and others, as well as dispatches with some of the biggest names in the war. Softcover, 262 pages, #659, *$25.*

A Thousand Points of Truth: The History and Humanity of Col. John Singleton Mosby in Newsprint

During his life, Col. John Singleton Mosby—the Gray Ghost—was the subject of literally thousands of newspaper articles covering his exploits in the Civil War, his postwar career and his death. Yet, even after death, the public thirsted for tales of his exploits. The author, V.P. Hughes, had long been interested in the career of Mosby but never considered writing a book until she saw the great Southerner defamed by Bernard Vincent McMahon. McMahon said that he believed that both Mosby and Patton were better off forgotten because "Mosby, like Patton," would have "gone into retirement hungering for the old limelight, beyond doubt indiscreetly sounding off on any subject anytime, anyplace. In time he would have become a boring parody of himself—a decrepit, bitter, pitiful figure, unwittingly debasing the legend." These comments riled Ms. Hughes, who took it upon herself to get to know Mosby better than perhaps any other researcher by reading 1,000 newspaper articles on Mosby written over the span of 150 years. The author has come to know Mosby through these testimonies from countless eyewitnesses. She believes now is the time for those who also deeply respect John Mosby the soldier to now also respect John Mosby the man. Softcover, 790 pages, illustrated, #756, *$35.*



Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart astride his favorite horse, Skylark.

J.E.B. STUART: CHRISTIAN SOLDIER

The following article comprises material from the full-length book *The Christian Testament of J.E.B. Stuart* by Dr. Edward DeVries, a member of TBR's Board of Contributing Editors. Published in 2005, the book included a foreword by Col. J.E.B. Stuart IV, Maj. Gen. Stuart's great-grandson, which we also include here. These excerpts from the book reveal the devout Christianity of Stuart and how it affected every facet of his life. It is thus unique in its analysis of a driving factor in the life of Confederate Cavalry Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart.

INTRODUCTION

By Col. J.E.B. Stuart IV
U.S. Army, Ret.

As the great-grandson of Maj. Gen James Ewell Brown (J.E.B. or "Jeb") Stuart, I have often been asked for an opinion of this great man's legacy to the nation, and how he should be remembered. Although my answer has changed, as I have grown older, one central theme has endured through the years: He was a man who fought for a cause that he deeply believed in with tenacity and a steadfast commitment that is remarkable by any standard.

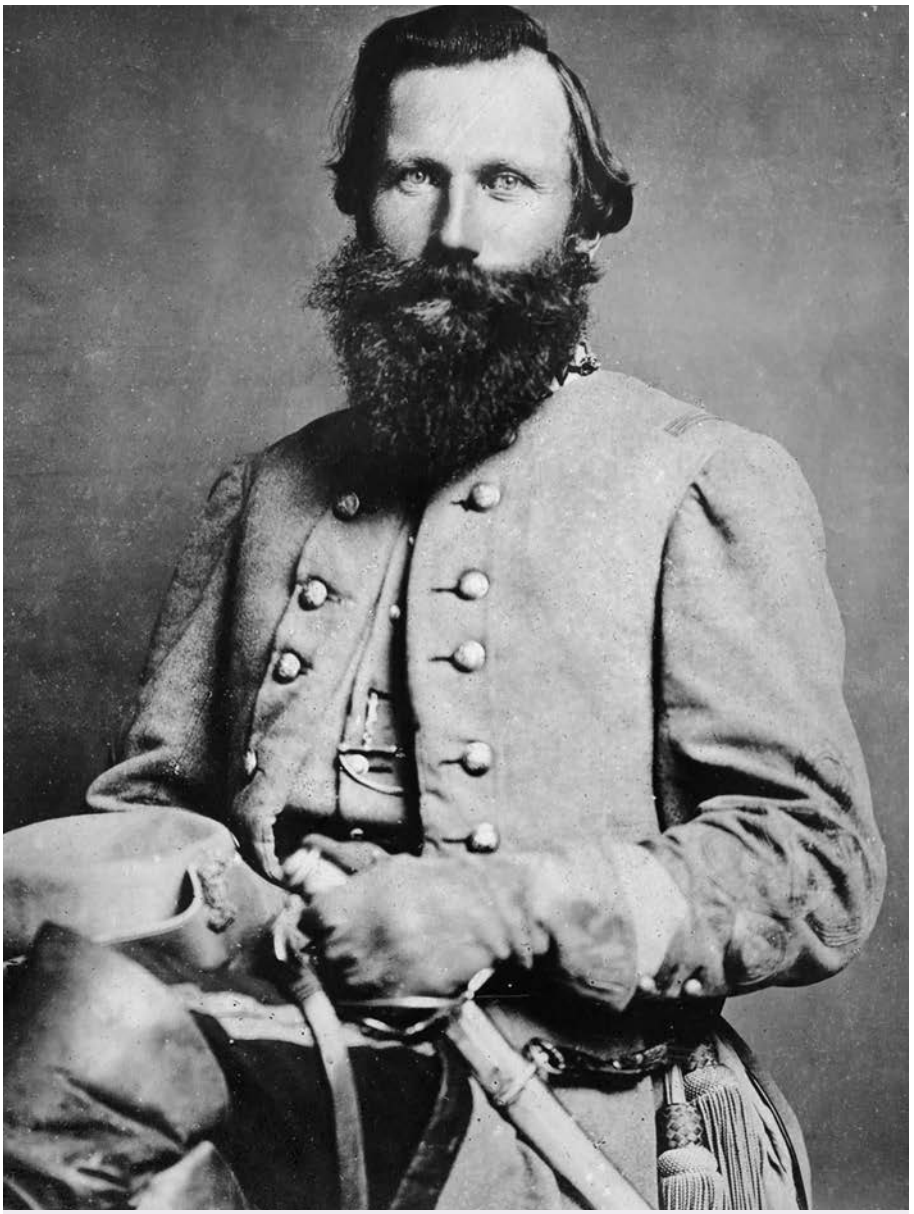
My great-grandfather knew how to organize and lead men in combat, his assessment skills were second to none, and he had no equal in technical proficiency in the development and use of cavalry. As a result, he played a major role in developing the doctrines that still shape mobile warfare today. If you were to visit an armored cavalry [tank] regiment today and ask the commanding officer to describe the unit's strategy, he would describe it in terms very similar to those developed by Gen. Stuart during the War for Southern Independence.

U.S. Army Col. J.E.B. Stuart IV (ret.), died on April 17, 2020. He was born on July 23, 1935, in New York.

Many books have been written about my great-grandfather, his military career, his rise through the ranks to command of the Confederate cavalry, his great exploits in battle, the victories he won, and even his tragic and untimely death in the service of his country. But to my knowledge, this is the first and only piece to be written entirely on the Christian faith and personal character of Gen. Stuart. While many authors have written on all that my great-grandfather did, Dr. Edward DeVries has written this to help show us the inner faith and spirit of this great man.

Gen. Stuart possessed an integrity, personal character and convictions of conscience sadly lacking in many men today. He was a faithful Christian man with a strong biblical belief. While Gen. Stuart did not fear men or bullets, he did fear God, and this was the true reason for all of his successes in life, both as a man and as a soldier. J.E.B. Stuart's faith was his "center of gravity." It was the foundation upon which all of his life and actions rested.

This short, well put together piece, composed largely of excerpts from my great-grandfather's own writings, will give the reader great insight into the faith and character that was Maj. Gen. James Ewell Brown Stuart. ❖



J.E.B. Stuart was one of the most daring and tactically brilliant cavalry leaders of his or any other era. Born in Virginia, J.E.B. came from a long line of patriots who fought for the United States and the cause of freedom. His great-grandfather was Maj. Alexander Stuart, who commanded troops during the American Revolution and later became a U.S. representative. During the War of 1812, his father, Archibald Stuart, fought with U.S. forces against the British. In 1854, J.E.B. graduated 13th in his class from West Point Military Academy. During his time at West Point, Stuart met and befriended Robert E. Lee. During his military service for the United States, he fought rebellious Indians and patrolled Kansas during the Kansas-Missouri border conflicts. Stuart was one of the men asked by Col. Robert E. Lee to guard John Brown after Brown's attack on a federal arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Virginia was thwarted and Brown was arrested after temporarily taking the arsenal.

J.E.B. Stuart: Christian Soldier

By Dr. Edward DeVries

James Ewell Brown Stuart, commonly known as "Jeb" or J.E.B. Stuart from the first three initials of his name, was born in Patrick County, Virginia on February 6, 1833. On each side of his family, he could point to a line of ancestors who had served their country well in war and peace and from whom he inherited his high ideals of duty, patriotism and Christian faith.

In "the year 1726, J.E.B. Stuart's great-great-grandfather, Archibald Stuart, fled from Londonderry, Ireland, to the wilds of Pennsylvania, in order to escape religious persecution."[1] Upon arriving in the "New World" the Stuarts were instrumental in the establishment of the Tinkling Spring Church, where "the graves of the immigrant and his wife may still be seen."[2]

J.E.B.'s great-grandfather was Maj. Alexander Stuart, "commander of a Virginia regiment at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse in the Revolution. … He became a man of wealth and influence in Virginia."[3] Maj. Stuart was also one of the founders of Washington College.[4] Maj. Stuart invested not only his influence and wealth but also his faith into the organization and building of the college. As a result, Washington College was considered to be one of the nation's premier Christian colleges in the early years of American history.

J.E.B.'s father was raised a Presbyterian and his mother was raised as an Episcopalian. As a result biographer Burke Davis describes J.E.B.'s youth and home life as having been religious.[5]

J.E.B.'s father was a fine singer

On July 7, 2020, this inspiring statue of J.E.B. Stuart by British-American sculptor Frederick Moynihan was removed from its pedestal on Monument Avenue in Richmond, Virginia by a crew from Connecticut hired by city officials. It had proudly stood there since its erection in 1907. Rioters toppled other monuments including statues of Christopher Columbus, Jefferson Davis, Gen. Williams Carter Wickham, the Richmond Howitzers at Harrison Street, and the First Virginia Regiment Monument in the Fan District. As one Richmond resident told TBR, "Driving down Monument Avenue is really depressing. The pedestals alone are still there, but they are covered with ugly graffiti and curse words."

who would often sing in church.[6] J.E.B. and his brothers also liked to sing and they would often sing hymns together.[7]

J.E.B.'s mother was a very godly woman who would always insist that her son maintain a high level of Christian devotion and moral purity. She saw to it that he received a strong Christian education.[8]

"It seems that Jeb, in God's grace and providence, picked up the best from both his father and his mother."[9]

As an adult, Stuart would later recall the words of David the Psalmist: "Yea, I have a goodly heritage" (Psalm 16:6) and "thou hast given me the heritage of those that fear thy name." (Psalm 61:5)

STUART THE SOLDIER

Upon graduation from West Point, Stuart was assigned to frontier duty in the western territories. Historian John Dwyer notes that during his days on the frontier, Stuart was known for "His God and his practical jokes."[10]

In her popular biography Mary L. Williamson notes that while on frontier duty, "[T]he only books that he had to read during the long, weary days were his Prayer Book—which was not neglected—and his Army Regulations.[11] John Dwyer noted that even as a young man, Stuart "knew every line"[12] of his prayer book.

The following account, which is from, of all sources, a biography of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, clearly illustrates that Stuart was different from the other soldiers on the frontier. That which made him different is also what earned him the respect of his peers:

> Stuart knew his removal as company quartermaster had not merely been due to his clash with Sumner over accountability. Nor had Sumner just disagreed with Stuart's views on "the practice of virtue." They threatened him. "Virtue," in the mind of Jeb Stuart, who toted his beaten little Episcopal Book of Common Prayer with him, whether through

swollen streams or windswept prairie, stood in contrast to "the elegant vices" of city life.

He lost no love for the latter and the "new-age city friends" to which he felt a couple of his southwest Virginia boyhood friends had succumbed.

Neither Sumner nor most of Stuart's peers understood how the wildest, best-riding, most brash and fearless and arguably most formidable physical specimen among them could also desist from everything from alcoholic spirits to tobacco to cards and every form of wagering. But, aside from Sumner, most all the others liked and respected "Beauty" Jeb Stuart even if they did not understand him.

Tom Munford, one of many who had bedeviled Maj. Thomas Jackson in his Virginia Military Institute section room and who now rode with Stuart, had asked Stuart about his disciplined practices around a lonely Nebraska campfire one summer night.

"Some thought I had renounced the cross when I went to West Point, a place usually considered at great variance with religion," Stuart told him. "But I rejoice to say I still have evidence of a Saviour's pardoning love."

When Munford pressed him on how he could forego the few mean worldly pleasures available during the long trackless months of frontier soldiering, Stuart replied:

> When I entered West Point I knew many and strong temptations would beset my path, but I relied on Him whom to know is life everlasting to deliver me from temptation, and prayed God to guide me in the right way and teach me to walk as a Christian should.
>
> I have never for a moment hesitated to persevere; indeed, since coming to this far land I have been more than ever satisfied of the absolute importance of an acquaintance with Jesus our Lord.[13]

STUART'S FEARLESSNESS

"Christianity, true Christianity, steels a man. Because he knows the Almighty, he is bold to face the foe. No one is so bold as the man who is not afraid to die."[14] And that was exactly the kind of man that Stuart was. He would remind the men under his command: "Fear God, men, and you will have nothing else to fear."[15]

His military strategy was, "[W]hen you are outnumbered and it looks like you are overwhelmed, attack."[16]

"His boldness and his audacity were daunting, even among men who were not exactly unaccustomed to boldness and audacity. And yet he daunted them."[17]

> Stuart possessed a Puritan streak nearly as wide as Jackson's.

Stuart's adjutant said that he "never saw [Stuart] show any fear. … The reason for that, you see, is not because Stuart was insane or was a few bricks shy of a full load, or whatever you want to call it. It was his trust in the Sovereignty of God."[18]

FOR THE GLORY OF GOD

Dennis Wheeler begins his *Theology of the Confederacy* thusly:

> When J.E.B. Stuart, Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee and others took up arms to defend their people and their way of life against outside aggression, they were not merely acting out of self-interests, but were defending Christian civilization itself from those who had turned against it.[19]

Like many Southerners, Stuart felt "the sacredness of their cause."[20] J.E.B. believed that "defending home, hearth, and way of life"[21] would ensure victory over the North. It was his belief that God would see them through to triumph because of "his holy preference of a Christian people over a mercenary melange of Unitarians, Arminians [and] Jews. …"[22]

Stuart truly fought for the glory of his God. Believing the cause to be just and holy, Stuart devoted himself to it with an Ecclesiastes 9:10 zeal. He literally, "threw himself into the war with all his heart."[23] As a soldier it was said that "Stuart possessed a Puritan streak nearly as wide as Jackson's."[24] "He was the rare combination of the Puritan and the knight-errant."[25]

In his book *Robert E. Lee and the Yankee Generals: A Short Study in Contrasts*, author Al Benson states the main contrast between the Yankee generals and Confederate generals Lee and Stuart was that Lee and Stuart were "humble believers who simply did their duty to their Savior as they saw it."[26]

"Devotion to duty—duty to his God, duty to his country, was the ruling principle of his life."[27] "Duty to God and his country were his watchwords."[28]

STUART & THE CHURCH

As a child J.E.B. faithfully attended church services with his family. Stuart would remain faithful in his church attendance throughout his college and Army years. J.E.B. joined the Methodist Church when he was in college.[29] He faithfully attended Methodist services throughout his years at both Emory and Henry College and during his years as a Cadet at West Point.

While at West Point, Stuart was known for ending his dates by going to church.[30]

From 1857-1861, while stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, then Lt. and Mrs. Stuart faithfully attended the Episcopal Church of the Covenant

in Junction City. Mrs. Stuart played the piano for all of the church's services and the congregation presented the couple with a silver tea set upon their departure in 1861.[31]

In 1859, Stuart officially transferred his membership to the Episcopal Church. He shared his reasons for changing church membership with Maj. McClellan who wrote, "He found that a majority of the chaplains in the U.S. Army at that time were Episcopalian, and he considered that his opportunities for Christian fellowship and church privileges would be increased by the change."[32]

When the Stuart family moved back to Virginia at the beginning of the War for Southern Independence, J.E.B.'s main criteria in choosing a family home was the proximity of the house to the church. J.E.B. wrote the following to his wife: "I am very much in favor of Charlottesville as a home. … The society is excellent and every variety of the Episcopal Church is near the location I would select."[33]

Even through the hardships of war, Stuart's attendance of religious services did not diminish. When in Richmond, Stuart would attend the old St. Paul's Church.[34] Stuart was also reported to have attended Saint James Church.[35]

In April of 1863, Stuart wrote his wife telling her how he had taken time off from his regular military duties one Friday evening to attend the services of a Fredericksburg church. He reported that he "heard a fine sermon to a crowded congregation."[36]

Beginning in 1862, religious revivals began to sweep through the Southern army camps. Stuart was "noted for his participation in the services."[37]

The papers of the Southern Historical Society note that J.E.B. was "a deeply interested listener"[38] who faithfully attended the meetings of the Army Chaplains Association.

Stuart would often plan religious services and other religious activities

A painting of Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart painted by Cornelius Hankin. Stuart was a major participant at the battles of Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Brandy Station. Gen. Robert E. Lee relied on Stuart for vital information on enemy troop movements, and Stuart was known as Gen. Lee's "eyes and ears." Stuart was killed at the Battle of Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864. According to some historians, Union 5th Michigan Pvt. John A. Huff recognized the "splendid figure of an officer sitting high on horseback, revolver in hand, with his silk-lined cape, bright yellow sash, and a billowing black plume fastened to his hat." Huff, who had served as a sharpshooter, aimed his pistol and fired a shot from about 30 feet away. Stuart lurched forward in his saddle, obviously wounded. "Seeing the blood on his general's coat, Capt. Gustavus Dorsey, one of Stuart's staff members, asked if J.E.B. had been shot." "I'm afraid I am," Stuart said. He died the next day. There are some problems with the account, but it was accepted by his superiors and Huff was given the credit for killing Stuart. Further investigation proved impossible, as Huff died about two weeks later at the Battle of Haw's Shop.

BASED ON INFORMATION FROM "BATTLEFIELDS.ORG."

for his men. Rev. J. William Jones, the head of the Army of Northern Virginia's Chaplains Corps, reported that Stuart would often come to him for advice as he planned the services.[39]

STUART & PRAYER

Biographer Burke Davis notes that each morning during the War for Southern Independence Gen. Stuart, "rose before day to read the Bible by firelight."[40]

Stuart would honestly testify that even during the most stressful periods of the war, his prayer book "has not been neglected."[41] In fact, it was said that Stuart was "inseparable from his prayer book."[42] Once, when on frontier duty in Texas, Stuart nearly risked his own life to save his prayer book from a prairie fire:

> The portmanteau which contained my clothing was burnt with its contents, except a portfolio containing my papers and a prayer book which I rescued narrowly, but not without the mark of the fire.[43]

Mr. Channing, in whose home Stuart's temporary command headquarters was established, noted the following about the general:

> [Stuart's] bible and prayer book were often objects of his attention, and his conduct while with me was as exemplary as a Christian's could have been.[44]
>
> It was said that his aides would often catch "glimpses of him in his tent late at night, his work completed, head in his arms at his desk, his powerful shoulders quaking with grief, little Flora's photograph and the same old prayer book, opened beneath him.[45]

Stuart was often reported to participate in the prayer meetings that occupied the camps during the great revivals that swept through the Confederate armies.[46]

Even in the heat of the battle, Stuart, like Stonewall Jackson, would stop to pray.[47] He once wrote to his brother, "With me, no moment of the battle is ever too momentous for prayer."[48]

* * *

Stuart was known for his interesting—even flashy—wardrobe. Many historians have imagined that Stuart wore so many "fancies" because he was a show-off. Nothing could be further from the truth. The fancy hat, the sash, the golden spurs and every other doo-dad that Stuart wore he put on only because they were gifts from neighbors and influential members of society.

> Stuart once risked his own life to save his prayer book.

When Stuart went to town he wore everything that supporters had ever given him, just in case they would happen to see him. He did not want any of his neighbors to be offended should they see him and he was not wearing their gift.[49]

Since combat photography as we know it would not be invented until the Spanish-American War, most of the photographs taken during the War Between the States were taken in town, at headquarters, in camp or after battle—but almost never during battle. Thus, nearly all of the wartime photographs of Stuart were taken when he was in town and dressed up for the sake of his friends and neighbors. The one and only known photograph to be taken of Stuart on the battlefield shows him to be dressed very plainly. He was wearing a simple pair of grey trousers, a plaid flannel shirt, his sword and a pistol holster.

A MAN WITHOUT VICE

In his biography of Stonewall Jackson, historian John Dwyer notes, "Stuart's personal purity and piety were well known in the land."[50]

After having spent most of the war in very close quarters with Stuart, Maj. McClellan reported, "No stain of vice or immorality was ever found upon him."[51]

Stuart never drank intoxicating beverages[52] and he never used strong stimulants.[53] "In fact, he promised his mother at the age of 12 that he would never drink whiskey or alcohol, and he kept his promise."[54]

At the beginning of the war J.E.B. even made his wife's cousin promise him that: "If I am ever wounded, don't let them give me any whiskey or brandy. I promised my mother when I was 12 that I would never touch it."[55]

After the Battle of Yellow Tavern, as Stuart was being treated for the mortal wound he had received during the day's battle, Dr. Fontaine "urged him to take some whiskey as a stimulant."[56] But Stuart refused, saying, "I've never tasted it in my life."[57]

And Stuart was at all times faithful to his wife. He wrote at least one letter to his wife for every day of their married life.[58] He would often express his love and devotion to her in such terms as:

> My darling if you could know—(and I think you ought) how true I am to you and how centered in you is my every hope—and dream of earthly bliss, you would never listen to the idle twaddle of those who knowing how we love each other amuse themselves telling such outlandish fare as the beard story to see how you would stand it.[59]

Some tried to imply otherwise:

> There were sometimes rumors started by his enemies and those who coveted his fame that Stuart was too careless in his dealing with women. These are all without foundation and fact.

This illustration of J.E.B. Stuart at Yellow Tavern was created by talented artist Henry Kidd, who is known for his depictions of military figures. It was at this battle that Stuart was killed at age 31 after an illustrious but short career fighting for the U.S. Army and Confederate cavalry. Of Stuart, Gen. Robert E. Lee said, "He never gave me a piece of false information." SEE MORE GREAT ART AT HENRYKIDDART.COM.

Every one of his men, who were on the staff and closest to him, were with him all the time, and they were offended more than he was at the constant implications. All those close to him testified unanimously that Stuart was always careful to avoid trespassing the bounds of strict propriety in all of his relationships with women. He, like Robert E. Lee, did enjoy the social company of women. Lee always said that, and always made a point of telling Mrs. Lee about it, and Stuart did the same. He would fill his letters with the names of any ladies he had conversed with … there was nothing inappropriate. … The love of his life was his wife, and that was plain to everyone."[60]

"There was no woman who, in Stuart's eyes, could compare with his wife, and he was never happier than when with her and his children."[61] In fact, there were:

> … few things that Stuart despised more than marital infidelity. He hated it. He once captured a Union soldier's trunk and, when they opened it, they found some letters. There were some loving letters from this man's wife, but right beside those letters were some other letters, obscene letters from a mistress he had taken up with in the Army. He looked at both letters and it was clear his wife did not know about the mistress. So, Stuart decided he would make her acquainted with this woman. He boxed up all the letters and had a messenger take the letters to this man's wife.[62]

When writing of this incident in his official report to Lee, Stuart's brother-in-law John Eston Cooke wrote, with some understatement, "There will be a fuss in that family."[63]

After the war many of his soldiers reported that they had "never heard him curse or swear in battle."[64]

The official *Confederate Military History* concluded its report on Stuart by recording that he "indulged in none of the vices supposed to be habitual with soldiers, was never profane, and even abstained from card-playing. He was a faithful hus-

FLORA COOKE STUART

Flora Stuart's Family Dilemma

PHILIP COOKE

Flora Cooke Stuart (1836–1923) was the wife of Confederate Gen. J.E.B. Stuart and the daughter of Virginia-born Union Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, thus putting her in a distressing position. She met her eventual husband J.E.B. Stuart while she was living in the Kansas Territory. At the time, Stuart was a subordinate of Gen. Cooke, and named his first child Philip St. George Cooke Stuart after his father-in-law. After Gen. Cooke decided to side with the Union, however, Stuart insisted the boy be renamed James Ewell Brown Stuart Jr. J.E.B. believed that having his young son named after a Union general would do him "irreparable injury." Cooke, on the other hand, declared, "I owe Virginia little; my country much. She has entrusted me with a distant command; and I shall remain under her flag as long as it waves."

band and father, and altogether one of the purest of men, as well as the bravest."[65]

The 19th-century biographer Mary Williamson summarized J.E.B. Stuart's Christian character by writing, "His gallantry, boldness and joyful spirit, coupled with his high Christian virtues, caused all who came in contact with him not only to love him, but to respect and admire him."[66]

STUART'S PERSONAL LETTERS

In her book on Stuart, Adelle Mitchell writes: "From his mother, Jeb Stuart inherited a love of all that was beautiful in nature and, under her influence, he developed the faith in God that is so evident in many of his letters."[67]

It was this author's privilege to receive by insured courier some 300 of these letters that the Stuart family entrusted to me for a one-month period. Included in the package, Stuart's great-grandson Col. J.E.B. Stuart IV [who wrote the introduction to this article] wrote the following in regard to the letters:

> As you read through these letters, there are several attributes of Gen. Stuart that will become readily apparent: a deep belief in the Supreme Being and the ascribing of his success to Divine Providence.[68]

The letters were dated throughout a 10-year period from 1853 to 1863. One letter in particular, written during his first year at West Point to some friends at Emory and Henry colleges, very clearly exhibits the faith that Stuart had in Jesus Christ. Stuart wrote:

> I expect that you, as well as all of my old friends about Emory, have come to the conclusion that I have renounced the cross, since I came to this place, usually considered at so great a variance with religion. But I rejoice to say I still have evidence of a Savior's pardoning love, and, when I came here, I had reason to expect that many and strong temptations would beset my path, but I relied on Him who to know is life everlasting, to deliver me from temptation, and prayed God to guide me in the right way and to teach me to walk as a Christian should. I have never for a moment hesitated to persevere. Indeed, since I came here, I have been more than ever satisfied of the absolute importance of an acquaintance with the Lord.[69]

STUART'S MILITARY REPORTS

Just as Stuart's Christian faith was evident in the written pages of his personal letters, it is also clearly evident on the written pages of his military orders and reports. As he wrote his reports, he was always "ever careful to attribute the success and blessing he had to the Lord's goodness."[70]

Gen. Stuart's reports regularly contained such phrases as "Blessed be God that giveth us the victory,"[71] "Pray, without ceasing, that God will grant us the victory"[72] and "May God grant us victory."[73]

In one report, he gives the following assessment of a Maj. Norman Fitzhugh: "He is honest, capable, and a devoted Christian."[74]

In a report to Gen. Isaac Trimble he writes: "Yours of September 26th

did not reach me till after church yesterday."[75]

Stuart once closed a report to Gen. Lee with these words: "Believing that the hand of God was clearly manifest in the signal deliverance of my command from danger and the crowning success attending it, I ascribe to Him the praise, the honor and the glory.[76]

In a general order issued to his troops after Brandy Station, Stuart wrote: "With an abiding faith in the God of our fathers … your success will continue."[77]

STUART'S POETRY

"The League of the South Lecture Series" tape on the life of Stuart begins by stating, "[A]mong other things, Gen. Stuart was known for his poetry. Very, very BAD poetry."[78]

Stuart's attempts at poetry may not have won him any literary prizes, but they do demonstrate that he was a man of intense faith.

The Stuart family was kind enough to entrust to me for a brief period Stuart's personal poetry book. Because of Stuart's poor handwriting, coupled with the fact that I am almost entirely used to reading typed pages rather than handwritten ones, I found myself unable to read more than three-quarters of the book's contents. Much of what I could read had obviously been written by a man of Christian faith.

One of my favorites reads:

> Shivering, 'midst the darkness,
> Christian men are found,
> There devoutly kneeling
> On the frozen ground …
> Pleading for their country,
> In its hour of woe …
> For its soldiers marching
> Shoeless through the snow.

This one was written in both his poetry book and again on the leaf of his prayer book:

> O God, where'er my footsteps stray
> On prairies far or battles dim
> Still keep them in thy holy way.
> And cleanse my soul from ev'ry sin.

Sometimes Stuart would write humorous poems with biblical themes. One such example was a poem he entitled *My Beard Flourishes Like the Gourd of Jonah*:

> And long may it wave
> For I ne'er will shave
> While My Flora approves
> Still to grow it behooves
> And nary a hair
> From it will I spare.[79]

STUART'S DEATH

In the spring of 1864, at the Battle of Yellow Tavern, 31-year-old J.E.B. Stuart was shot and killed by a dismounted Union trooper, just six miles north of Richmond, Virginia. He died the next day.

As Stuart lay mortally wounded, he responded to someone who told him that he would be all right by saying, "Well, I don't know how this will turn out, but if it is God's will that I should die, I am ready."[80]

A little later, as his men began to retreat, he cried out to them, "Go back! Go back and do your duty as I have done, and our country will be safe. Go back! Go back! I had rather die than be whipped."[81]

Later he would cry out to them again, "God grant that you may be successful."[82]

Then turning his head aside, he sighed and told his aide, "But I must be prepared for another world."[83]

The next day, President Jefferson Davis came and visited him. He said, "General, how do you feel?" Stuart looked at him and said, "Well, easy, but willing to die, if God and my country think I have fulfilled my destiny and done my duty."[84]

During the afternoon, on one of Dr. Brewer's visits, Stuart asked: "How long can I live, Charles? Can I last through the night?"[85]

"I'm afraid the end is near,"[86] Brewer said.

Stuart nodded and said, "I am resigned, if it be God's will. I would like to see my wife. But God's will be done."[87]

Famous Quotes from J.E.B. Stuart

"For my part, I have no hesitancy from the first that, right or wrong, alone or otherwise, I go with Virginia."

* * *

"The evidence of a Savior's pardoning love … and prayed God to guide me in the right way and teach me to walk as a Christian should."

* * *

"So you think only you … here on Earth … battle against evil forces? The war never ceases … in light … or in darkness! Who can tell what the end of this day will bring? Have I the strength to face the Hun … again? Have I?"

* * *

"I desire my children to be educated south of the Mason Dixon line and always to retain right of domicile in the Confederate States."

* * *

"The world is filled with winners and losers, but oft-times even losers win. This day, however, shall losers lose and never be seen again."

* * *

"I realize that if we oppose force to force we cannot win, for their resources are greater than ours. We must make up in quality what we lack in numbers. We must substitute esprit for numbers. Therefore, I strive to inculcate in my men the spirit of the chase."

* * *

"I would rather be a private in Virginia's army than a general in any army that was going to coerce her."

* * *

"I would not have been worthy of the name Stuart had I arrived here safely and without losing or forgetting something."

His pastor, Dr. Peterkin, visited him and prayed with him. He requested Dr. Peterkin to sing the hymn *Rock of Ages*, and he joined in the singing of the hymn.[88]

"His worldly matters closed, the eternal interest of his soul engaged his mind. Turning to his pastor, he joined with him in prayer."[89]

Then Stuart turned to Dr. Brewer, and said, "I'm going fast now. God's will be done."[90]

"He was gone. The pulse was still."[91] As he passed through the valley of the Shadow of Death[92] his well-worn New Testament came from his pocket.[93] It was 22 minutes before eight,[94] and Gen. Stuart was with the Lord.[95]

He died on May 12, 1864.[96] His dying words were from the second stanza of the beloved hymn *Rock of Ages*, *Cleft for Me*. The general whispered, "In my hand no price I bring, simply to thy cross I cling."[97]

EULOGIES TO STUART

J.E.B.'s brother-in-law, John Esten Cooke, issued the following statement immediately after the death of Gen. Stuart: "His life had been one of earnest devotion to the cause in which he believed. … His last hours were tranquil, his confidence in the mercy of heaven unfailing."[98]

Gen. Lee wrote the following to the men of the Confederate cavalry shortly after Stuart's death: "To military capacity of a high order, Gen. Stuart added the brighter graces of a pure life guided and sustained by the Christian's faith and hope."[99]

The Rev. J. William Jones offered the following memorial to Gen. Stuart: "Stuart was a humble and earnest Christian who took Christ as his personal Savior, lived a stainless life and died a triumphant death."[100]

Yankee Gen. Oliver Howard wrote a very complimentary eulogy to his opponent, Stuart: "J.E.B. Stuart was cut out for a cavalry leader. … Christian in thought and temperate by habit, no man could ride faster, endure more hardships, make a livelier charge, or be more hearty and cheerful while so engaged."[101]

Michael J. McHugh wrote the following poem in tribute to Stuart:

> The trumpet call was heard by some,
> Who left the comforts of their home,
> To war for Southern liberty,
> To fight for home and family.
>
> "Jeb" Stuart was one such man,
> He died and fought for his native land,
> A pure and noble knight was he,
> Doing his utmost for God, honor, and dignity.[102]

His light & joyous nature constituted the controlling feature of Stuart.

In a postwar memorial service for Stuart the Rev. J. Steven Wilkins noted:

> The thing that dominated Jeb Stuart was his love for Christ. As it is with all men, the most important ingredient in Stuart's character was his faith. That foundation was the basis for all he was and all that he did. Biblical Christianity: He trusted implicitly in God and committed himself, his family and his men to the care and keeping of the great Savior of mankind.[103]

Rev. Thompson also wrote:

> His letters, his remembered conversations and even his official papers make it plain that his religion was an active force in everything he did, and he had a very simple and earnest faith in the wisdom and goodness of God.[104]

Speaking to a packed house during a memorial service at the Virginia House of Delegates Stuart's aide, Maj. H.B. McClellan, said of Stuart:

> A light and joyous nature constituted the controlling feature of Stuart's character. Had he not had it, he would never have achieved greatness. The temptations of youth would probably have carried him away into excesses which would have ruined his usefulness.
>
> But, as I have already said, in his boyhood he professed the religion of Christ, and ever afterward maintained a consistent Christian character. He was absolutely pure and temperate in his personal habits. I have heard him say repeatedly, never had one drop of spirituous liquor of any kind passed his lips, and that he had not even tasted wine except at the sacramental table.
>
> His reliance upon an overruling Providence was simple and complete. …
>
> He reverently recognizes the fact that the disposal of his life is in the hands of the Supreme Power.
>
> … In every great success which crowned his arms in after days, he gives thanks to the kind Providence which has guided and protected him through a thousand dangers.[105]

One of the soldiers who had fought under Stuart's direct command said, "He trusted God implicitly."[106] A cousin of Stuart noted: "He saw the things that God provided as manifestations of God's goodness."[107]

Capt. R.E. Frayser gave the following tribute to Stuart:

> I have known him to lie on the ground, and exposed to all kinds of weather, giving as a reason that he did not wish to fare more comfortably than his men.
>
> There was something about Stuart that drew you to him. He was courageous. He was audacious in his boldness. He was a man of strict integrity, a godly Christian man. He was a man of great principles.[108]

An obituary noted that "Stuart was a true man of faith for he trusted God to shepherd him wisely and mercifully."[109]

The *Confederate Veteran Magazine* reported that "Stuart was a deeply religious man and a faithful husband."[110]

A GODLY LEGACY

Just before his death, Gen. J.E.B. Stuart penned these words of instruction to his wife: "When I am gone, train up my boy in the footsteps of his father and tell him never to falter in implicit faith in Divine Providence."[111]

Stuart's hat and sword at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond.

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This article contains edited selections from the much longer book *The Christian Testimony of J.E.B. Stuart* by Dr. Edward DeVries. Softcover and Kindle versions available on Amazon or visit DixieHeritage.net and get a signed copy directly from Ed for $12 ppd. inside U.S.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your television news broadcasts.

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Maniacal Monument Mauling

According to a continually updated article published by *The Federalist*, a popular conservative media outlet, 183 monuments or statues have been defaced, removed or torn down since protests and rioting erupted across the country in late May. Thirty-three statues of Christopher Columbus have been defaced and pulled down, by far the most popular target of the mindless neo-Bolshevik mobs rampaging in major cities across the United States. Statues of Robert E. Lee, St. Junipero Serra and Thomas Jefferson are the next most targeted figures. The most outrageous aspect of the destruction and wanton criminality on vivid display in recent months is that a majority of vandals and criminals who have defaced and destroyed gorgeous statues and monuments around the country have not been charged with any crimes. [See pages 140-141 for a lengthy list of now-banned monuments.—Ed.]

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Black Stars Face the Lash

A number of Black celebrities have come under fire recently for making politically incorrect social media posts in support of Louis Farrakhan that have been interpreted as "anti-Semitic." The notorious rapper Ice Cube first gained the attention of Jewish organizations for a number of posts he made on Twitter, including one widely denounced as anti-Semitic that features several well-dressed plutocrats sitting around a Monopoly board that is resting on the backs of Black and Brown men. A caption reads: "All we have to do is stand up and their little game is over." Many alleged the bankers and plutocrats in the image comprise a symbolic representation of Jewish moneylenders and financiers. In addition to Ice Cube, professional football player DeSean Jackson, actor and radio host Nick Cannon and British rapper Wiley have all been denounced and criticized for making media posts allegedly critical of Jews. Most have been bullied into apologizing and asked to make amends for their posts.

CARMEN BEST

Seattle Police Chief Resigns

Like countless veteran police officers across the country, Seattle's Police Chief Carmen Best, the first and only Black police chief in the city, recently announced her resignation as the city's top cop, effective September 2. It's a shame, because Chief Best is one of the few voices of truth and reason coming out of Seattle these days. Seattle, like many other left-wing cities across the country, has been in upheaval for months, as radical left-wing terrorists and anarchists wreak havoc in the community, taking over entire neighborhoods and engaging in outrageous criminality. BLM and other far-left activists have demanded cuts to the police budget in major metro areas, and have even gone so far as to suggest a total defunding and dismantling of traditional police departments. Seattle's City Council recently voted to reduce the city's police department by 100 officers, as well as slash its budget. Best, who is supported by local Black clergy and civic leaders, said her decision to resign was driven primarily by an "overarching lack of respect for the officers" in Seattle.

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The Eternal Victims

Rodney Muhammad, the leader of the Philadelphia branch of the NAACP, is in hot water for a controversial Facebook post highlighting the plight of Ice Cube, DeSean Jackson and Nick Cannon. (See earlier item.) Muhammad's offending post featured photos of Ice Cube, Jackson, and Cannon above an image of the "happy merchant"—a stereotypical Jewish character rubbing his hands together—along with a disputed quote by the French philosopher Voltaire which states: "To learn who rules over you, simply find out who you are not allowed to criticize." The reference was clearly designed to invoke traditional Jewish stereotypes. Jewish leaders have been in an uproar over the posts. Virtually the entire political establishment has condemned Muhammad, with many calling for his termination or resignation from the NAACP. "It is inconceivable that a person who theoretically works to uphold civil rights would engage in such blatant hate," Shira Goodman, the regional director of the ADL, said in response to Muhammad's post.

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French Dissidents Targeted

A leading French Revisionist and political dissident has once again been arrested for thought crimes, it was recently reported. Alain Soral, who maintains the website "Equality and Reconciliation," has had numerous run-ins with the law in France, all of which relate to his publicly

expressed political and historical perspectives. Soral has been a target of the French state and organized Jewish pressure groups for years. Dieudonne M'bala M'bala, an Afro-French comedian, entertainer and political dissident who is close with Soral, also recently had his Facebook and Instagram accounts shut down. The censorship of Dieudonne on both Facebook and Instagram comes weeks after YouTube banned his channel for "hate speech."

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Vaccine Maker Has Immunity

AstraZeneca, the British-based pharmaceutical giant, announced recently that is has been granted protection from any liability claims related to its production of a vaccine for Covid-19 in countries it has struck agreements with. AstraZeneca has received $1.2 billion from the Trump administration as part of its Operation Warp Speed, which is designed to rush the production of a Covid-19 vaccine. The billion-dollar multinational corporation, a leading player in the pharmaceutical industry and a major producer of vaccines globally, will essentially be immune from legal action if there are side effects from its vaccine.

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Mandatory Vaccines? No Thanks!

An opinion piece written by three professors from Case Western Reserve University and published by *USA Today* in early August is causing alarm across the country. The op-ed argues that Covid-19 vaccinations should be mandatory for all Americans, and seeks to punish those who refuse to vaccinate. Religious and personal preference objections would be eliminated, and "vaccine refusers could lose tax credits or be denied nonessential government benefits," the authors argue. Additionally, private businesses could refuse to employ unvaccinated individuals, while schools, universities and colleges would prohibit admission to those refusing a vaccine. Even public transportation and air travel could be denied to "vaccine refusers" by requiring all travelers to produce an immunization certificate. Many Americans have wondered why a vaccine for Covid-19 is even necessary, considering its low death rate among healthy people and the ease with which most recover from the virus.

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Looting as "Reparations"

Following widespread looting in Chicago's upscale Miracle Mile neighborhood in downtown, a section of the city where countless luxury and high-end stores are located, a local BLM activist endorsed the criminality as a form of "reparations" for the Black community. "I don't care if someone decides to loot a Gucci or

ARIEL ATKINS

a Macy's or a Nike store, because that makes sure that person eats," Ariel Atkins, a Chicago-based BLM organizer, announced during a protest in support of those arrested during the widespread looting and vandalism that took place in early August. "Anything they wanted to take, they can take it because these businesses have insurance."

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Crime, Lockdowns Hit Cities

Millions of productive and wealthy Americans are fleeing major cities across the country as violent crime and rampant criminality increases while the rule of law continues to be undermined by BLM-inspired rioting, looting and vandalism following the highly publicized death of career criminal and drug addict George Floyd in Minneapolis in late May. In addition to rising levels of crime, the government's response to the media-hyped Covid-19 pandemic has crushed large numbers of small businesses, creating an economic downturn and rising levels of unemployment nearly unprecedented in American history. BLM and other radical left-wing terrorists have destroyed downtown business districts in many major American cities, creating even more chaos and uncertainty for business owners and managers.

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White Lives Matter, Too

Darius Sessoms, a 25-year-old Black man, was arrested and charged with first-degree murder in early August after shooting a 5-year-old White boy in the head in North Carolina. The boy, Cannon Hinnant, was playing outside his father's home with his older sisters when the shooting occurred. According to Cannon's mother, his sisters, aged 7 and 8, witnessed the tragic and barbaric shooting. Needless to say, there will be no massive, nationwide protests to condemn the cold-blooded murder of this young boy, and the story will receive almost no national media attention.

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Another Twitter Victim

Dr. David Duke has been permanently banned from Twitter. In June, the famed White rights activist and scholar was banned from YouTube, where his popular videos had received views in the hundreds of millions. The well-heeled Anti-Defamation League (ADL) has been targeting Duke for years, attempting to silence and ban his political, racial and historical perspectives on major social media platforms. Jonathan Greenblatt, the National Director and CEO of the ADL, praised Twitter for banning Duke, denouncing his alleged "unending anti-Semitism, racism and hate." See more from Duke at www.DavidDuke.com.

Seven Days: A Lost Opportunity for Southern Victory

By Dr. Edward DeVries

We agree with the Court Historians on many points about the South's chances to win the War Between the States. The North had more money than the South. The North had a much larger population than the South. The North had a far more extensive network of railroads, factories and communication lines than did the South. The North also had a much larger army and navy. But we do not agree that the South had no chance to win the war. That's what these same Court Historians have been telling us for the last 155 years.

Despite all of the North's advantages, the South definitely could have won the war.

In fact, this author believes that day that the South could have won the war was Monday, June 30, 1862—a day in a multi-day battle most historians have deemed so insignificant that the actions were never formally named. Hence, the day's fighting goes by any number of informal names: Glendale, Frayser's Farm (or Frazier's Farm) or Nelson's Farm or Charles City Crossroads or New Market Road or even Riddell's Shop, depending on which field commander's report one is reading.

Union Gen. George McClellan had what can only be described as a serious mental breakdown before the Battle of Seven Days.

But if there ever was a day when the "Lost Cause" could have been won, this was the day. It was the day in which the stars had aligned perfectly to offer the South what could have been a war-ending victory over Union forces.

On that day in 1862, the Army of the Potomac (Yankees) began a retreat from Richmond toward the James River that would later be regarded as the first movements in what most historians now call the Seven Days campaign.

Yankee Gen. George McClellan, having been fooled by Confederate misinformation, believed his enemy of about 90,000 to be over 200,000 strong. He thus ordered the Union Army to retreat from a number of positions that they should have been able to easily hold.

Because the Yankees were retreating from multiple positions, they were marching in disconnected and elongated columns on the roads leading south. Meanwhile, the Confederates were unified, and controlled all of the roads running east to west.

Looking at the troop positions of both armies on a map, Gen. Robert E. Lee, the Confederate commander, immediately saw an opportunity to completely encircle his enemy's army. He ordered multiple attacks

Lt. Gen. James Longstreet (above) is best known as one of Gen. Robert E. Lee's most trusted generals. Few know that after the war he became customs surveyor in New Orleans, U.S. commissioner of railroads, a U.S. marshal for northern Georgia and U.S. ambassador to the Ottoman Empire. Here he is shown directing troops in the midst of battle during the War Between the States.

on three east-west roads. The plan was to force the Yankees into a bottleneck formation on the Quaker Road, the north-south road on which they would be marching into the small town of Glendale, Virginia.

If Lee's Confederates could take Glendale, they could slice the Yankee army into two smaller pieces and encircle both.

Orders were quickly issued.

Gen. Stonewall Jackson's brigade was to attack the Yanks from the rear at White Oak Swamp. This would have held the entire Yankee rear guard. Another Confederate division under North Carolina's Gen. Theophilus Holmes was to use heavy artillery to pin down any Yankees that had managed to reach Malvern Hill, just south of Glendale. Divisions of Gen. James Longstreet and Gen. Benjamin Huger, a combined force of more than 40,000 men, would charge the retreating Yankees' column at Glendale, disrupting their march.

The plan was both simple in its brilliance and brilliant in its simplicity. It would have worked. If only it had been executed properly.

To Lee's advantage, though he did not know it, Gen. George B. McClellan was experiencing a psychological breakdown. He had essentially abandoned his command, having fled ahead of his army to the *Galena*, a Federal gunboat on the James River. In his haste to leave, the Yankee general had failed to appoint a second-in-command. Had the Confederates attacked as Lee ordered them to, the entire Yankee army, all five corps of it, would have been without a commander and incapable of cooperation or defense. The largest fighting force of the United States could have been annihilated in a single action.

Gen. Lee's orders were sound. His generals simply failed to execute them.

Gen. Huger's division was distracted clearing trees that the retreating Yankees had cut down and littered along the Charles City Road leading into Glendale. As a result, they did not fire a single shot.

To the south, Gen. Theophilus Holmes and his men were spotted by Yankee gunboats on the river. The gunboats fired on them. Surprised, Gen. Holmes retreated when he should have marched through and beyond their limited range of fire.

Most disappointing were the actions of Gen. Jackson, consistently Lee's best field commander, except for this day. No doubt physically ex-

hausted from the recent fighting in the Shenandoah Valley, Gen. Jackson took a much-needed nap under an oak tree near the White Oak Swamp. As a result, his brigade saw no action that day.

The only Confederate commander to execute his orders that day was Gen. Longstreet. Despite everyone else not being in place, toward the end of the day, Longstreet somehow managed to move his men forward to seize the Quaker Road.

As the Sun was setting, both armies realized what was at stake. The Yankees knew that their army was being cut in two. They feared being surrounded by Confederates and captured. Gen. Longstreet saw an opportunity to win the war. As a result, the fighting became fierce, perhaps some of the hardest of the entire war. Finally, a small brigade of South Carolina infantry broke the Yankee line and took the road. The Yankee army was now cut in two.

One-third of the Yankees had successfully finished their retreat, but two-thirds of them were still in a position to be encircled by the Confederates. Only Huger, Holmes and Jackson, and their respective units, were not in their ordered positions. But, in spite of that, Lee's original goal was still obtainable. A South Carolina brigade under the command of Gen. Micah Holmes had broken the Yankee column, and Gen. Longstreet's division could have successfully encircled the two separated pieces of the Union Army. But amidst the twilight and smoke, another unit of Confederates sent to reinforce the South Carolinians mistook them for Yankees and fired upon them. This emboldened the Yankees, who turned on Gen. Longstreet's men. When he tried to retake the Quaker Road, his men ran headfirst into heavy Yankee infantry fire.

Late into the night, the Yanks completed their retreat through Glendale and consolidated their forces on the high ground at Malvern Hill.

Yankee losses were 297 killed, 1,696 wounded, 1,804 missing or captured—3,797 total. Southern losses were a comparable 3,673—638 killed, 2,814 wounded and 221 missing.

Gen. Lee was furious. His subordinate officers had failed to execute his orders. The Yankee position at Malvern Hill could not be left unchallenged. Lee had to order an offensive for Tuesday for which he was not prepared. The Battle of Malvern Hill, while not a great defeat, was not the victory it could have been. Ultimately, it provided the distraction that enabled the Union to relocate its army to Harrison's Landing on the James River.

Scholar Douglas Southall Freeman would write in his biography of Gen. Lee that Monday, June 30, 1862 was "the bitterest disappointment Lee had ever sustained, and one he could not conceal."

Gen. Lee would quickly reorganize his general staff. As a result, over the next two years, his Army of Northern Virginia would record battlefield victory after battlefield victory into the annals of history, but none of them afforded the Confederates the opportunity that they blew on that June day in 1862.

Years later, Confederate Gen. Edward Porter Alexander would write, "When one thinks of the great chances in Gen. Lee's grasp that one summer afternoon, it is enough to make one cry over the story how they were all lost." ❖

A pastor and traveling speaker, ***Dr. Edward DeVries*** is the editor of the *Dixie Heritage Newsletter* and a member of TBR's Contributing Editorial Board. He is the author of 30 books including *Glory in Grey*. Some of his other titles include *Sacred Honor*, *The Truth About the Confederate Battle Flag*, *Prayer is Simple* and *Coaching Youth Baseball the Right Way*. He is also the host of The Barnes Review Radio's "Dixie Heritage Hour."

At left are shown, from left to right, Gen. Daniel Harvey Hill, Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. James Longstreet surveying the field before the first day of the Battle of Seven Days. According to author Edward DeVries, Lee had a brilliant plan to crush the Yanks, but his normally trustworthy generals failed to execute it, resulting in the loss of a rare opportunity to strike a decisive blow.

Uncensored American History Books

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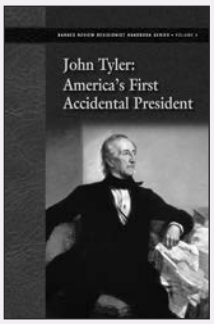

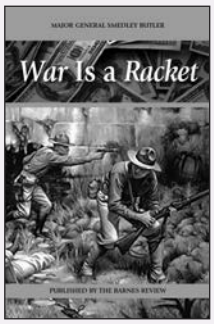

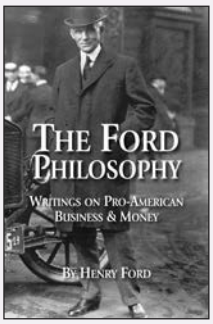

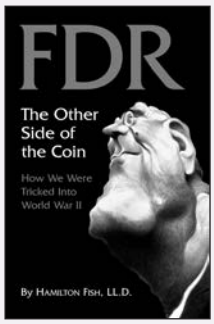

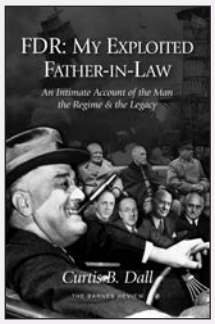

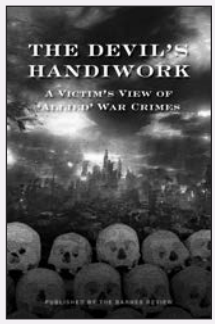

John Tyler: America's First Accidental President

Author Frank Jackson gives us the fascinating history of John Tyler, America's first "accidental" president, who assumed the presidency after the death of William Harrison. Tyler served in a tumultuous era, with fractious debate waging over slavery, banking power, tariffs on foreign goods, the annexation of Texas and relations with Britain and China. High on the list of issues was the possibility of domestic war breaking out during his term. Softcover, 25 pages, #641, *$6.*

War Is a Racket

By Gen. Smedley Butler. This anti-war speech by the two-time Congressional Medal of Honor recipient exposes the massive war profits that benefit the few at the expense of the many. Throughout his distinguished career in the Marines, Butler demonstrated that true patriotism does not mean blind allegiance to bad government policies. Instead, true patriotism requires that you review every decision made by the higher ups. Sections include: War is a Racket; Who Makes the Profits?; Who Pays the Bills?; How to Smash this Racket; and To Hell with War! Softcover booklet, 40 pages, #589, *$5.*

The Ford Philosophy: Writings on Business & Money

By Henry Ford. *The Ford Philosophy* is much more than just excerpts from the writings of Henry Ford, the genius-inventor of the American automobile. This book comprises Ford's philosophy, his guiding set of principles and a road map for setting America on the path to greatness. In 64 pages, Ford cogently argues the goal of business should be to help the working man in America. Laborers have just as much right to the fruits of their labor as today's billionaire plutocrats and soft-handed executives. Saddle stitched, 64 pages, #668, *$7.50.*

What Soldiers Do: Sex and the American GI in Occupied France

How do you convince men to charge across mined beaches into deadly enemy fire? Do you appeal to their patriotism, their desire to end tyranny? If you're the U.S. Army in 1944, you dangle the lure of French women, waiting on the other side to reward their liberators. Unfortunately, nobody told the women of France. Drawing on news reports, propaganda, training materials, documents, diaries and memoirs, Mary Louise Roberts tells how the U.S. military systematically spread—and exploited—the dangerous myth of French women as promiscuous "harlots." Softcover, 368 pages, #770, *$22.*

The Devil's Handiwork: A Victim's View of "Allied" War Crimes

A fantastic 275-page compilation—dozens of chapters—on little-known war crimes. Many of the events covered in this book are censored in mainstream history books. Covers the Civil War, Boer War, WWI, WWII, post-WWII crimes of the communists, Operation Keelhaul, Dresden, the Stuttgart atrocity, U.S. crimes in Central America, more. Written by Maj. Herbert L. Brown. Loaded with photos. Edited by John R Tiffany. Softcover, 275 pages, #529, *$25.*

FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law

The author, Curtis B. Dall, was FDR's son-in-law and had an office in the White House. Thus he had an insider's view of who came to see FDR and Eleanor. Dall was also a Wall Street insider and knew their tactics. The book is loaded with personal anecdotes of the people Dall met. This included FDR, Eleanor, Sara Delano, Bernard Baruch, Hopkins, Morgenthau Jr., Harry Dexter White, Warburgs, Astors, Rothschilds, Lehmans and more. In the end he portrays FDR as a man who began his career as a ladder-climber and ended up the most exploited president in U.S. history. Softcover, 288 pages, #696, *$25.*

FDR: The Other Side of the Coin— How We Were Tricked into World War II

The book deal with FDR's clandestine diplomatic negotiations in the months before U.S. intervention in WWII. The author, former Rep. Hamilton Fish, documents how FDR refused every prewar peace concession the Japanese offered, and later refused peace initiatives from the Germans. In his analysis of the geopolitical effects of the Yalta agreements, Mr. Fish traces the causes and roots of the Korean and Vietnam wars to Yalta. Softcover, 255 pages, #419, *$18.*

A Matter of Honor: Pearl Harbor—Betrayal, Blame and a Family's Quest for Justice

Anthony Summers and Robbyn Swan unravel the mysteries of Pearl Harbor and expose the vile scapegoating of Adm. Husband Kimmel. After the attack, Adm. Kimmel, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, was relieved of command, accused of negligence and dereliction of duty—publicly disgraced and blamed for the carnage. The evidence against him was less than solid. High military and political officials had failed to provide him with vital intelligence. Later, they covered it all up. Includes 40 black-and-white photos. Softcover, 544 pages, illustrated, #762, *$35.*

Some 'Offensive' Symbols Attacked by the Mob Across Europe, U.S.

Pictured on the following pages are statues, churches and other iconic monuments dedicated to prominent U.S. and European figures, now marred or removed by cultural vandals and their minions in government.

1

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1. Bronze statue of Spanish explorer Juan de Oate is removed in New Mexico. **2.** Statue of a Confederate soldier is mauled in North Carolina. **3.** Statue of Christopher Columbus beheaded in Boston. **4.** Statue of Edward Colston is hauled away by a mob in England. **5.** Historic St. James Church in Washington, D.C. is protected by police after being set ablaze by rioters. **6.** Statue of St. Fr. Junipero Serra is defaced in California. **7.** The interior of Nantes Cathedral in France after it was set on fire by an African refugee from Rwanda. **8.** The Pioneer Statue in Oregon is toppled. **9.** ISIS militants attack a 2,000-year-old statue in an Iraqi museum in 2015. Hundreds of artifacts were destroyed with power tools.

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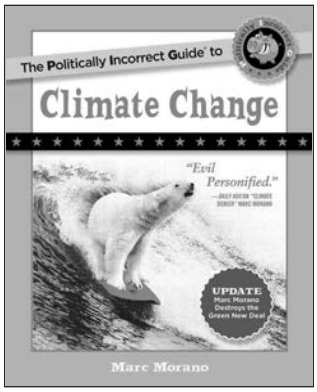
The Politically Incorrect Guide to
Climate Change

Updated to include a new section on the Green New Deal!



Less freedom, more regulation, higher costs: Make no mistake: Those are the surefire consequences of the modern global warming campaign waged by political and cultural elites, who have long ago abandoned fact-based science for dramatic fearmongering in order to push increased central planning. ***The Politically Incorrect Guide to Climate Change*** by Marc Morano gives a voice—backed by statistics, real-life stories and incontrovertible evidence—to the millions of "deplorable" Americans skeptical about the multibillion-dollar "climate change" complex, whose claims have time and time again been proven wrong.

We think we know all about "climate change," but did you know:

The world is spending $1 billion per day to prevent global warming. A UN scientist has said that the oft-quoted "97% consensus" on global warming was pulled from thin air. Climate policies are crushing the world's poor. The Paris Climate Accord would theoretically postpone "global warming" by four years—and cost $100 trillion. Climate change has been blamed for prostitution, bar-room brawls and airplane turbulence. Climate change activists say we should protect our kids—by not having them!

Meanwhile . . .

Recent "hottest year" claims are based on statistically meaningless year-to-year differences. Major hurricane landfalls in the United States have declined over the last 140 years. F3 or larger tornadoes have been in decline since the 1970s. Antarctica is actually gaining ice. Carbon dioxide levels today are 10 times lower than in some past ice ages. Much, much more in an enjoyable illustrated format packed with REAL science, not elite propaganda. ***The Politically Incorrect Guide to Climate Change***, softcover, 200 pages, #856, *$24* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

The Left's Dangerous Fantasy World

As this powerful issue of TBR goes to press, the third anniversary of the Unite the Right rally—the August 2017 demonstration organized by a collection of American patriots and activists whose intent was to protest the removal of a statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in Charlottesville, Virginia—came and went without much attention.

The purpose and spirit of that fateful rally could not be more important or relevant now, as historic monuments, statues and other important artifacts commemorating and celebrating America's past—as well as her most important historical figures—are defaced, vandalized and torn down by lawless mobs of rabid left-wing terrorists who are seemingly above the law.

The Unite the Right rally was organized and promoted by some of the leading figures and organizations comprising the now largely defunct Alt-Right, a then-burgeoning political dissident movement that championed racial realism and positive White pride in an increasingly polarized political arena where identity politics prevail. Unite the Right, marshaled primarily by Jason Kessler, a local activist in Charlottesville, served as a rallying cry for the broader nationalist movement in the United States, and sought to make a stand for law and order and truthful American history.

The rally, which was legally permitted, was essentially shut down by local and state law enforcement officials following a massive counter-protest, organized and led by various Antifa-type organizations and rowdies who used violence, intimidation and other subversive measures to prevent the rally and planned speeches from taking place. Violence and chaos ensued, which is exactly what the local and state authorities sought in order to justify shutting down the rally. This resulted in serious injuries to multiple parties—both rally-goers as well as counter-protesters—and the death of a young woman, Heather Heyer, protesting the rally. Authorities reported that Heyer was hit by a car driven by James Fields Jr., a young Alt-Right sympathizer who attended the Unite the Right rally. Many have insisted that Fields himself was under assault or threatened by armed counter-protesters, which led to the bizarre car crash and the death of Heyer.

The lessons of the Unite the Right rally could not be more pertinent today in this upside-down, totally backwards Neo-Bolshevik-style tyranny into which America has been transformed. A legally sanctioned free-speech gathering—whose purpose was to celebrate and champion historic American heroes and support cultural artifacts and monuments from being ripped down, destroyed or otherwise defaced and vandalized—was dishonestly portrayed as a violent "White supremacist" terror event, a complete inversion of what truly transpired that day.

Today—exactly three years later as I write these words—this inversion of reality is perhaps unprecedented in American history. Virtually every scenario disseminated by the leftist fake-news media and our cowardly political elite is the exact opposite of the truth, from "peaceful protesting" to Covid-19. The reality they promote is pure fantasy—a fictional narrative concocted by radical, anti-American prevaricators. This agenda is designed to destroy traditional America.

For instance, we're told the group Black Lives Matter (BLM) is a righteous, legitimate political movement working to end "systemic racism" and "White privilege." In reality, BLM is a Marxist terrorist organization whose mission is to upend the rule of law, dismantle law enforcement in this country and destroy the nuclear family, among other Bolshevik-inspired goals.

Or how about this: Prominent left-wing politicians such as Rep. Jerry Nadler (D-N.Y.) insist Antifa and anarchist violence are a "myth." In reality, Portland and other major American cities and their suburbs are under siege by cadres of aggressive, radical far-left shock troops comprised of BLM and Antifa disciples.

And of course this: We're told George Floyd—and before him Freddie Gray, Trayvon Martin, Michael Brown and a whole host of other shady malefactors—was brutally murdered by racist White cops because he was Black. The fact of the matter is that Floyd was a serial lawbreaker with a long criminal record of violent crimes—and an apparent drug addict—who attempted to pass a counterfeit $20 bill, was high on a lethal cocktail of hardcore drugs, including fentanyl and methamphetamine, and refused to cooperate with police officers. Baltimore's Freddie Gray had been arrested 18 times before his death, most of them drug distribution offenses. (He now has a community center named after him.) We could go on with other countless examples of the twisted and dangerous reality leftists are incessantly pushing.

This "Defending American Heroes" edition of The Barnes Review has been published to help thwart this dangerous and devious barrage on our history and current events unleashed by the left to destroy and rewrite our past so they can control our future. We won't let them do that without a fight. ❖

—John Friend, Assistant Editor

Slavery in the Words of Slaves

By Clint Lacy

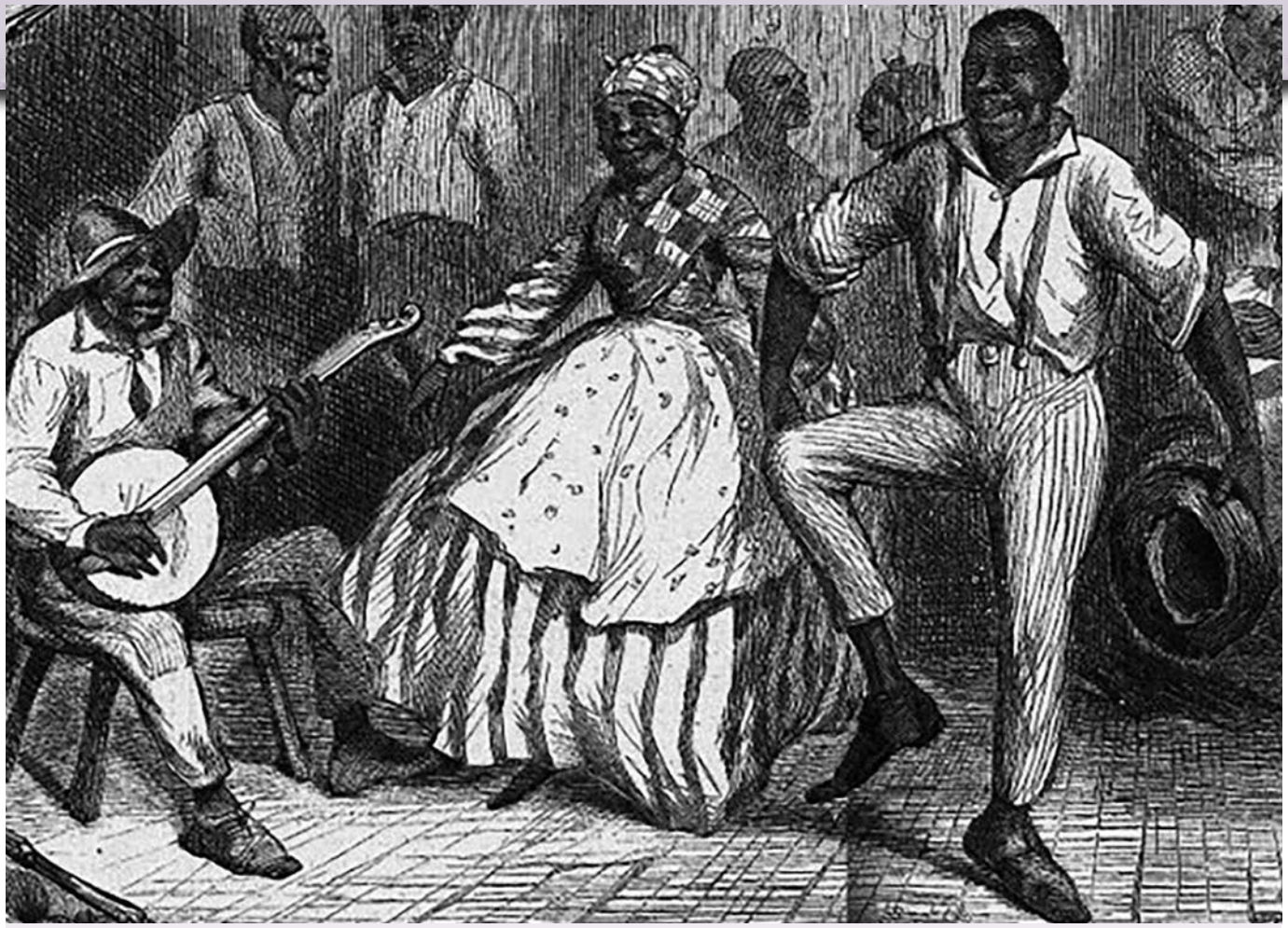
We live in revolutionary times—a time in which Confederate monuments are being demonized, vandalized and demolished. The groundwork was laid long ago beginning with the civil rights movement, Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society" and the transformation of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to national hero and savior. Next came the renaming of hundreds (if not thousands) of American streets after King and other civil rights leaders, which the enforcers of political correctness presented as our new idols. More recently, we have witnessed streets that honor Dixie or Southerners renamed to honor Barack Obama and other progressives.

If this all seems like a passage from a Communist history book, it is. Radical anti-White social justice organizations such as the Anti-Defamation League and the Southern Poverty Law Center have spent years hysterically raising the alarm about the alleged dangers of Southern history and symbolism, specifically the purported horrors of slavery, racial inequality and the Jim Crow era.

> Listening to the words of slaves themselves reveals much about slavery.

Unfortunately, a large portion of Americans are brainwashed when it comes to the history of their country. It is much easier to let the social justice warriors dictate to the news outlets what inequality and hate are. The masses of American TV viewers are content to watch soundbites from mainstream outlets, allowing themselves to be controlled by the media who tell Americans what is right and what is wrong, what they can say and what they cannot, what history is acceptable and what history must be wiped from the face of the Earth. This is particularly sad when one realizes that with a minimum amount of effort, a curious person can find the truth and decide for himself whom they would like to consider a national hero. A vast number of books, documents and newspapers are available in easily accessible internet archives for free.

A good example of this is to be found in the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. in *Born in Slavery: The Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936 to 1938*.[1] This collection of books was written by interviewers sponsored by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s. The interviewers were sent throughout the South to speak with former slaves in order to share their history. While there are stories of cruel treatment told by those interviewed, much of the testimony will surprise readers, as many former slaves had nothing but good things to say about their masters before, during and after the war. Many recounted tales of their father or grandfather serving with the Confederacy by the side of their masters. There



African-American slaves are shown doing "the Cakewalk." The Cakewalk was a way for slaves to poke fun at their masters by exaggerating the mannerisms of Whites they observed at fancy and formal Southern balls and parties. Black couples would line up on either side to make a pathway and then each well-dressed pair would proceed with their comic promenade. They did their best to imitate Southern high society, but in hilarious caricature. The master would generally allow this in his own home, and would even score the dancers for who got the most laughs. The reward would be a delicious cake for the winning couple, thus the name of the dance.

are also instances in which the former slaves spoke of cruel treatment at the hands of Union troops.

It is interesting to note that a recurring theme throughout the narratives is that most of the former slaves felt that the younger generation of African-Americans was out of control, didn't like to work and wanted everything given to them.

Social justice organizations do not want the public to know that an unlikely defense of the Confederacy exists in the words of former slaves. This is a partial retelling of their story in their own words with few corrections made to grammar or dialect.

Interviewer: Irene Robertson. Person Interviewed: Silas Abbott, age 73. Brinkley, Ark.

I was born in Chickashaw County, Mississippi. Ely Abbot and Maggie Abbott was our owners. They had three girls and two boys—Eddie and Johnny. We played together till I was grown. I loved em like if they was brothers. Papa and Mos Ely went to war together in a two-horse top buggy. They both come back when they got through.

There was eight of us children and none was sold, none give way. My parents name Peter and Mahaley Abbott. My father never was sold but my mother was sold into this Abbott family for a house girl. She cooked and washed and ironed. No'm, she wasn't a wet nurse, but she tended to Eddie and Johnny and me all alike. She whoop them when they needed, and Miss Maggie whoop me. That the way we grow'd up. Mos Ely was 'ceptionly good I reckon. No'm, I never heard of him drinkin' whiskey. They made cider and persimmon beer every year.

Grandpa was a soldier in the war. He fought in a battle. I don't know the battle. He wasn't hurt. He come home and told us how awful it was.

My parents stayed on at Mos Ely's and my uncle's family stayed on. He give my uncle a home and 20 acres of ground and my parents da same mount to run a gin. I drove two mules, my brother drove two and we drove two more between us and run the gin. My auntie seen somebody go in the gin one night but didn't think bout them settin' it on fire. They had a torch, I reckon, in there. All I knowed, it burned up and Mos Ely had to take our land back and sell it to pay for 400 or 500 bales of cotton got burned up that time. We stayed on and sharecropped with him. We lived between Egypt and Okolona, Mississippi. Aberdeen was our tradin' point.

I come to Arkansas railroading. I railroaded 40 years. Worked on the section, then I belong to the extra gang. I help build this railroad to Memphis. I did own a home but I got in debt and had to sell it and let my money go.

Times is so changed and the young folks different. They won't work only nough to get by and they want you to give em all you got. They take it if they can. Nobody got time to work. I think times is worse than they ever been, cause folks hate to work so bad. I'm talking bout hard work, field work. Jobs young folks want is scarce; jobs they could get they don't want. They want to run about and fool around and get by. I get $8 and provisions from the government.

Interviewer: Thomas Elmore Lucy. Person Interviewed: Nellie James, age 72, Russellville, Ark.

Nellie James is my name. Yes, Mr. D.B. James was my husband, and he remembered you very kindly. They call me "Aunt Nellie." I was born in Starkville, Ouachita County, Mississippi the 29th of March, in 1866, just a year after the war closed. My parents were both owned by a plantation farmer in Ouachita County, Mississippi, but we came to Arkansas a good many years ago.

My husband was principal of the colored school here at Russellville for 35 years and people, both White and Black, thought a great deal of him. We raised a family of six children, five boys and a girl, and they now live in different states, some of them in California. One of my sons is a doctor in Chicago and is doing well. They were all well educated. Mr. James saw to that, of course.

So far as I remember from what my parents said, the master was reasonably kind to all his slaves, and my husband said the same thing about his own master, although he was quite young at the time they were freed.

I was too young to remember much about the Ku Klux Klan, but I remember we used to be afraid of them and we children would run and hide when we heard they were coming.

No sir, I have never voted, because we always had to pay a dollar for the privilege—and I never seemed to have the dollar to spare at election time. Mr. James voted the Republican ticket regularly though.

All our family were Missionary Baptists. I united with the Baptist church when I [was] 13 years old.

I think the young people of both races are growing wilder and wilder. The parents today are too slack in raising them—too lenient. I don't know where they are headed, what they mean, what they want to do, or what to expect of them. And I'm too busy and have too hard a time trying to make ends meet to keep up with their carryings-on.

Interviewer Note: Nellie James, widow of Prof. D.B. James—one of the most successful Negro teachers who ever served in Russellville—is a quiet, refined woman, a good housekeeper, and has reared a large and successful family. She speaks with good, clear diction, and has none of the brogue that is characteristic of the colored race of the South.

Interviewer: Unknown. Person Interviewed: Betty Brown. Cape Girardeau, Mo.

In de ole' days we live in Arkansas, in Greene County. My mammy wuz Mary-Ann Millan, an' we belong to "Massa" John Nutt, an' "Miss' Nancy."

Our White folks live in a big double house, wid a open hall between. It wuz built of hewed logs an' had a big po'ch on de wes' side. De house stood on Cash Rivuh, at the crossroads of three roads; one road go tuh Pocahontas, one tuh Jonesburg, an' one tuh Pie-Hatten (Powhatan).

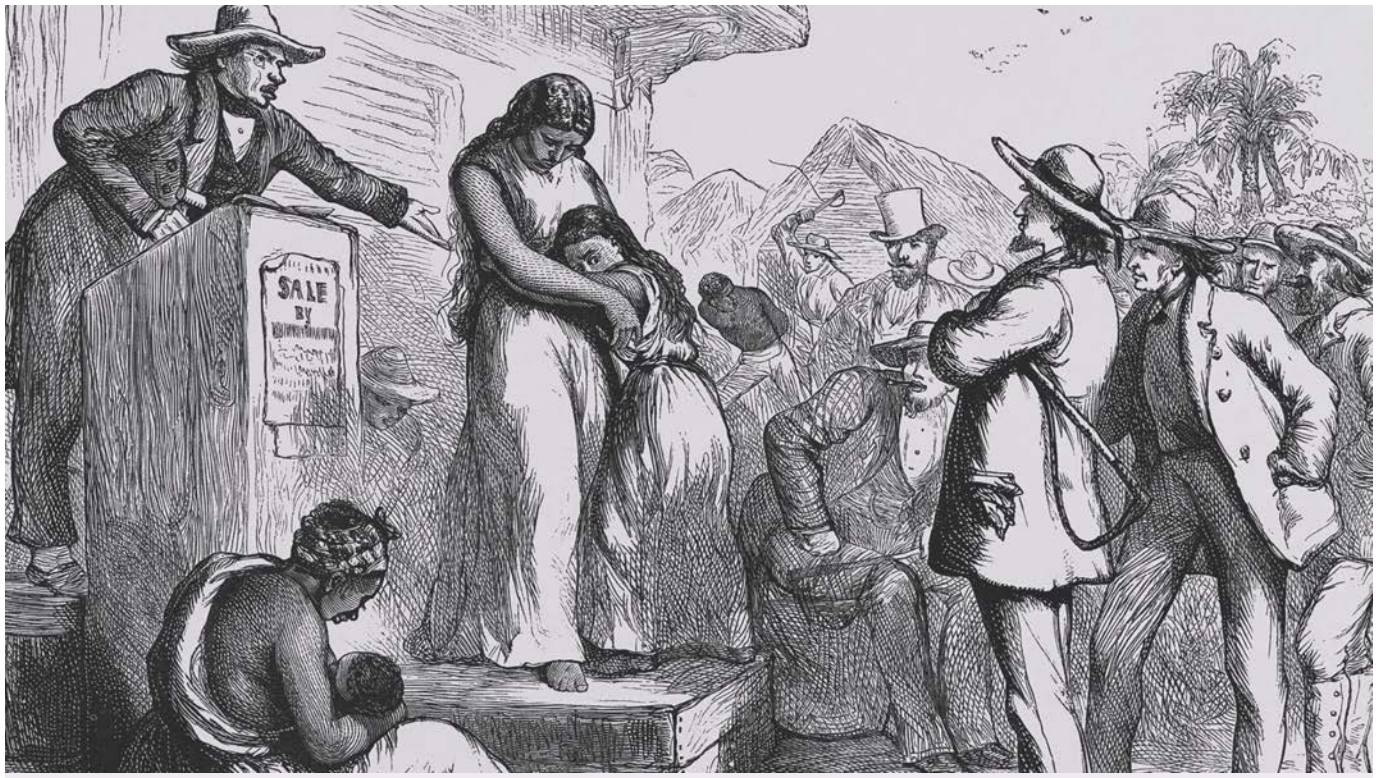
Now whut fo' you wanna' know all dem things? Air ye tryin' to raise de daid? Some o' 'em, ah don' wanna see no mo', an' some o' 'em ah wants to stay whar dey is. Pore mammy! Ah shore had one sweet muthuh, an' ah wants huh to stay at rest.

De wuz jus' us one family o' cullud folks on de place. You see, Miss Nancy hired us fum her father, "Ole Massa" Hanover. Jes' mah mammy an' huh chillern. She had five, 'fore de war wuz ovuh. Our daddy, he wuz an Irishman name Millan, an' he had de bigges' still in all Arkansas. Yes'm, he had a White wife, an' five chillern at home, but mah mammy say he like huh an' she like him. You say ah don' look half White? Maybe I's fadin'.

We live in a little ole log house, it wuz so low a big feller had to stoop to git in. Our folks wuz mighty good tuh us, an' we stayed dar wid 'um after we's freed."

Interviewer: Unknown. Person Interviewed: Smokey Eulenberg, Jackson, Mo.

I was born on October 13, 1854. My master was Henry Walker and we live 'bout three mile from Jackson. De house was of logs. One of dose big double kind wid a open hall in between. Solomon Eulenberg was my father and he was a big fine looking man. My mother come fum Ten-



A mulatto slave woman and her child are depicted at a slave auction. Contrary to popular myth, only a small percentage of Southern Americans before the Civil War owned slaves. Not all the slaves were Black, and not all of these owners were White. A year before the start of the war, the 1860 federal census reports show there were 27 million White people in the United States, including 8 million in the South. Slave owners that year numbered 385,000. Even if all slave holders had been White, which was not the case, that would calculate to only 4.8% of Southern Whites being slave owners.

nessee when she was 10 year old.

Master had nearly 100 slaves and dey was about 10 or 12 cabins in de quarters. Dey was a big feedin' barn where we'd hitch up and go to work. De barn was built of big hewed logs.

No'm, dey wasn't none of us ever try to run away. We had a good home and we all stayed till dey declare peace and lots of us kept on a staying 'cause we didn't know nothing else to do. But my father was industrious—he worked hard and saved his money and in a couple of year[s] he bought a team and we moved to a little place.

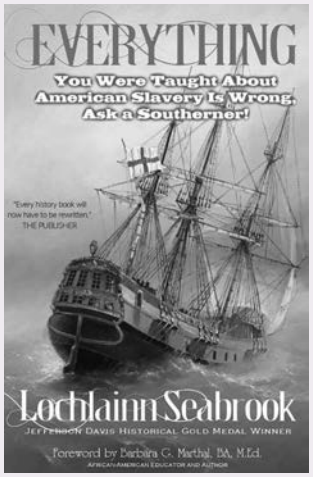
But lots of de cullud folks had it hard dem days—dey was jest turned loose and didn't know what to do. Some of de White folks was mighty good to 'em. If they'd hear of a family being hungry dey'd send food to 'em or have 'em come to dey kitchen.

A cose mebbe it don't sound right, but in some ways I often wish we's back in dem days. We had a fine place. Every year we'd kill 70 or 75 hogs—and had plenty of every thing. We ate our meals in our own cabin but every morning at seven, de cullud housewoman went to de smoke house to cut meat for de day. Us youngsters all ganged up round her, hoping to get something. Lotsa times missus would ask us if we's hungry and bring us into de kitchen and give us what dey had left. Sometime she have de women make up pancakes for us. Us children had de chores to do—and any work dat we's able.

We didn't have no school. A woman come and stay all year round jest to teach little Miss Lucy and she taught some of cullud children to read and write. Missus would have a preacher come once a month to preach. I rec'lect his name was Rev. Watts. All of us would come into de big house for meeting.

Many a time we seen soldiers pass on de road, but dey never molested us none, 'cept to come in and eat everything that was cooked—and sometime have de women cook up some more. One Sunday morning a bunch of 'em come by—dey had been over to Burfordville and burned de mill. Another Sunday a bunch of Rebs come by and camped 'bout a mile from our place. Dat night de Blue Coats ran onto 'em. Dey killed about 30. Next morning us boys went over there and what we saw didn't suit me none. Some of de cullud men helped to bury 'em.

We had lots a good times in dem days. Us boys played marbles and ball and other games like boys will.


EVERYTHING
You Were Taught About American Slavery Is Wrong. Ask a Southerner!
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Foreword by Barbara G. Mathal, BA, M.Ed.
AFRICAN-AMERICAN EDUCATOR AND AUTHOR

Everything You Were Taught About American Slavery Is Wrong

This 1,020-page work by Lochlainn Seabrook decimates the deceitful view of slavery churned out by Yankee mythologists. Lavishly illustrated with over 500 intriguing images, a helpful "world slavery time line" and a detailed index of significant historical figures, Seabrook lays out the whole truth. Did you know that Africa was enslaving its own people thousands of years before a White man set foot there? That White American slavery laid the foundation for Black American slavery? That Africa enslaved 1.5 million Whites in the 1700s? That genuine slavery was never practiced in the South? That the American abolition movement began in the South? That five times more Blacks fought for the Rebels? That there were thousands of African-American and American Indian slave owners in early America. That less than 5% of White Southerners owned slaves? Much more. Softcover, 1,020 pages, #749, *$29* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H and additional payment options.) TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or shop online at www.BarnesReview.com to charge.

On Saturdays from five to nine we all had off—den we'd congregate—and have singing and dancing. At Christmas and such days we'd have a big time. When dey's a wedding, missus always dressed 'em and fixed 'em up. I rec'lect one time missus sold my mother and four children but it wasn't no trade. De woman's name was Mrs. Sheppard and she was a sassy old woman. She come into my mother's cabin and grabbed her and told her she going to take her home. Mother jes' pushed her out de door and said she wouldn't go—and she told missus she wouldn't go—so dey had to call it off—it was no trade.

Massa had a fine big carriage and one Sunday he'd take all de White folks to church and de next Sunday, he put de cullud folks in de carriage and send dem to church. Dat's how come us to be Catholics. We come all de way to Cape, to St. Vincent's Church, down by de river. We lived away off dere in de backwoods and we didn't see much of sojers—jes' a few scattered ones come by after de skirmish at de Cape. When de war ended, we moved to de Cape and work on de college farm.

> "Some of de White folks was mighty good to 'em. If they'd hear of a family being hungry dey'd send food to 'em.

Interviewer: Unknown. Person Interviewed: Steve Brown. Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Mista Joe Medley and his wife Miss Addie was my young master and mistress. Old master John Medley done brung us from Kentucky when he moved from there to Cape County. I was jest a baby den. I never knowed nothin' 'bout my daddy.

De White folks had a big log-house. It was an awful big house, with a big porch on de north side. They was some cedar trees in de yard and some fruit trees. Dey was a big log barn and split rail fences all around. Us little fellers had to help carry in de wood, and help do de feeding. Dey had lots of hosses, cows, and pigs.

Dey was a separate house for de spinning and weaving. Cose all our clothes and shoes too, was made on de place. Massa was mighty good to his cullud folks. He never allowed none of 'em to be sold and I don't recollect ever seeing anyone getting whupped. No, we never had no gatherin's nor schools, nor nuthing of the kind.

When I's little, de mostest fun we had was going fishing—we spent most of our time down dar by de branch and I guess de big folks was glad to have us out of de way

Interviewer: Unknown. Person Interviewed: Joe Casey. Festus, Missouri.

I did not get to see my daddy long. He served in de first of de war and come home sick and died at Cadet. I was born at Cadet. I lives here in Festus and am 90 years old. My mother was Arzella Casey and was a slave in Cadet. Tom Casey owned both my mother and father. De master had a pretty good farm and dat was where I worked when I was a boy. Mr. Casey never hit me a lick in my life. He was sure good to us. I had an uncle John and dey had to sell him 'cause dey could not do anything with him. Dey took him to Potosi before dey sold him. He did not want to be drove. Mr. Casey said if he had 100 niggers he would never sell another one. He

said he never had any more good luck since he sold John. Losing his children was his bad luck.

Before freedom we had our own house and stayed here after freedom. My master said, "Well, Joe you are your own boss." I said: "How come?" He said: "I'll help you." Dey would not turn us out without a show. We stayed dere free and I went out in de diggin's in de tiff at Valle Mines. Some days I made $5 and den some days made $2. White folks would come and get ma and she would go to help kill hogs and clean up de lard. Dey paid her good. We must have stayed about three years at Casey's after de freedom and den went to Mineral Point and worked for de tiff and mineral. I married up dere and had about 13 children by two wives. I ain't got no wife now. Dey is both dead. My children is scattered so I don't know how many is livin'. I got a boy dat went to this last war and I think he is out west somewhere. I got two boys here. One is workin' for de factory in Crystal City. De other one knows lots about cement. I got another child in New York. They don't write to me. I can't read or write. Dere was no school for niggers dem days. I has to make a cross mark every time I do anything. I went to school one week and my mother had to clean tiff to make a livin' for dem children and get grub so I had to go to work. I had about seven sisters and brothers altogether. I done worked at everything—steamboating, cutting wheat in Harrisonville, Illinois. I was here when dis was all woods, man. Me and a saloon keeper have been here a long time, more'n 50 years I guess. I pay $5 a month rent or just what I can give 'em. My two boys lives here with me now and I get $12 pension.

Dat's when my old master run when dem Blue Jackets come. Dey made me kill chickens and turkeys and cook for 'em. De lieutenant and sergeant would be right dere. De master would go out in de woods and hide and not come out till they rung de bell at de house.

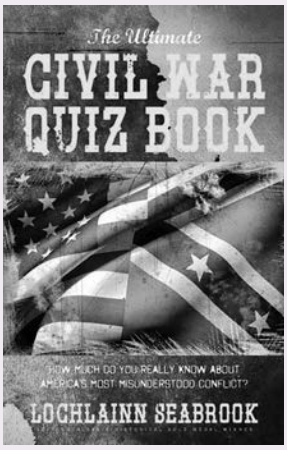
I voted since I been 21. I voted for Roosevelt twice. Some thinks he is goin' to get in again. What's the use of takin' money from a man for votin' a certain way? If I like you and you have treated me good all my life den I'll vote for you.

I don't know what I think about de young Negroes today. Dey is all shined up and goin' 'round. If dey can read and write dey ought to know de difference between right and wrong. I don't think dey will amount to much. Some of 'em ain't got no sense. My mother would not let me stay out. Now, dat is all dey doin'. Last night de policeman put a knot on my boy's head; he was drinkin' and got into it with a coon. De young colored people is fightin' all de time. I don't get out. Just go to de store and come back home again. Dere is a house right near where dey has a big time every night. De Whites and Black ones was mixed up here till I stopped it. Right down in dat hollow I'll bet you'll find one-third [of the] White women livin' with Black men. Most all de colored people around here is workin' in the works here at Crystal City. Dey will get up a war here if they keep on, you just watch, like they did in Illinois when dey burnt up a heap of coons. It's liable to get worse de way dey is goin' on. ❖

ENDNOTES:

The full collection is available online: www.loc.gov/collections/slave-narratives-from-the-federal-writers-project-1936-to-1938/about-this-collection/.

Clint Lacy is a freelance author and historian based in Missouri. He is also the author of multiple books which you can find online. These include *A Truthseeker's Guide to False Flags*, *Blood in the Ozarks* and *The Rape of Delaware County*. He is the founder of Foothills Media which publishes his politically incorrect books.



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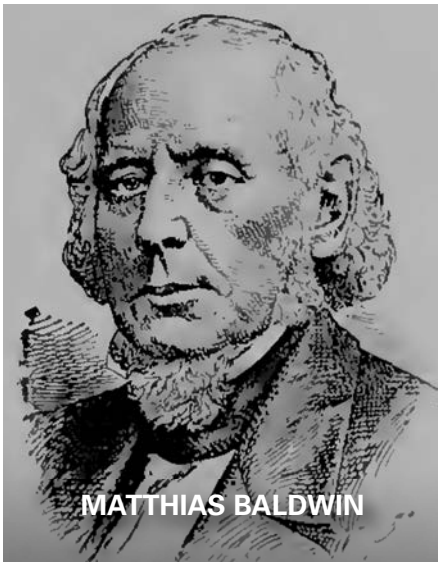
Matthias Baldwin
Forgotten Abolitionist

During "peaceful protests" in Washington, D.C. spurred by the death of career criminal George Floyd in Minneapolis, rioters attacked any and all statues of "old White men in funny-looking clothes." One of these was Matthias Baldwin, a man who dedicated many years of his life to the cause of abolition. On the base of Baldwin's statue, hooligans spray-painted the words "colonizer" and "murderer," showing their absolute ignorance of history, as Baldwin was neither.

By S.T. Patrick

As major American metropolises such as Atlanta continued to burn in the aftermath of the death of George Floyd during an arrest in Minneapolis, Black Lives Matter (BLM) protesters continue to bring down old, White "racists" immortalized in "grotesquely oversized" bronze statues across America. Or, that's what these Cultural Marxists think they're doing. In an exercise devoid of nuance and any historical knowledge whatsoever, the cancel culture is out to eradicate from sight and from history all statues of men in knickers or military uniforms. One of these recent historically ignorant assaults was aimed at Matthias Baldwin.

Days after the death of Floyd, protesters in Philadelphia defaced the statue of Baldwin, which stands outside City Hall. "Colonizer" and "murderer" were spray-painted on the statue's base. Those defending the protesters have attempted to claim that the defacing of Baldwin took place before the protests. That isn't true.


MATTHIAS BALDWIN

"We can confirm that the statue of Matthias Baldwin, along with other statues in the area of Philadelphia's City Hall, was tagged with paint and graffiti at some point during the first days of protests that took place in Philadelphia," a spokesperson from Mayor Jim Kenney's office said.

Who was this lesser-known colonizer, the murderous Matthias Baldwin?

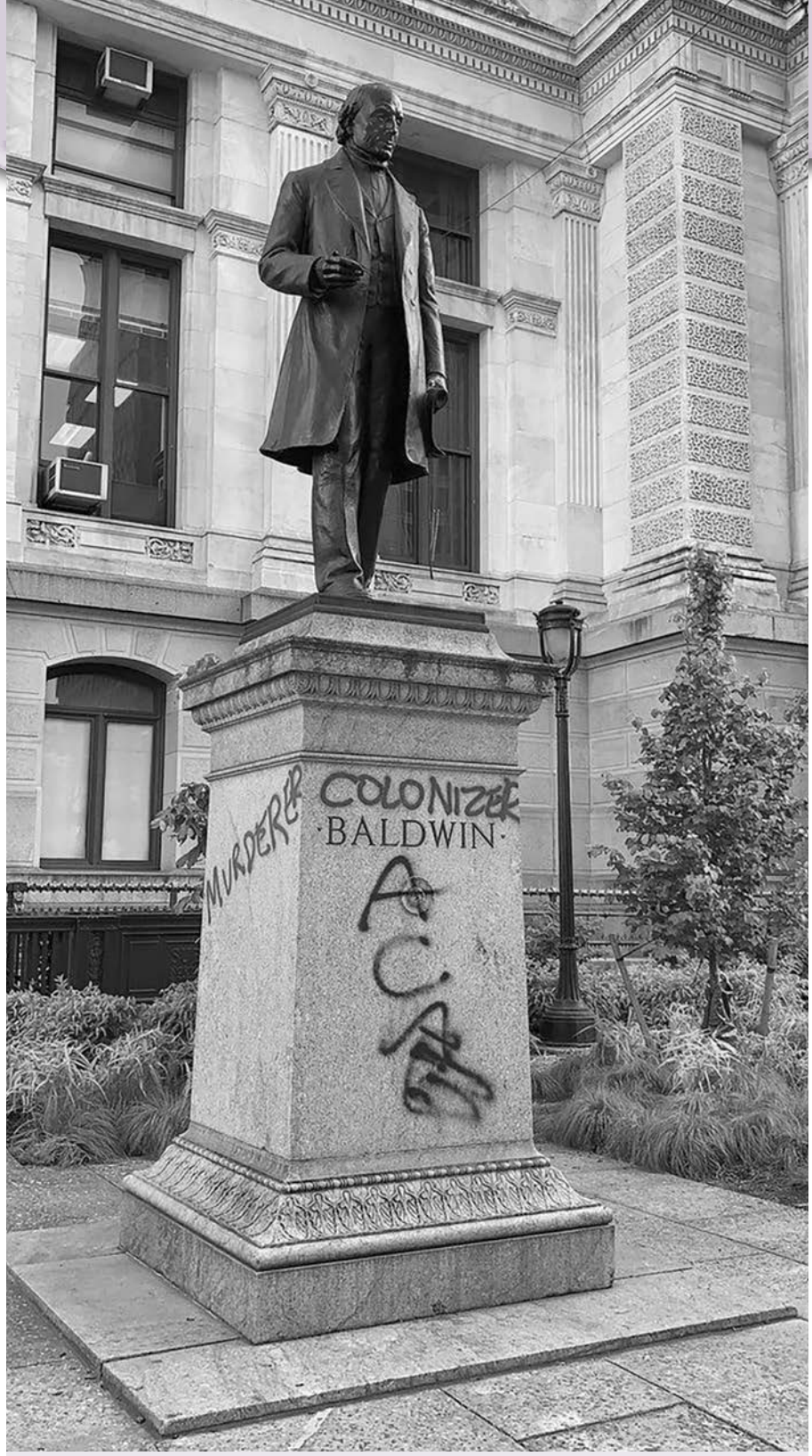
In the early 1800s, Baldwin was a locomotive magnate and a fervent supporter of the abolition of slavery. He integrated his workforce, did not physically punish his employees (rare for the time), argued for the African-American right to vote, and opened a school for Black children in Philadelphia. He donated to charitable causes, both religious and secular, and he founded the Franklin Institute, a museum of science, in 1824. In the 1860s, he began donating 10% of his company's income to the Civil War Christian Mission. Baldwin died in 1866, but his legend was so prominent that a statue of him was erected in 1906. It was moved to Philadelphia's City Hall in 1936, where it has remained ever since. Baldwin was a giant among men, fighting for what was right at a time when it was largely unpopular to do so as an important public figure with a nationally respected business on the line.

"He hired Blacks in his shops when that was not the norm," said Joe Walsh, a member of the Friends of Matthias Baldwin Park. "He was BLM before there was a slogan. . . . The irony of vandalizing a monument to those who died to end slavery is lost on the morons who don't know their history." And morons they are.

The Baldwin defacing isn't the only egregious case of historical ignorance. In Boston, a monument dedicated to the 54th Massachusetts Voluntary Infantry Regiment (Union Army) was defaced by rioters. The 54th regiment was one of the first all-Black regiments to fight for the Union. They were immortalized in the 1989 Academy Award-winning film "Glory," starring Denzel Washington. Also lost down the memory hole are the sacrifices of approximately 350,000 White Americans who fought and died in the Civil War to "free the slaves," as the politically correct court historians characterize the conflict.

This has been a challenging year. From the isolation of Covid-19 dictates handed down by unprepared governors to burning and looting throughout America, there is an uneasiness that has become the norm. Yet, when the times become dire, knowledge and good decisions must prevail. Toppling symbols of history will not change the history itself. The faulty logic of the "cancel culture" depends on the cancelling being literal. If a statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is destroyed, Grant will vanish from history. (Grant, too, was a slave owner.) But he won't. No one in Generation Cancel can rationally believe history had a reset button that was pressed the day they became politically active (between checking Facebook to see who "liked" their new "selfie"). For now, they have a license to destroy, a license that has been extended as in no other time in history. History will pay in the present, but it will win in the future. It always does. ❖

S.T. Patrick is a freelance journalist based in Illinois. He is a writer for American Free Press newspaper in which this article was originally published.



The people protesting against alleged "systemic racism," "White privilege" and "White supremacy" defaced this statue of abolitionist and early civil rights advocate Matthias Baldwin in Philadelphia. It was obvious for all to see that these were not "peaceful protesters," but Marxists bent on destroying any and all monuments that they themselves were incapable of creating.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN

Who will remove his monuments—and how fast . . . Is someone hiding something about the slave trade?

By Phil Giraldi

The current wrath directed against anything or anyone having had anything to do with slavery or even racial discrimination includes destroying historical memorials and monuments as well as changing names that have stood for more than a century. Much of it has been focused on White nominally Christian males, mostly of Anglo-Saxon stock, understandable as the United States was a child of Great Britain and a majority of the country's leaders for nearly two centuries came from families descended from the British Isles.

Slavery in the United States is, of course, seen in black and white terms, but slavery in a broader historical context is much more complicated. There have been slaves since ancient times through the 18th century in many countries and most of them have been White. Sometimes they were called something different. Indentured servants were *de facto* slaves, as were the serfs in Russia, who were tied to the land and were not liberated until 1861.

The very word slave comes from Slav, as many of the slaves in the Middle Ages were from the Slavic parts of the Balkans bordering on the Adriatic, where mostly Muslim seagoing raiders would attack coastal villages and carry off the inhabitants. Italy was likewise afflicted and the numerous small castles and improvised forts along the Italian and Croatian coastlines were intended to provide a refuge for villagers against the corsair slavers of North Africa.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN

In the United States, progressives of all types and colors are flocking to the revolutionary banner hoisted by Black Lives Matter (BLM) and other associated groups. Not surprisingly, given the liberal leanings of American Jews as well as their historical connections, Jewish groups have been actively engaged in the ongoing movement for racial justice. American Jews have played major roles historically in the founding and financial support of some of the most important civil rights organizations, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). In 1909, Henry Moscowitz was a co-founder of the NAACP. Photos of the boards of directors of the various organizations well into the 1970s frequently reveal a majority of White Jews seated together with minority Blacks. Kivie Kaplan was, for example, the national president of the NAACP between 1966 and 1975.

But this characterization of Jews as benefactors for the civil rights movement has also produced some curious omissions in the accepted historical narrative of who did what to whom in the slave trade. It is well established, though never taught in schools, that Jews from Britain and Holland were heavily involved in the African slave trade that prevailed after the European discovery of the Americas. In the United States, concentrations of Jews in the American South were in slave trading centers, notably in Charleston, South Carolina, Savannah, Georgia, Richmond, Virginia and in New Orleans, Louisiana. Many of the Jews themselves owned slaves.

The debate over Jewish involvement in both the business side of the slave trade as well as in actually possessing slaves comes down to "proportionality." As the historical record makes clear that Jews in the

Confederate veterans and a large crowd of supporters are shown standing in the front lawn of the Gamble Plantation Judah P. Benjamin Memorial, circa 1920.

South were engaged in both the importing and selling of slaves as well as exploiting slave labor, the question becomes whether they were central to the process or just one of many identifiable groups that were peripherally involved in what was a major segment of the Southern economy. The issue became extremely heated in the 1990s when mostly Black academics argued that the Jewish role was pivotal while mostly Jewish professors responded that it was insignificant. In March 1995, the American Historical Association (AHA) got involved by issuing its first ever "policy resolution," coming strongly down on the Jewish side of the argument, which should surprise no one. AHA argued that it was wrong to use historical analysis to vilify one group before citing a memo by two Jewish professors which asserted that the role of their co-religionists had been marginal.

For those who are interested in more on the discussion, the following article might be helpful, though it is on a Jewish website, cites only Jewish sources for its debunking of the idea that Jews might have been heavily engaged in the slave trade, and also brings in the most disreputable sources that say the contrary. It nevertheless concedes that Jews were involved in the slave trade and also possessed slaves, though it seeks to minimize the extent to which that was true.

Much more interesting is a short book by distinguished Wellesley History Professor Tony Martin called *The Jewish Onslaught: Despatches from the Wellesley Battlefront*. Martin describes in some detail how he was subjected to a "hysterical campaign" by Jewish organizations and fellow academics to have him discredited and fired after he assigned to his class on African-American history a short reading on the Jewish role in antebellum slavery.

Be that as it may, everyone should be aware that delving around in the past can be a messy business with no easy answers and little in the way of lines drawn between right and wrong. But in this case, the current unrest brings one around to a chap named Judah P. Benjamin. Judah was born in the West Indies to a British-Jewish family before winding up in Charleston and eventually New Orleans, where he became a lawyer and made a fortune. He was elected to the U.S. Senate from Louisiana. Among other investments, he owned a sugar cane plantation that included 140 slaves.

In March of 1861, Benjamin was named attorney general of the Confederacy by President Jefferson Davis, whom Benjamin knew from the Senate. Davis would sometimes say that Benjamin was "the brains of the Confederacy." That same year, Benjamin was also named Confederate secretary of war, a post that he later re-

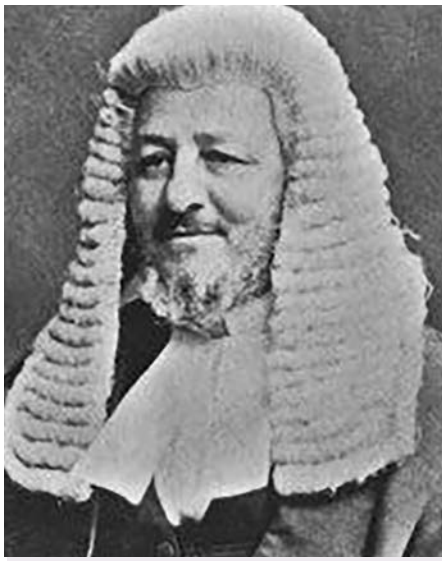
signed to become secretary of state, a position that he held for the remainder of the conflict. It was the second most powerful position in Richmond's Confederate bureaucracy.

When the Confederacy fell, Benjamin fled to London and eventually to Paris, where he rebuilt his fortune by again practicing law. Benjamin died in Paris in 1884 at the age of 72. He was buried in the Paris Père Lachaise cemetery with a simple headstone inscribed "Phillipe Benjamin." In 1936, the United Daughters of the Confederacy paid for a monument to be placed over his grave.

So, the question becomes, with BLM and other wreckers trying to destroy America's historical monuments, to include those commemorating the Founding Fathers, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Abraham Lincoln, Christopher Columbus, Catholic Saint Junipero Serra and even abolitionist Hans Christian Heg, why is it that Judah Benjamin has somehow been missed? He was a slave owner and worked as a lawyer in New Orleans where there was a thriving slave market as well as an economy built around cotton exports, which were driven by slave labor. He eventually became the number two man in the southern Confederacy, which is being regularly denounced as fighting a war to maintain slavery.

Well, of course the answer is quite simple. No politician or journalist who wants to stay employed would dare to publicly link Jews to slavery. BLM is also extravagantly funded by various guilt-ridden foundations and other folks who are no doubt sensitive to the fact that there are certain issues that cannot be raised, and the people with their hands out know perfectly well what they can and cannot do or say to keep the money flowing.

For what it's worth, there are a few monuments to Benjamin sitting around just waiting to be trashed. In 1948, Charlotte, North Carolina's two Jewish congregations, Temple Israel and Temple Bethel, erected a marker on South Tyron Street at the site of the demolished house of merchant Abraham Weil where Judah Benjamin and Jefferson Davis found shelter in April 1865 as they fled the Union Army. The congregations are now seeking to have the memorial removed.



Judah P. Benjamin escaped to Europe before Union forces had the chance to arrest him. He served as a judge for 19 years. He died in Paris in 1884.

[Jewish congregations near other Benjamin memorials and the Anti-Defamation League itself also want them removed—quickly and quietly—before any discussion can begin about the involvement of Jews in the trans-Atlantic slave trade.—Ed.]

Also of note is the five-foot-high pink marble column topped by a sundial located in Sarasota, Florida at the point where Benjamin escaped from the United States. The monument is inscribed "Near this spot on June 23, 1865, Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the United Confederacy, set sail for a foreign shore."

Yet another stone marker is located at 9 West Main Street in Richmond, Virginia, identifying the location of Benjamin's residence during the Civil War. Another stone marker can be found in Fayetteville, North Carolina. It recalls how Benjamin "attended Fayetteville Academy on this site." There is still another stone monument in Bradenton, Florida erected by the Judah P. Benjamin chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy and in North Carolina there is a Highway Historical Marker Program plaque that marks the site of Benjamin's boyhood home, which no longer exists.

The most impressive historic site commemorating Benjamin's legacy is the Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation in the town of Ellenton, Florida, south of St. Petersburg. The historic site is maintained as a state park by the Florida Department of Natural Resources and also by the Judah P. Benjamin Chapter No. 1545 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It is the only surviving antebellum plantation in central and south Florida and includes the mansion and gardens as well as a visitors' center. A large bronze memorial plaque commemorates Benjamin. Nevertheless, the connection with Benjamin is admittedly tenuous as he only sought refuge there briefly in 1865 during his flight to England.

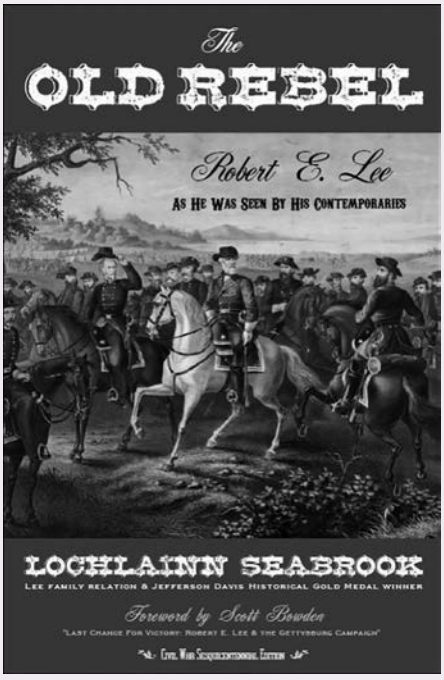
In short, Jewish organizations will try to remove all memorials to Benjamin themselves before rioters and protesters can take the matter into their own hands. They wouldn't want anyone to know of Benjamin's—or any Jewish—involvement in slaving or the Confederate bureaucracy. ❖

Philip Giraldi is a former CIA counter-terrorism specialist and military intelligence officer and a columnist and television commentator. He is also the executive director of the Council for the National Interest. Other articles by Giraldi can be found on the website of American Free Press news paper (www.AmericanFreePress.net) and the *Unz Review*. This article was originally published at www.unz.com which you will also find contains a wide variety of excellent articles from many provocative analysts.

THE OLD REBEL

Robert E. Lee as He Was Seen by His Contemporaries

Why in the 21st century should we care about "the Old Rebel" Robert E. Lee, a Victorian who was old fashioned even during his own time, and who died nearly 150 years ago? Why a book about how his peers saw him, when the world he lived in disappeared long ago, making his life and death seemingly meaningless to those of us living in the modern era?


The
OLD REBEL
Robert E. Lee
As He Was Seen By His Contemporaries
LOCHLAINN SEABROOK
Lee Family Relation & Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal Winner
Foreword by Scott Bowden

In *The Old Rebel: Robert E. Lee As He Was Seen by His Contemporaries*, award-winning author and Southern historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook provides the answers. In our ever-growing impersonal cyberage, where we continue to distance ourselves not only from others but from God and nature as well, the Christ-like Southern gentleman Robert E. Lee is more relevant than ever before

In his hard-working, conservative, dutiful and honest ways, in his deeply spiritual, modest, loyal, gentle, loving and forgiving nature, Lee serves as an ideal moral compass for today's depersonalized atheistic society, a true-life paragon that all of us—no matter what our age, occupation, race, religion or political persuasion—can aspire to. To aid us in better understanding the stunning power of Lee's life, Col. Seabrook has gathered together nearly 400 footnoted entries by the general's 19th-century contemporaries, including both his admirers and his former Northern enemies.

The book is divided into convenient chapters, covering everything from Lee's birth, childhood and family life, to his service in both the U.S. military and the Confederate States military as well as his time as president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). We also learn about the general's earliest known French and English ancestors, his royal bloodline through William the Conqueror, Stratford Hall (Lee's birthplace) and Arlington House (the Lee-Custis family estate that was converted into Arlington National Cemetery), and the etymology of the Lee surname.

Seabrook's personal notes and the numerous Victorian illustrations lend historical context, helping make this special edition an indispensable work for all those interested in Lincoln's War, authentic Confederate history and Southern culture.

Softcover, 260 pages, #876, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.) Send payment to THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. See also www.BarnesReview.com.

Jews & the Slave Holocaust

ANY BLACK OR WHITE PERSON, Muslim or Christian, who alleges Jews played any role whatsoever in the "Black slave holocaust" is immediately branded an anti-Semite. So what's the truth? The following article, published by Nation of Islam (NOI) founder Minister Louis Farrakhan in his *The Final Call* newspaper years ago, reviews this incendiary topic. Note that the NOI's book *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews* is still required reading on this topic, despite what mainstream critics say, as the book—and this article—quote from many Jewish sources on the subject.

Reprinted from the *Final Call*

Jews owned, insured and financed slave ships and outfitted them with chains and shackles for the trans-Atlantic slave trade. They were auctioneers, commission merchants, brokers and wholesalers, keeping the slave economy oiled with money, markets and supplies.

Christopher Columbus—whose trans-Atlantic exploits initiated the genocide of the Taino and forecasted the African holocaust—was financed by wealthy Spanish Jews and is claimed by some scholars to be a Jew himself.

Nine out of 10 captured Africans were shipped to Brazil. Jewish scholar Dr. Arnold Wiznitzer described the early Jewish presence: "[Jews] dominated the slave trade. ... The buyers … at the auctions were almost always Jews, and because of this lack of competitors they could buy slaves at low prices."

According to Jewish scholar Dr. Harold Brackman, during the 1600s "slave trading in Brazil became a 'Jewish' mercantile specialty in much the same way it had been in early medieval Europe." In fact, wrote Jewish scholar Jonathan Schorsch, "Jewish merchants routinely possessed enormous numbers of slaves temporarily before selling them off." If a slave auction fell on a Jewish holiday it was postponed due to lack of buyers and sellers.

The *Jewish Encyclopedia* adds that "Jewish commercial activity" in this time included a "monopoly of the slave trade." Jewish traders bought Africans in lots from the trans-Atlantic shippers and retailed them to inland plantation owners.

The Jews of Surinam gave their slave plantations Hebrew names such as Machanayim, Nachamu and Goshen. According to Dr. Marcus Arkin, they used "many thousands" of Black slaves. Rabbi Herbert I. Bloom added that the "slave trade was one of the most important Jewish activities." In 1694, Jews owned 9,000 Africans, and by 1791 there were 100 "Jewish mulattoes" in Surinam—the result of the rape of African women by their enslavers.

The prominent Jewish historian Dr. Cecil Roth wrote that the slave revolts in parts of South America "were largely directed against [Jews], as being the greatest slaveholders of the region." Jews set up militias with the sole purpose of fighting the Black Maroons, the escaped Africans who were fighting to free their enslaved brethren.

The first Hebrew poem written in the New World was an attack on a Black Maroon leader. The Jewish militias murdered the Maroons and cut off their hands to award as trophies.

The Jews of Barbados, wrote one Jewish scholar, "made a good deal of their money by purchasing and hiring out Negroes."

All Barbadian Jews—including the rabbi—owned Black slaves. Jews warehoused so many African slaves in Barbados that authorities moved to limit the number of captives they could possess. Jews became the major traders in "refuse slaves"—Africans who were weak and sick from the Middle Passage voyage. Jewish traders "fattened them up" and sold them at a profit.

A major Jewish shipper from France had a monopoly on trade to the notorious slave dungeon at Gorée Island—the Auschwitz of the Black holocaust. Sugar fueled and expanded the slave trade and, according to Jewish scholars, Jews "acquired large sugar cane plantations and became the leading entrepreneurs in the sugar trade."

Jewish scholars Isaac and Susan Emmanuel reported that in Curacao, which was a major slave-trading depot, "the shipping business was mainly a Jewish enterprise."

Jews were twice as likely to be slave owners as the average Southerner. Rabbi and historian Bertram Korn, the acknowledged expert on 19th-century Jews, wrote: "It would seem to be realistic to conclude that any Jew who could afford to own slaves and had need for their services would do so. [...] Jews participated in every aspect and process of the exploitation of the defenseless Blacks."

The very first Jewish communal settlement in the United States was a Florida sugar plantation supported entirely by the labor of dozens of enslaved Africans.

According to documents, when the earliest settlers in New York decided to enter the slave trade, they contacted "the jobbers and the Jews," who were the recognized international

dealers. The largest shipments of Africans arriving in New York in the first half of the 18th century were commissioned by Jewish merchants.

Jews owned slave pens where they warehoused Africans and sold them wholesale. They smuggled slaves to places where slavery was illegal, rented them when they did not want to buy, and bred African women for sexual purposes. Jews ran jails and imprisoned and punished Black slaves; they served as constables, sheriffs, detectives and bounty hunters. Jewish peddlers traveling the countryside were known to search for and capture runaway slaves and bring them in for the bounty.

The founders of Richmond, Virginia's Jewish community were all slaveholders. When slavery was outlawed in Georgia, Jews left; they returned only when slavery was reinstated.

In Newport, Rhode Island—the center of the rum and slave trade—every Jewish family owned Black slaves. Their synagogue was built by Black slaves "of some skill." Of the 22 Newport distilleries serving the triangular slave trade, all were owned by Jews. American rabbis owned and rented slaves. The leading abolitionist organization bitterly complained that Jews "have never taken any steps whatever" against slavery.

The nation's highest paid clergyman, Rabbi Morris Raphall of New York, defended slavery and claimed God Himself had sanctioned it. The one rabbi who forcefully attacked slavery, Baltimore's David Einhorn, was thrown out of his own Jewish congregation and forced to flee the city.

The Jewish writer Mordecai Manuel Noah was such a virulent racist that the very first Black newspaper, *Freedom's Journal*, was started in 1827 just to combat his racist attacks.

Jews helped to suppress slave uprisings and, in 1831, Jews were involved in hunting down slave rebellion leader Nat Turner and his fighters. More than 3,000 Jews fought for the slaveholders in the Civil War, and a Jewish owner of a 140-slave plantation,

An illustration shows Leonard Parkinson, a Maroon leader in Jamaica, circa 1796. Maroons were escaped slaves who took up arms to free fellow slaves by force.

Judah P. Benjamin, was secretary of state for the South. Jewish bankers like the Erlangers financed the Confederacy. Benjamin financed the Ku Klux Klan after the war.

Jews willed Black humans from one Jewish generation to another, and sold Black babies away from their parents. One Jew stipulated in his will that the sale of his slaves should be used for his son's Yale tuition. When their slaves grew elderly and infirm and were unable to work, Jews "freed" them, forcing them to fend for themselves in their old age.

The first Jew elected to the U.S. Senate, Florida's David Yulee, was one of the most strident haters of Indians and defenders of slavery in American history. The distressing reality is that nearly all the Jewish slave dealers enjoyed prominent and honored places among their co-religionists. The profits from their slavery-based enterprises helped finance Jewish community development, built synagogues, homes, schools, businesses and institutions and, in many untold ways, enriched their lives and communities. Actually, one is hard-pressed to name a single prominent American Jew in the slavery era who did not own slaves or profit directly from Black African slavery.

In his 1983 book *Jews and Judaism in the United States*, Rabbi Dr. Marc Lee Raphael, the longtime editor of the most prestigious Jewish historical journal, wrote in two paragraphs (p. 14) one of the more definitive statements on Jewish involvement in the Black slave holocaust:

> Jewish merchants played a major role in the slave trade. In fact, in all the American colonies, whether French (Martinique), British or Dutch, Jewish merchants frequently dominated. This was no less true on the North American mainland where, during the 18th century, Jews participated in the "triangular trade" that brought slaves from Africa to the West Indies and there exchanged them for molasses, which in turn was taken to New England and converted into rum for sale in Africa.

Given the extraordinary history of Jewish involvement in the Black slave holocaust, it is a wonder how any Jew could call any Black person "anti-Semitic." But it gets worse—Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation didn't stop Jewish merchants and traders from their oppressive ways during the Jim Crow and sharecropping era and the rise of the Ku Klux Klan. ❖

From humble beginnings in the basement of the Honorable Minister Louis Farrakhan's south Chicago home in 1979, the Nation of Islam's *Final Call* newspaper has emerged as an alternative to the mainstream corporate-owned media machine. *Final Call* now has multiple vibrant websites and an e-newsletter as well as articles from a completely different view as TBR. Though TBR does not agree with every view of Farrakhan, his efforts have been consistently censored by the mainstream media and pro-Zionist pressure groups meaning, to us, he offers something of value. See new.finalcall.com or finalcalldigital.com or finalcall.com.

The Arab Slave Trade: Some Surprising Facts

By Larry Elder

A man I have known since grade school changed his name, years ago, to an Arabic one. He told me he rejected Christianity as "the White man's religion that justified slavery." He argued Africans taken out of that continent were owed reparations. "From whom?" I asked.

Arab slavers took more Africans out of Africa and transported them to the Middle East and to South America than European slavers took out of Africa and brought to North America. Arab slavers began taking slaves out of Africa beginning in the 9th century—centuries before the European slave trade—and continued well after.

In *Prisons & Slavery*, John Dewar Gleissner writes:

> The Arabs' treatment of Black Africans can aptly be termed an African holocaust. Arabs killed more Africans in transit, especially when crossing the Sahara Desert, than Europeans and Americans, and over more centuries, both before and after the years of the Atlantic slave trade.
>
> Arab Muslims began extracting millions of Black African slaves centuries before Christian nations did.
>
> Arab slave traders removed slaves from Africa for about 13 centuries, compared to three centuries of the Atlantic slave trade. African slaves transported by Arabs across the Sahara Desert died more often than slaves making the Middle Passage to the New World by ship. Slaves invariably died within five years if they worked in the Ottoman Empire's Sahara salt mines.

SEFU BIN HAMID

My name-changing friend did not know that slavery occurred on every continent except Antarctica. Europeans enslaved other Europeans. Asians enslaved Asians. Africans enslaved other Africans. Arabs enslaved other Arabs. Native Americans even enslaved other Native Americans.

He accused me of "relying on White historians" who, he insisted, had a "vested interest to lie."

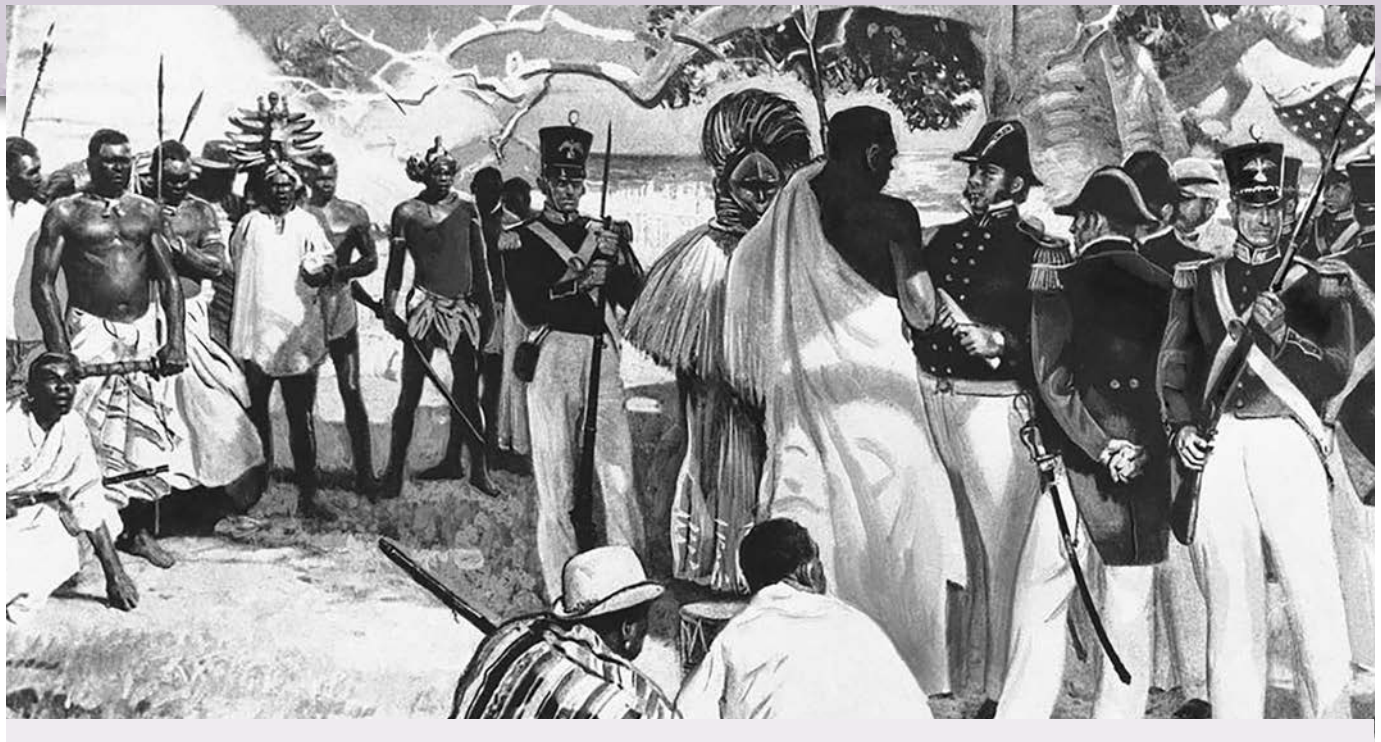
What about Thomas Sowell, the brilliant economist, historian and philosopher, who happens to be Black? Sowell writes:

> Of all the tragic facts about the history of slavery, the most astonishing to an American today is that, although slavery was a worldwide institution for thousands of years, nowhere in the world was slavery a controversial issue prior to the 18th century. People of every race and color were enslaved—and enslaved others. White people were still being bought and sold as slaves in the Ottoman Empire, decades after American Blacks were freed.

Sowell also wrote:

> The region of West Africa ... was one of the great slave-trading regions of the continent—before, during and after the White man arrived. It was the Africans who enslaved their fellow Africans, selling some of these slaves to Europeans or to Arabs and keeping others for themselves. Even at the peak of the Atlantic slave trade, Africans retained more slaves for themselves than they sent to the Western Hemisphere. ... Arabs were the leading slave raiders in East Africa, ranging over an area larger than all of Europe.

I asked my friend if his anger over slavery extended to countries like Brazil. "Brazil?" he asked.



In 1819, U.S. Navy Capt. Matthew Perry was tasked with returning freed American slaves during the founding of Liberia to an area of the West African coast sanctioned by the American Colonization Society. In 1843, now Commodore Perry returned to Africa at Kru Coast and Cape Palmas with over 700 American Marines in an effort to help freed African-American slaves who were being attacked in their settlements in Liberia and surrounding areas by warriors of the African Kru and Grebo tribes. With a combination of diplomacy and a show of superior force and technology, Perry managed to get the hostile chiefs to give up slave trading and to stop killing Christian missionaries.

Harvard's Department of African and African-American Studies Professor Henry Louis Gates Jr.—who also happens to be Black—wrote:

> Between 1525 and 1866, in the entire history of the slave trade to the New World, according to the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database, 12.5 million Africans were shipped to the New World. 10.7 million survived the dreaded Middle Passage, disembarking in North America, the Caribbean and South America. And how many of these 10.7 million Africans were shipped directly to North America? Only about 388,000. That's right: a tiny percentage. In fact, the overwhelming percentage of the African slaves were shipped directly to the Caribbean and South America; Brazil received 4.86 million Africans alone!

African tribes who captured other tribes sold them into slavery. For this reason, in 2006, Ghana offered an official apology. Emmanuel Hagan, director of research and statistics at Ghana's Ministry of Tourism and Diaspora Relations, explains:

> The reason why we wanted to do some formal thing is that we want—even if it's just for the surface of it, for the cosmetics of it—to be seen to be saying "sorry" to those who feel very strongly and who we believe have distorted history, because they get the impression that it was people here who just took them and sold them. It's something we have to … try to address, because it exists. So we will want to say something went wrong. People made mistakes, but we are sorry for whatever happened.

Over 600,000 Americans, in a country with less than 10% of today's population, died in the Civil War that ended slavery. "While slavery was common to all civilizations," writes Sowell, "only one civilization developed a moral revulsion against it, very late in its history—Western civilization. ... Not even the leading moralists in other civilizations rejected slavery at all." And, no, after all this, my friend did not reconsider his name change. ❖

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The Aran Campaign

How Europeans fought and died to finally extirpate the Central African slave trade

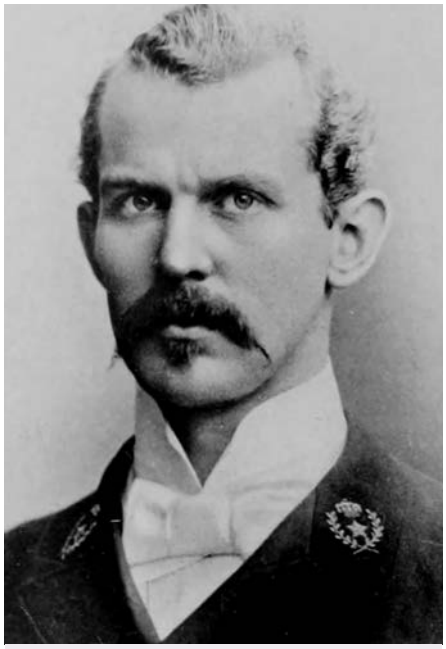
By Arthur Kemp

It remains one of the controlled media's anti-White mantras that Europeans alone are responsible for the African slave trade and that Whites have "not done enough to end slavery." The reality is, like almost all the anti-White hatred spouted by the establishment, that the Arab world—and specifically the Muslims—were the world's most prolific and long-enduring slave traders in Africa, plying their trade for over 1,300 years.

Furthermore, it was Europeans, again and again, who were responsible for forcibly ending slavery—and in central Africa's case, by military intervention during the Congo-Arab war, fought between 1892 and 1894. Even so, Arab slave-trading in Africa persisted until the 1920s, before it was formally ended.

Sidney Langford Hinde's book, *The Fall of the Congo Arabs* is a first-hand account written by one of the commanders of the European-financed force sent to end the thousand-year-old Arab slave trade in central Africa, and tells of the little known Aran Campaign, or "Congo-Arab War" fought from 1892 to 1894.

The Arab slave trade was, of course, far more extensive than just in central Africa. At the time that Islam was founded—in the mid-7th century B.C.—slavery was still an accepted norm throughout the entire world.



Sidney Langford Hinde was integrally involved in ridding Africa of the Congo slave trade and wrote a book about the joint European military effort to end the sale of Black Africans by their fellow Africans.

Islam was no exception, and perhaps was unique in that that religion codified rules for slavery into its holy text, the Quran—with the most important being a rule that Muslims could never enslave other Muslims, only non-believers.[1]

This rule was haphazardly enforced, of course, and of the over 1 million Europeans[2] who were unlucky enough to fall victim to the North African Barbary Pirate Islamic slave trade, which ran from 1500 to the early 1800s, some converted to Islam as a way of alleviating their miserable conditions. They never truly became free, however, as reported by the handful who managed to escape and tell their stories to the outside world.[3]

The extent of the Muslim slave trade was breathtaking. It was plied over the entire Arab world and the Indian Ocean, western and central Asia, northern and eastern Africa, India and, of course, Europe as far as the coast of Ireland.

Racially speaking, many of the more Negroidal racial groups found today in the southern Asian states owe their origin to the Arab slave trade in Africans over the centuries—a vivid testimony to the extent of the Muslim slave trade.

Although there are, unsurprisingly, no records of just how many Africans were enslaved and sold in the Muslim slave markets which stretched from Marrakesh through to Istanbul and beyond, the numbers must surely have dwarfed those of the trans-Atlantic slave trade, simply because the Muslim slave trade

lasted for over 1,000 years.

Over the course of centuries, the Arab Muslim slave traders had penetrated ever southward into Africa. Their largest forward base was the island of Zanzibar,[4] from which they launched their slave drives deep into the African interior.

They soon reached the African west coast, in what became known as the Congo (named after a tribe in the area).

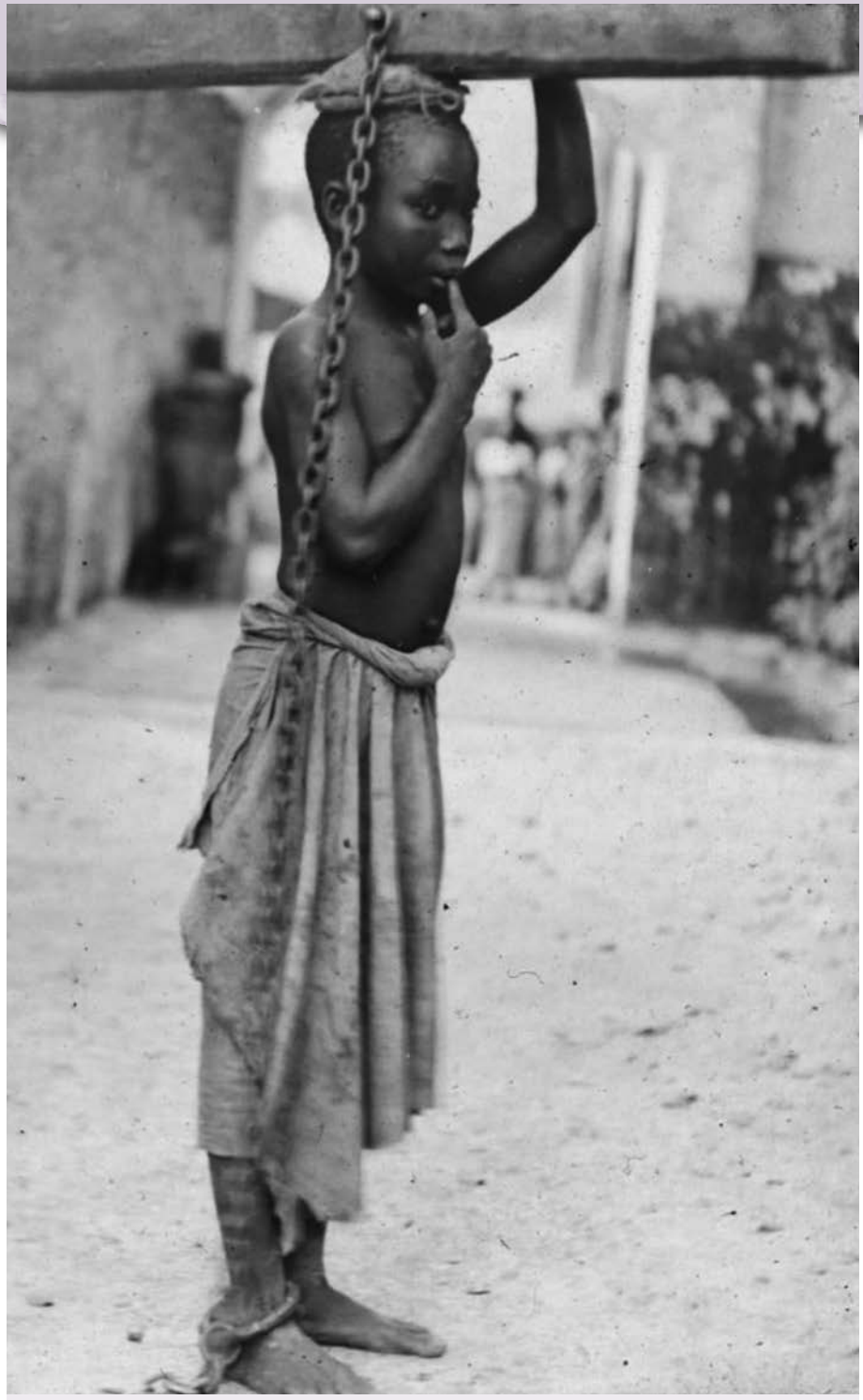
At the same time, the Arab slavers pushed south, eventually reaching what is today known as the country of Zimbabwe, where they established forward trading posts and some settlements.[5]

As Hinde details in his book, the Arabs were greatly aided by the fact that slavery was a firmly established practice in Africa before their arrival. It was such a common practice among Africans, Hinde points out, that the natives at first thought it strange that the Europeans wanted to stop the trade at all.[6]

Hinde goes on to provide details of how Black Africans were sold into slavery by other Black Africans—many of them converts to Islam—or by Arab colonists, all directed from the Zanzibar headquarters.

"During the present century, many circumstances have combined to make the Zanzibar Arabs the most noted slave hunters and slave dealers in the world. Of their earlier history, little is known, beyond the fact that, already in the 10th century, there were Arab settlements along the East Coast of Africa," the introduction to Hinde's book states by way of explanation:

> After the discovery of the Cape Road to the Indies, most of these settlements were conquered by the Portuguese, and were then gradually reconquered in the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries by the



A slave boy in chains in Zanzibar in 1890. European leaders, including King Leopold II of Belgium, met as early as 1884 to formulate a plan to wipe out the Arab slave trade in central Africa. White troops and even larger numbers of native Black Africans (which were formed into what was called the *Force Publique*) fought the Arab and Black forces of Sefu bin Hamid. Fierce fighting was waged by bin Hamid to retain the lucrative slave trade, but also to keep European powers from commandeering and utilizing the mineral wealth of what is now the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

> Imams of Muscat. Of this second Arab dominion, the most important centers were the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba; and from these islands, as the result of the mingling of Arab and Negro blood, a race of Black Arabs has sprung. … The supply of slaves ultimately became such as to permit a large export across the seas to the Mohammedan countries of Asia.

It is worth noting that all of this occurred without the explicit knowledge of the European powers, and remained hidden until the time that Europeans first started exploring central and southern Africa, in the mid-1800s. Hinde's book explains:

> But the serious occupation of central Africa by the Europeans began with Stanley's expedition under the International Association, from the mouth of the Congo up the river; and from that moment a conflict, however postponed, was certain.

The story of that conflict forms the basis of Hinde's book. Its origins lay in the famous Berlin Conference of 1884-1885, convened by German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck to discuss the future of Africa.

Although the anti-White establishment historians still portray that conference as "Europeans deciding on the future division of Africa," that meeting's main aim was the formulation of a strategy to wipe out the Muslim slave trade in Africa.

At the same time, the European powers also acknowledged that the Africans' own trade in slaves could only be stamped out by foreign intervention—and hence followed the mapping out of which European nations would take charge of parts of Africa with this aim in mind.

The conference resulted in the Berlin Act of 1885, signed by the 13 European powers attending the conference, which included a resolution to "help in suppressing slavery."

One of the decisions of that conference was to allocate the Congo region to Belgium, and task that nation with stamping out the slave trade in central Africa. The tiny European state—which had a population of just over 5 million in 1881—took on the responsibility of the moral crusade against slavery in all central Africa.

In 1884, Otto von Bismarck, the German chancellor, convened the Berlin Conference. Its stated aim was to establish a plan to wipe out Muslim slaving which had ravaged Africa for centuries.

The Belgian government then announced the formation of an army, the *Force Publique*, to wage war against the slave traders. Anti-slavery activists, Belgian army regulars, adventurers (such as Hinde) and a small number of hired African mercenaries were recruited, armed and trained. Hinde had the advantage of previous service in the British army in east Africa.

The motely army was thrown into the war against the African-Muslim slave traders, who were under the leadership of the fearsome Tippu Tip, who had successfully occupied much of the interior of central Africa during the 1880s.

Tip was aided by almost all the local African tribal chiefs, whose main source of income was the slave trade (and therefore their ability to buy European-made goods, such as guns, metal objects such as knives, axes, pots and pans and, of course, clothes).

Tip however was soon recalled to Zanzibar, and his son Sefu bin Hamid took over command of the Muslim slave-trading forces in central Africa. Hamid lost no time in attacking the interfering European-led forces, and the Congo-Arab war erupted with a vengeance in March 1892.

In October of that year, Hamid led a combined Arab-African army of over 10,000 against the Belgian's *Force Publique*, which numbered just over 4,000 men. In addition, Tanzanian-based Arab slave master and the sultan of Ujiji, Muhammad bin Khalfan bin Khamis al-Barwani, marched into central Africa with a further 100,000 Africans under his command, presenting a deadly threat to the now heavily outnumbered European forces.

Hinde's book goes on to relate the battles and struggles which followed over the next two years as the anti-slavery Europeans slugged it out in the jungles of Africa with the pro-slavery Arab and African armies.

Ultimately, as Hinde related, the Europeans were successful, and drove the slave traders out of central Africa. The immense effort, numbers of men killed and sheer willpower needed to achieve this goal in the face of such an overwhelming enemy would be celebrated as a great victory for humanity in any normal society.

Instead, this anti-slavery victory, waged by Europeans on behalf of Africans—who, ironically, fought in far greater numbers for the pro-slavery forces than against them—is either ignored or dismissed as "European colonialist exploitation."

Shown, North African Arab slave traders attack an African village, killing those who resisted and marching off hundreds of Black slaves. Politically correct liberal academics want us to believe that greedy White slave traders trekked into the disease-ridden rain forests of central Africa to capture helpless Blacks. This narrative is, of course, absurd, as TBR readers know by now. African tribes routinely enslaved their neighbors, marched them to the coast and sold them to slavers of all races. Even today, Africa is rife with slavery, including human trafficking, sex slavery, forced hard labor, forced military service and old-fashioned household slavery.

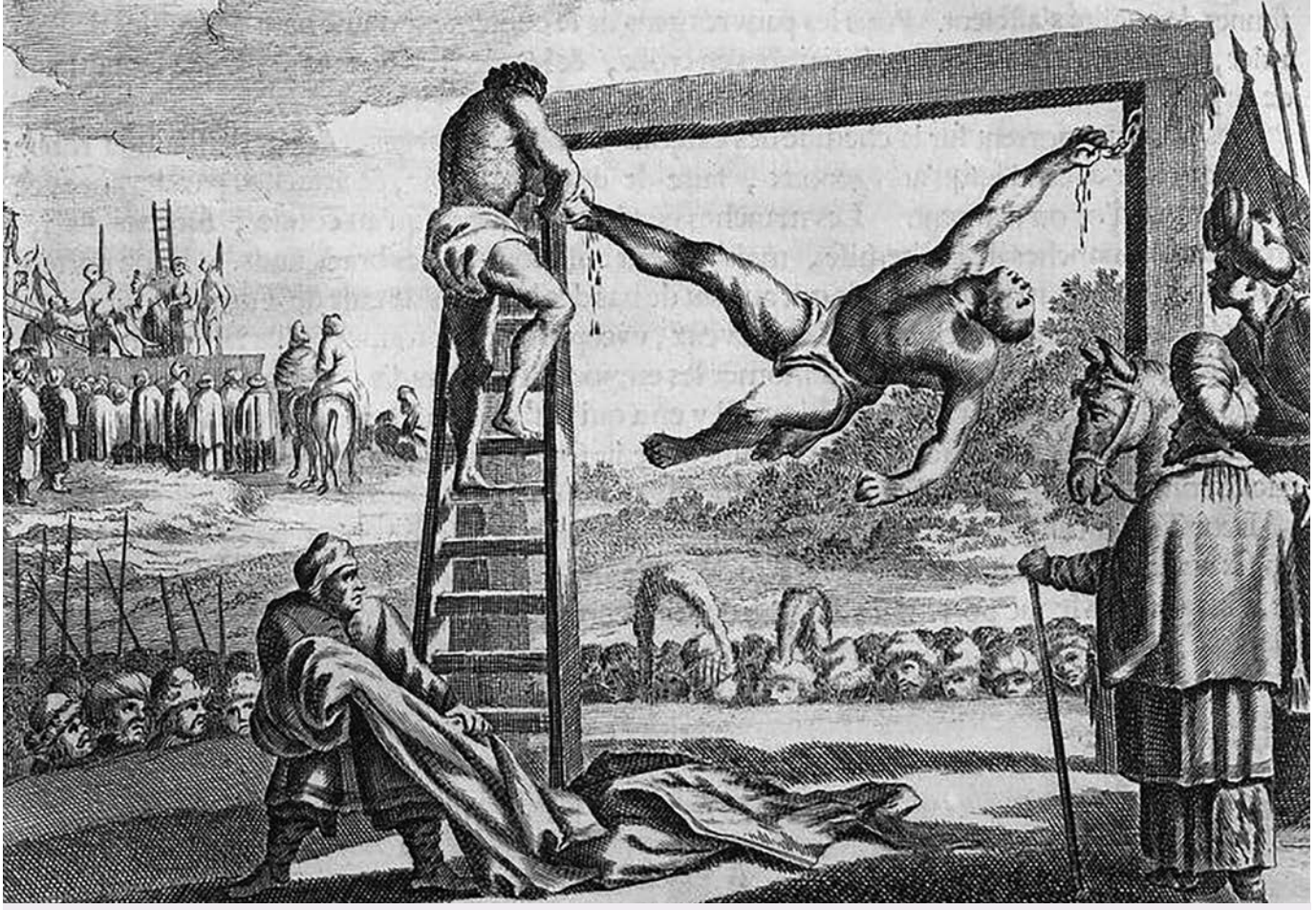
Nothing could be further from the truth, but, as informed people know, truth and the current establishment narrative seldom jibe.

Hinde reveals the facts in his introduction:

> With the success of the Mahdi, in founding an empire from which he had ousted Europeans before them, they were encouraged to hope that they might do likewise in the Congo Basin. Their first move was to murder [Arthur] Hodister's expedition, together with the White men left in the two trading stations … [T]hey organized a large army and attacked the expedition to which I was attached, the object of which was to establish stations in Katanga, a district not under Arab influence.

And what if the Congo Arabs had succeeded? Hinde elaborates:

> Had they succeeded in annihilating us, it would have been easy for them to continue by land to Stanley Pool; at the same time they hoped that their attack on Stanley Falls Station would be successful, in which case they would have descended upon the Congo itself with another column, and would have found small difficulty in ousting the remaining Europeans, and in subsequently establishing a Mohammedan empire. As will be seen from the following pages, extraordinary luck, together with good leading, was the cause of our first success. … Realizing what was at stake, and fully recognizing the gravity of the position, the Mohammedans fought to the bitter end, returning again and again to the attack, even when there was no hope of success. An almost incredibly large loss of life was the result.
>
> But it must be borne in mind that, unlike the Soudan struggle, this war took place in a thickly populated country, whose whole population, used to savage war-



Arab slave traders were not shy about punishing recalcitrant Black captives. On the other hand, we must always be aware of the possibility that illustrations like this were commissioned propaganda.

> fare, took part in the fighting, and that large bodies of men were constantly changing sides as the prestige of one or other party increased or diminished.

Steeped in ignorance and believing the anti-White propaganda of the leaders of the pro-slavery forces, thousands of Black Africans willingly fought to retain the condemnable practice of slavery. Hinde says:

> As the Arabs were driven back towards Tanganyika, they succeeded in enrolling all the fighting men of fresh tribes under their banners. This was the easier, since for 30 years they had been the sole power; Europeans were also unknown, and the credulous natives readily believed the tales spread among them by the Arabs of European cruelties to their subordinates. Though large our losses and those of our allies, the Arab loss was immensely greater; it is, in fact, estimated at 70,000 men. This great struggle is, without doubt, a turning-point in African history. It is impossible to even surmise what would have been the effect on the future of Africa had another great Mohammedan empire been established in the Congo Basin.

Hinde's book relates not only the course of this "turning point" of African history, but also provides many fascinating insights into Africa and Africans before that continent was touched by European influence.

A separate appendix, for example, deals with the cannibalism which ran rampant in central Africa as late as the 1890s:

> The Manyema freely admitted their practice of eating human flesh, which they described as "saltish in flavor, and requiring little condiment," though certain parts, such as the heart, were sometimes mixed up in a mess of goat's flesh; and on one occasion, after a fight, Livingstone saw the bodies "cut up and cooked with bananas."
>
> The practice of cannibalism would seem to be less a matter connected with civilization than the result of a definite perversion of taste.

Finally, Hinde notes that the one constant he experienced throughout his service in Africa, was an unbridled hatred for White people among the natives. This hatred, he notes, continuously resulted in repeated attempts to exterminate all Europeans. *Ipsa historia repetit*, as the ancients said.

Sidney Langford Hinde (1863–1930) was trained as a medical doctor and served as Medical Officer of the Interior, British East Africa, before being appointed to a command position in the Congo Free State Forces. He lectured several times at

the Royal Geographic Society on his expeditions, and many of the artifacts he brought back ended up on display in the British Museum. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 In return, Pope Zachary (741-752) banned the sale of Christian slaves to Muslims.

2 Davis, Robert. *Christian Slaves, Muslim Masters: White Slavery in the Mediterranean, the Barbary Coast and Italy, 1500–1800*, Palgrave Macmillan; 2003.

3 Pellow, Thomas. *The Adventures of Thomas Pellow, of Penryn, Mariner: Three and Twenty Years in Captivity among the Moors*, first published in 1740. Ostara Publications, 2016.

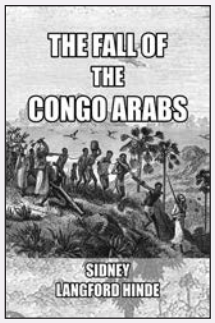
4 Located off the coast of present-day Tanzania, east Africa, and today called Unguja by the Africans. The last of the Muslims on that island were brutally murdered by the descendants of their African slaves during a mass uprising in 1964. Many of the mass murders—which included thousand of Arabs literally being chased into the sea to drown—were captured on film by Italian journalists making a film about the "liberation" of Africa, and can be seen in shocking detail in their film titled *Africa: Blood and Guts* (also known as *Africa Addio*, and *Farewell Africa* in the United Kingdom), Cineriz, 1967.

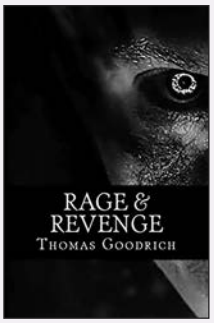
5 These southern-most trading points included typical Middle Eastern stone buildings, today falsely claimed to be of African origin, known as "Great Zimbabwe," colloquially known as the Zimbabwe Ruins (this refers to the buildings, not the present-day Black-run country). Details of the Arab origin of Great Zimbabwe were conclusively detailed by R. Gaye of Gayre, in his book *The Origin of the Zimbabwe Civilisation*, Galaxie Press, Salisbury, Rhodesia, 1962.

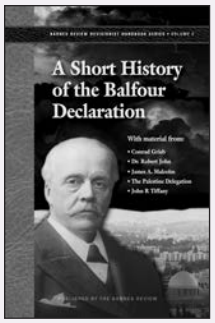
6 In fact, as revealed by the French trans-Atlantic slave trader Théophile Conneau, writing under his more well-known pseudonym Captain Canot, in his 1854 autobiographical work *Captain Canot; or, Twenty Years of an African Slaver* (Ostara Publications, 2019), that when he halted his slaving activities on the African west coast, the local Africans burned down his encampment in anger—because he refused to buy any more slaves from them.

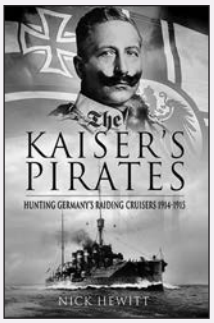
Arthur Kemp is a Rhodesian historian, author, editor and publisher. He is the author of *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race*, one of the most important books ever written. (See page 54 for an ad.) Kemp is also the owner of Ostara Publications, a publisher of hundreds of books about White history from all periods in time.

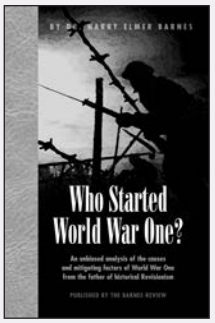
This 1893 illustration for *Journal of Voyages* depicts the capture of ivory trader Arthur Hodister and the decapitation of allied Blacks at his trading post. Hodister had previously conducted ivory-buying expeditions south of Stanley Falls and, by all accounts, was trusted by both the Arabs and Africans in the region. This time, however, things went disastrously wrong. According to European accounts, Hodister and three of his men were taken prisoner, tortured and then eaten. Soon thereafter, tenuous alliances broke down as Arabs and Black Africans switched sides at the drop of a hat, depending on the tide of war. Cannibalism among the Black Africans, according to eyewitnesses, was not uncommon. One European officer was shocked to find out that the reason his troop movements were being delayed was because his Black tribal allies ("friendlies") had not finished eating prisoners (wounded and otherwise healthy) and the dead.











The Fall of the Congo Arabs

Written by one of the commanders of the European-financed force sent to end the thousand-year-old Arab slave trade in Africa, this astonishing book tells of the little-known Aran Campaign, or "Congo-Arab War" of 1892 to 1894. European intervention against the Arab slave trade started with the foundation in 1876 of the International African Association, which had as its aim the "exploration and opening to civilization of central Africa" and the "abolition of the trade in Blacks." The Arab slave trade in Black Africans—which had started soon after the first Muslim incursions into north Africa in A.D. 640, and continued until the 1920s—had encroached all the way to central Africa. From there, Africans were sold into slavery by other Africans—many of them converts to Islam—or by Arab colonists, all directed from the Islamic slave-trading island outpost of Zanzibar on Africa's east coast. Many important insights into the slave trade. Softcover, 136 pages, #791, *$14.*

Lost in the Jungle

The third classic study of African wildlife, culture, and native tribes as they existed in the mid-1800s, written by the first European explorer to confirm the existence of gorillas and African pygmies. Following on from his *Stories of the Gorilla Country and Wild Life Under the Equator*, adventurer Paul du Chaillu describes in vivid detail African life before the advent of European colonization, and the astonishing practices, culture and environment which existed. This work shows, without prejudice or favor, Africa as it was, as seen by one of the first European explorers to set foot inside the interior of the Dark Continent. Read of witchcraft trials, and the tribe members' astonishment at their first sight of a White man, their amazement at everyday items such as clothes, shoes, socks, hats, a music-box and a mirror, and of how the Apingi tribe appointed him king. Here is Africa in its natural state, teaching us many sobering lessons applicable to today—if the reader has the vision to see. This is a hand-restored and reset edition, complete with original illustrations. Softcover, 200 pages, #794, *$15.*

Rage & Revenge: Torture & Atrocities in War & Peace

Tom Goodrich's *Rage & Revenge* is a terrifying, up-close and personal look at what war and its aftermath are really like. For too long, the true nature of combat and the "peace" that follows has been concealed from the general public. Most who have never witnessed war naively assume that there are rules and laws governing such contests. As the reader of *Rage & Revenge* will quickly discover, nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is, all war is wild, chaotic, brutal and primitive. War is also the refuge where some of the most sick and sadistic among us may live out their darkest fantasies. In a fast-paced, no-nonsense writing style, Goodrich offers the reader a riveting glimpse at the true face of war in all its ugly reality and its strange fascination. *Rage & Revenge* speaks in lurid detail about how men, filled with rage from battle, and perhaps intoxicated by poisonous propaganda, turn into some of the most vile, sadistic creatures in the aftermath of the heat of battle. Covering such wars as the Indian Wars during the conquest of the American West, and the island hopping of the American military against the Japanese, Thomas Goodrich weaves a torrid tale of some of the most unspeakable, bestial crimes committed during the aftermath of battle. Softcover, 222 pages, #841, *$20.*

Who Started World War One?

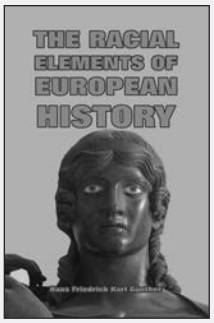
By Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes. World War I: It was the first of the devastating modern wars, involving nations from across the globe and resulting in millions of casualties—both civilians and soldiers. "The Germans started the war" is what we have been told again and again by those who control history. But how much blame should Germany bear? And what about Austria-Hungary, England, Russia, Belgium, Italy and France? What was the complex set of circumstances that exploded out of control after the assassination of the archduke of Austria-Hungary? What other options were left to the nations involved? How did England and Germany get involved? And why were Russia and France so eager for a fight? Softcover, 60 pages, #530, *$6.*

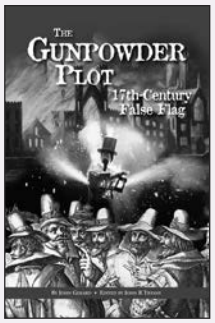
Muhammad: His Life Based on the Earliest Sources

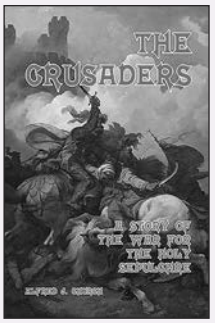
Want to know more about the real Muhammad from the earliest writings? Here's a revised edition of the internationally acclaimed biography of the prophet Muhammad by scholar Martin Lings, who converted to Islam later in life. Based on the siras, the 8th- and 9th-century Arabic biographies that recount numerous events in the prophet's life, it contains original English translations of many important passages that reveal the words of the people who heard Muhammad speak and witnessed his life. Softcover, 384 pages, #727, *$20.*

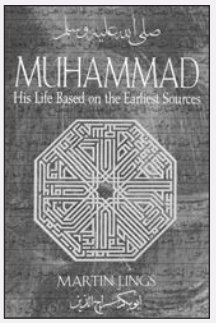
Jihad: Islam's 1,300-Year War Against Western Civilization

By Arthur Kemp. Chapters cover: the mind set which gives rise to Islam; born in conflict—Muhammad and the rise of Islam; the Muslim invasion of the Middle East; the Muslim invasion of North Africa; the Muslim invasion of western Europe; the Muslim invasion of the Eastern Roman empire; Europe attempts to fight back—the Crusades; the Muslim destruction of Constantinople; the Muslim invasion of southeastern Europe; the Muslim invasion of Italy; Reconquista—the Muslims are driven out of the Iberian peninsula; the Muslims are driven out of the Balkans; the modern Muslim invasion of Europe; what must be done if the West is to survive. Softcover, 88 pages, indexed, #726, *$12.*









The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy

By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson. Academic historians, liberals and communists have been fashioning a fantasy world around Russian history for nearly 100 years, spreading slander and myth about an entire population. Here's the first book in English that sets out to defend the history of czarist Russia from an internationally acknowledged expert on Russian history and Slavic studies. Chapters on every major Russian ruler from the earliest times to Karensky. Includes chapters on the Ivans, Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, Alexander I, II and III and Nicholas I and II. Very nicely designed. Must reading! Softcover, 246 pages, #368, *$25.*

Barbarian Cruelty: An Eyewitness Account of Slavery Under the Moors

This lost classic by Francis Brooks is back. It was during the 1600s that Barbary slavers—pirates from the coast of north Africa—were most active and ferocious. With the full support of Moorish rulers, these Muslim slavers raided Atlantic and Mediterranean Europe, Britain, Ireland and even Iceland, at will, carting off hundreds of thousands of Whites as slaves. Few ever managed to escape. This book, first published in 1693, contains one of the few eyewitness accounts written by a White slave who managed to get away from his captors. Softcover, 52 pages, #650, *$9.*

The Tradition of the Mother: The Aryan & Non-Aryan in the Near East & Europe, 3000 B.C –1000 A.D.

Author William White examines the role and effects of the Aryan and non-Aryan upon the cultures of the Near East and Europe, covering the periods from 3,000 B.C. to A.D. 1,000. Beginning with the author's explanation of how our myths and our history have been so intertwined as to leave us asking where the line can be drawn between the two, and how, he moves on to examinations of the interplay between various seemingly disparate cultures. Odin, Yahweh, the Aryan in antiquity, the errors of Josephus; the tradition of the Mother Goddess cults; the root religions; the Trojan period; the mysterious Etruscans and the influence of the Semite; the goddess Uni and more. Softcover, 233 pages, #821, *$25.*

The Great Boer War

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wanted to know what war looked like up close. He volunteered and served in the British army's medical corps, and was thus able to experience the conflict firsthand. His ensuing book was the first complete chronicle of the Anglo-Boer War. First published in 1902, Conan Doyle's book became the standard by which all other histories of that conflict were measured. In it he laments that the Boers were a tougher opponent for the British than even the armies of Napoleon. Reset with two dozen rare pictures from the conflict. Softcover, 262 pages, #744, *$15.*

The War in South Africa: Its Causes & Effects

John Atkinson Hobson's prophetic book, first published in 1900, describes in detail the lies, deception, underhanded maneuverings, false propaganda—and the ubiquitous pressure groups—that lay behind the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War in 1889. Faked "atrocity" propaganda, faked allegations of Boer barbarity, corruption, maladministration and the deliberate distortions and double-crossing in the "negotiations" that preceded the war are discussed. Hobson even shows how the lies also included fake stories of "Boer armaments build-ups," that were portrayed as evidence of the "Boer threat." He also spends time explaining how these allegations were spread across the English-speaking world and by whom. This new edition has been completely reset, updated and annotated. Also includes a new introduction, "South Africa 1899, Iraq 2003: The Awful Parallels," by Arthur Kemp, which details who incited the Iraq War, using forgery, phony reports, deception and mass media lies—following the pattern used before the Second Anglo-Boer War. Softcover, 277 pages, #767, *$22.*

Victory or Violence? The Story of the AWB of South Africa

By Arthur Kemp. The dramatic story of South Africa's far right *Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging* (Afrikaner Resistance Movement) and its charismatic leader Eugéne Terre'Blanche. The AWB was responsible for the most serious campaign of bombing and violence in South Africa's history as apartheid came to an end in 1994, and no understanding of that country's history is complete without this updated eyewitness account. Softcover, third revised edition, 302 pages, #612, *$22.*

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Charles Lindbergh: The Lone Eagle

Charles A. Lindbergh (1902-1974) was the son of Rep. Charles A. Lindbergh Sr., a five-term Congressman from Minnesota. Lindbergh Jr. got his distaste for war from his father, who vehemently opposed American entry into Word War I.

By John Wear, J.D.

Charles Lindbergh (1902-1974) became world famous in May 1927 after he flew solo his single-engine plane, the *Spirit of St. Louis*, nonstop across the Atlantic Ocean. When he returned to New York two weeks later, 4 million people turned out to honor him in a massive ticker-tape parade. One newspaper wrote, "No conqueror in the history of the world ever received a welcome such as was accorded Col. Charles A. Lindbergh yesterday."[1] Lindbergh was a national hero, and became *Time* magazine's first Man of the Year.[2]

By the end of 1941, however, Lindbergh had become one of the most reviled men in American history. One columnist wrote that Lindbergh had plummeted from "Public Hero No. 1" to "Public Enemy No. 1."[3] A 1942 poll showed that only 10% of Americans had a favorable view of Lindbergh, while 81% had an unfavorable view.[4] Lindbergh's sister-in-law Constance reflected on America's new attitude toward Lindbergh, "Imagine, in just 15 years he has gone from Jesus to Judas!"[5]

This article will examine why

Lindbergh suffered such an unprecedented drop in popularity.

FAMOUS AVIATOR

Shortly after his trans-Atlantic flight, working nearly 15-hour days for three weeks, Lindbergh wrote *We*, his first account of his historic flight. The book sold 190,000 copies in two months. Four days after completing *We*, Lindbergh left on a three-month tour of the United States. Flying the *Spirit of St. Louis*, Lindbergh spent at least one night in each of the (then) 48 states. When the tour ended in late October 1927, he had covered 22,340 miles in 260 hours of flying. An estimated 30 million people came to see Lindbergh, and he gave 147 speeches, was honored at 69 dinners, and traveled 1,285 miles in parades.[6]

On May 27, 1929, Lindbergh married Anne Morrow, whom he had met while on a flying tour. Anne gave birth to their first son, Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr. on June 22, 1930. While the Lindberghs, a nurse and their son were at home, someone stole Charles Jr. on March 1, 1932. The kidnapper left a ransom note demanding $50,000, which was subsequently raised to $70,000. The Lindbergh baby was eventually found dead 72 days after the kidnapping. The child's alleged murderer, Bruno Richard Hauptmann, was tried and convicted of first-degree murder in one of the most infamous trials in American history. Hauptmann was executed on April 3, 1936.[7] [See TBR's May/June 2012 edition for some insight into the trial.—Ed.]

The Lindberghs tried to reestablish their lives. They donated their house to the state of New Jersey for use as a home for children in need. Unfortunately, after their second son was born on August 6, 1932, they continued to receive numerous letters threatening to kidnap their new

In 1924, Charles "Lucky Lindy' Lindbergh enrolled in the U.S. Army Flying School, where he graduated atop his class. After graduating, Lindbergh traveled to St. Louis, Missouri and took a job with the Robertson Aircraft Corp. delivering mail from St. Louis to Chicago. In 1919, French hotel owner Raymond Orteig offered $25,000 to the first person that could successfully fly nonstop from New York City to Paris, France. It was called the Orteig Prize. Six aviators died trying to collect that reward. Undaunted, several St. Louis businessmen scraped together the money necessary for Lindbergh to build a suitable airplane. Engineers, assisted by Lindbergh, built a single-engine monoplane powered by a Wright Whirlwind J-5C engine for a total cost of $10,580. They named the plane *Spirit of St. Louis*.

son. The media also consistently harassed them. Lindbergh came to loathe the media, and he concluded it would be necessary to leave the United States.

The Lindberghs moved to England because they were told that Englishmen and English newspapers would respect their rights of privacy. Also, kidnapping and gangsterism such as they had experienced in the United States were unknown in the British Isles. In England, the Lindberghs began to enjoy the privacy they had longed for. They spent two years in England before moving to a remote island off the coast of France.[8]

The American military attaché in Berlin, Maj. Truman Smith, invited Lindbergh to inspect and report on the state of German military aviation. Lindbergh accepted the invitation, and he was impressed with the number of German factories and their production capabilities. The Lindberghs also attended the opening ceremonies of the 1936 summer Olympics. They returned twice to Germany in 1937 and 1938 and, in October 1938, Lindbergh accepted the Service Cross of the German Eagle—Germany's second highest decoration. Many Americans and the American press questioned Lindbergh's judgment and politics when he accepted this medal.[9]

ANTI-INTERVENTIONIST

The Lindberghs moved back to the United States in April 1939 as the world moved closer to war. Lindbergh resigned his commission in the military so that he could speak freely against America's involvement in the European war. On September 15, 1939, Lindbergh made his first radio address explaining why America should remain neutral in the war. Numerous supportive letters were sent to Lindbergh after this speech. The American consensus was overwhelmingly against American entry into the European conflict.[10]

Lindbergh continued to make

Charles A. Lindbergh Sr. was a popular non-interventionist representative from Minnesota and a fierce critic of the Federal Reserve and banking power.

speeches against American intervention in the war. While most Americans continued to oppose intervention, and Lindbergh was still a hero to millions, he began to be attacked by the pro-war media. Anne Lindbergh was having trouble coping with the cruel attacks on her husband. She wrote in her diary during this period:

> Bitter criticism. Personal attacks. He has had two threatening letters: He is a "Nazi." He will be punished. Our other two children will be taken. … I feel angry and bitter and trapped again. Where can we live, where can we go? C[harles] is criminally misunderstood, misquoted, and misused.[11]

Lindbergh faced strong opposition from President Franklin Roosevelt. On May 20, 1940, the day after Lindbergh made an anti-interventionist radio address, Roosevelt was having lunch with Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau. After a brief discussion of Lindbergh's radio address, Roosevelt turned to his trusted cabinet official and said, "If I should die tomorrow, I want you to know this. I am absolutely convinced that Lindbergh is a Nazi."[12]

Roosevelt tried to discredit Lindbergh by ordering an IRS audit of his tax returns. A newspaperman tipped Lindbergh off, letting him know the story would break in the press. He asked Lindbergh if he would care to comment. Surprisingly, Lindbergh said he would be delighted to talk to the press about his tax returns. Lindbergh told reporters that he realized it was often difficult to calculate what you really owe for income tax. Therefore, after calculating his tax each year, he always added 10% to what he thought he owed, and paid it. Lindbergh said he had been doing this for many years, and had never heard any complaints from the IRS. He deadpanned that he didn't expect any rebates, either. This was the end of what Roosevelt had hoped would be a promising scandal.[13]

Lindbergh also faced harsh criticism for his anti-interventionist testimony in Congress. The *Richmond News Leader* wrote: "Millions would vote today to hang Lindbergh or to exile him. … Half the letters that have come to newspapers during the past few days have been abuse of him. Some of the communications have been so scurrilous that they could not be printed."

The author wrote that if Lindbergh wanted to boost Nazism and keep America out of war, he would be more effective by "keeping away from the committee room and plotting in the background."[14]

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

The America First Committee (AFC) was founded in September 1940 and became the most powerful isolationist group in the United States. The AFC at its peak had an estimated 850,000 members. Lindbergh was approached by the AFC

Charles Lindbergh is shown posing with *Spirit of St. Louis,* the plane he had helped design along with engineers from the Ryan Aeronautical Company in San Diego, California. It was in this sturdy little craft that Lindbergh made his historic 33.5-hour solo trans-Atlantic flight in 1927.

leadership in April 1941 and asked to become a speaker for the organization. Lindbergh agreed to make speeches for the AFC, and made it clear that he would not accept any money for speaking, would pay his own expenses, and would not submit his speeches for approval. Lindbergh also joined the AFC's executive committee.[15]

Lindbergh attracted huge crowds wherever he spoke. When Lindbergh spoke for the AFC in New York City on May 23, 1941, the rally required Madison Square Garden. Some 25,000 people filled the large flag-festooned stadium, and almost as many stood on the streets, listening to speeches over loudspeakers. Lindbergh's introduction set off a wave of applause that practically shook the Garden. Lindbergh stressed that Americans must demand an accounting from a government that was leading America into war while it promised peace.[16]

On the night of May 29, 1941, Lindbergh made a speech at the Arena in Philadelphia before an overflow crowd of 15,000. Lindbergh described FDR's foreign policy as being designed to subtly but steadily engage America in the European war. Lindbergh said: "First they said, 'sell us the arms and we will win.' Then it was 'lend us the arms and we will win.' Now it is 'bring us the arms and we will win.' Tomorrow it will be 'fight our war for us and we will win'." Lindbergh reported that AFC's membership was increasing by thousands every day, with chapters being formed all across the country.[17]

The AFC gained momentum through the summer. On June 20, 1941, Lindbergh spoke at the Hollywood Bowl to an estimated overflow crowd of 80,000—his largest live audience yet. Lindbergh spoke at San Francisco's Civic Auditorium 11 nights later. He underscored the folly of America's allying with any of the belligerents because of the fickleness of the European nations toward each other. Lindbergh also warned against an alliance with the Soviet Union. He said, "An alliance between the

In 1929, Charles Lindbergh married Anne Morrow, the daughter of the U.S. ambassador to Mexico.

United States and Russia should be opposed by every American, by every Christian, and by every humanitarian in this country."[18]

Interventionist groups began to attack Lindbergh. For example, in August and September 1941, the interventionist group Friends of Democracy prepared an elaborate 28-page pamphlet entitled *Is Lindbergh a Nazi*? This pamphlet missed no argument in its attempts to discredit Lindbergh.[19] Libraries across America also pulled Lindbergh's books from their shelves, and some cities removed Lindbergh's name from their streets and list of honorary members.[20]

By the middle of 1941, the interventionist assaults on Lindbergh were becoming increasingly vicious and effective. The interventionist attacks on Lindbergh reached historic proportions in September 1941.[21]

INFAMOUS SPEECH

On September 11, 1941, more than 8,000 people crowded into the Des Moines Coliseum to hear Lindberg speak at an AFC rally. Lindbergh had decided to make a "for-the-record" speech identifying the war makers as he saw them. Lindbergh told his audience:

> The three most important groups who have been pressing this country toward war are the British, the Jewish, and the Roosevelt administration. Behind these groups, but of lesser importance, are a number of capitalists, anglophiles and intellectuals who believe that their future, and the future of mankind, depend upon the domination of the British empire. Add to these the Communistic groups who were opposed to intervention until a few weeks ago, and I believe I have named the major war agitators in this country.[22]

This speech was the only public address in which Lindberg mentioned the Jews. Lindbergh in his speech elaborated on the Jewish group's influence:

> It is not difficult to understand why Jewish people desire the overthrow of Nazi Germany. The persecution they suffered in Germany would be sufficient to make bitter enemies of any race. No person with a sense of dignity of mankind can condone the persecution of the Jewish race in Germany. But no person of honesty and vision can look on their pro-war policy here today without seeing the dangers involved in such a policy, both for us and for them.
>
> Instead of agitating for war, the Jewish groups in this country should be opposing it in every

possible way, for they will be among the first to feel its consequences. Tolerance is a virtue that depends upon peace and strength. History shows that it cannot survive war and devastation. A few far-sighted Jewish people realize this, and stand opposed to intervention. But the majority still do not. Their greatest danger to this country lies in their large ownership and influence in our motion pictures, our press, our radio and our government.

I am not attacking either the Jewish or the British people. Both races I admire. But I am saying that the leaders of both the British and the Jewish races, for reasons which are as understandable from their viewpoint as they are inadvisable from ours, for reasons which are not American, wish to involve us in the war. We cannot blame them for looking out for what they believe to be their own interests, but we also must look out for ours. We cannot allow the natural passions and prejudices of other peoples to lead our country to destruction.[23]

Rarely has any public address in American history caused more of an uproar than did Lindbergh's Des Moines speech. Criticism and denunciations of Lindbergh's speech came from all across the United States. Newspapers and organized interventionist groups joined in savage attacks on Lindbergh. Criticism of Lindbergh's speech also emanated from high political levels in the United States. For example, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York called Lindbergh's speech "an inexcusable abuse of the right of freedom of speech."[24]

Anne Lindbergh wrote in her diary concerning Lindbergh's speech:

> He names the "war agitators"—chiefly the British, the Jews and the administration. He does it truthfully, moderately and with no bitterness or rancor—but I hate to have him touch the Jews at all. For I dread the reaction on him. No one else mentions this subject out loud (though many seethe bitterly and intolerantly underneath). C[harles], as usual, must bear the brunt of being frank and open. What he is saying in public is not intolerant or inciting or bitter and it is just what he says in private, while the other soft-spoken cautious people who say terrible things in private would never dare be as frank in public as he. They do not want to pay the price. And the price will be terrible.[25]

LATER YEARS

The AFC disbanded after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and urged its members to cease all opposition to the war. Lindbergh wanted to serve in the U.S. military once the nation was at war. However, members of the Roosevelt administration made it clear that Lindbergh would have to admit his views had been wrong before his commission could be reinstated. This Lindbergh refused to do.[26]

Lindbergh's first applications to be employed in the private sector at Pan Am, Curtiss-Wright and United Aircraft all failed, perhaps due to pressure from the government. Lindbergh eventually became a consultant to Henry Ford in the production of B-24 bombers and, a year later, was hired as a consultant with United Aircraft. Designated as a civilian observer, Lindbergh was allowed to fly dozens of combat missions in the Pacific theater near the end of the war. He displayed the skill and exceptional physical attributes that made him the world's most famous flyer, and is credited with downing at least one Japanese plane.[27]

Lindbergh, however, was no longer an American hero. Historian William O'Neill expressed the view of many Americans: "In promoting appeasement and military unpreparedness, Lindbergh damaged his country to a greater degree than any other private citizen in modern times. That he meant well makes no difference."[28]

Fortunately, Charles Lindbergh's tarnished image slowly improved after the war. With the help of his wife, Lindbergh wrote the book *The Spirit of St. Louis*, which became an overwhelming bestseller with extremely favorable reviews. Lindbergh won the Pulitzer Prize for the book in the spring of 1954. On April 7, 1954, based on President Dwight D. Eisenhower's nomination and Senate approval, Lindbergh was sworn in as a brigadier general. Lindbergh also had numerous job offers, most of which he refused, but he did maintain a series of positions on several boards, at which he worked indefatigably.[29]

President John F. Kennedy invited the Lindberghs to a state dinner at the White House in 1962. This helped Lindbergh reemerge as a hero to many Americans, since, by inviting Lindbergh to the White House, Kennedy bestowed his stamp of approval. President Lyndon Johnson continued Lindbergh's resurrection by inviting the Lindberghs to a number of official occasions, including a 1968 state dinner with the *Apollo 8* astronauts.[30]

Lindbergh in his later years joined several conservation organizations and put all his energy into the conservation and ecology movement. He died on August 26, 1974 in Maui from lymphatic cancer.[31]

CONCLUSION

Lindbergh's Des Moines speech was a catastrophe for the America First Committee generally and Lindbergh personally. Historian Bradley Hart writes: "There is little doubt that if Lindbergh had died prematurely in the mid-1930s he would be widely admired today. After 1941 his reputation would be permanently tarred with the stain of anti-Semitism and Nazi sympathies."[32]

Lindbergh never apologized for his Des Moines address and felt he had done nothing wrong. He wrote

In 1938, at a dinner at the home of the U.S. ambassador to Germany in Berlin, German Air Minister Hermann Göring presented Charles Lindbergh with an award for his aviation accomplishments. Many in America were outraged by Lindbergh's acceptance of the medal, and the vicious leftist media smeared him. Today, Lindbergh is still reviled by the likes of Tammy Gillies, the regional director of the Anti-Defamation League of San Diego, who says that anything with Lindbergh's name on it should also indicate that Lucky Lindy was a "pro-Nazi anti-Semite."

in his journal four days after his speech:

> I felt I had worded my Des Moines address carefully and moderately. It seems that almost anything can be discussed in America except the Jewish problem. The very mention of the word "Jew" is cause for a storm. Personally, I feel that the only hope for a moderate solution lies in an open and frank discussion.[33]

Lindbergh in his Des Moines address had merely expressed publicly what he thought privately. He wrote in his journal on May 1, 1941: "Most of the Jewish interests in the country are behind war, and they control a huge part of our press and radio and most of our motion pictures."[34] The storm that erupted after his Des Moines speech proves what Lindbergh had written in his journal. Both in 1941 and today, anyone who discusses Jewish and/or Zionist control or influence over our media and political system will be viciously smeared and have his reputation irreparably harmed—even this great American hero. ❖

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John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit.

Charles Lindbergh in Germany, 1937. In 1936, Lindbergh was recruited by an American military attaché to gather information on German military and industrial capabilities. After meeting with German officials and inspecting their military capacity, Lindbergh became convinced that, without American intervention, the Germans would most likely win any continental war. He returned to the United States in 1941 and began working with the America First Committee, urging the American government not to get involved in the expanding war in Europe. Lindbergh was also no fan of the Communist Soviet Union, understanding, long before many others did, the threat Communism posed to the world at large. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, however, Lindbergh dedicated his time to helping the Allies, offering his services as a pilot. By this time he had made an enemy of Franklin Roosevelt who would not allow him to join the military, but was persuaded to allow Lindbergh to fly in as many as 50 combat missions as a civilian.

Philly's Frank Rizzo: The Cisco Kid

THE TOUGH-TALKING SON OF IMMIGRANTS, Frank Rizzo rose from street cop to mayor of Philadelphia and became a nationally known figure in the process. For nearly 30 years, Rizzo dominated Philadelphia politics, but he couldn't have succeeded as he did without the grass-roots populist base that brought him fame and power. Frank Rizzo is one of the few modern-day politicians who truly understood the meaning of "populism." Today, he is smeared by the radical left.

By Michael Collins Piper

The sudden death—on July 16, 1991—of Philadelphia's tough-talking former Mayor Frank Rizzo removed from the scene one of the most colorful populist political figures of our modern era.

According to Murray Dubin, a Philadelphia journalist: "People shouted his name—often 'Frank'—never disrespectfully, but familiarly, like hailing an old neighbor. He wasn't greeted. He was embraced."

Dubin wrote, "People wanted to touch him, to see if he knew Uncle Phil from Ninth and Shunk or remembered when he arrested them. People wanted their picture taken with him. It was like posing with John Wayne. Or that other guy, Frank Sinatra. Youngsters swarmed over him like the ice cream man."

Rizzo was a populist if ever there was one. This streetwise former policeman maybe never read a philosophical exposition of what populism is all about, but Rizzo understood populism perhaps better than any of his contemporaries. He demonstrated that in his words and in his many good deeds.

This photo by Bill Achatz shows Philadelphia Police Commissioner Frank Rizzo extending his hand to greet a visitor to his office in the Philadelphia Police Department's headquarters in 1968.

There won't be another populist politician like Frank Rizzo in a long, long time—and that's America's loss. It's Philadelphia's loss, in particular. There, people treated Rizzo's passing like a death in the family.

BEAR OF A MAN

The 70-year-old Rizzo died of a massive heart attack in the midst of his bid to return to the Philadelphia mayor's office.

A bear of a man—standing 6 feet 2 and weighing in at 250 pounds—Rizzo was larger than life and a

This photo by William Owen of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* shows Frank Rizzo hugging Mrs. Amadeo Gentile in the doorway of her home in South Philadelphia, the house where Rizzo was born and raised. It was there that Rizzo launched his mayoral campaign on February 27, 1971. Rizzo went on to win, and ultimately served eight years as mayor, fighting crime and corruption the entire time.

winner to the end. His death marked the end of a unique career. Even his critics—and he had quite a few—had to admit Rizzo was a singular figure with few rivals. What an interesting personality he was.

The son of Italian immigrants, Rizzo was born in Philadelphia on October 23, 1920. After quitting high school and later serving a stint in the U.S. Navy, Rizzo joined the Philadelphia police force in 1943, following in his father's footsteps.

In the early 1950s, Rizzo earned the name "the Cisco Kid" in commemoration of his bravery on the tough streets of the City of Brotherly Love. Rizzo was highly regarded by his fellow police officers and by the public at large. The young cop was making a name for himself

From 1959 onward, Rizzo moved up rapidly in the Philadelphia police force. He was promoted to inspector, deputy police commissioner and then commissioner.

SHOTGUN IN HAND

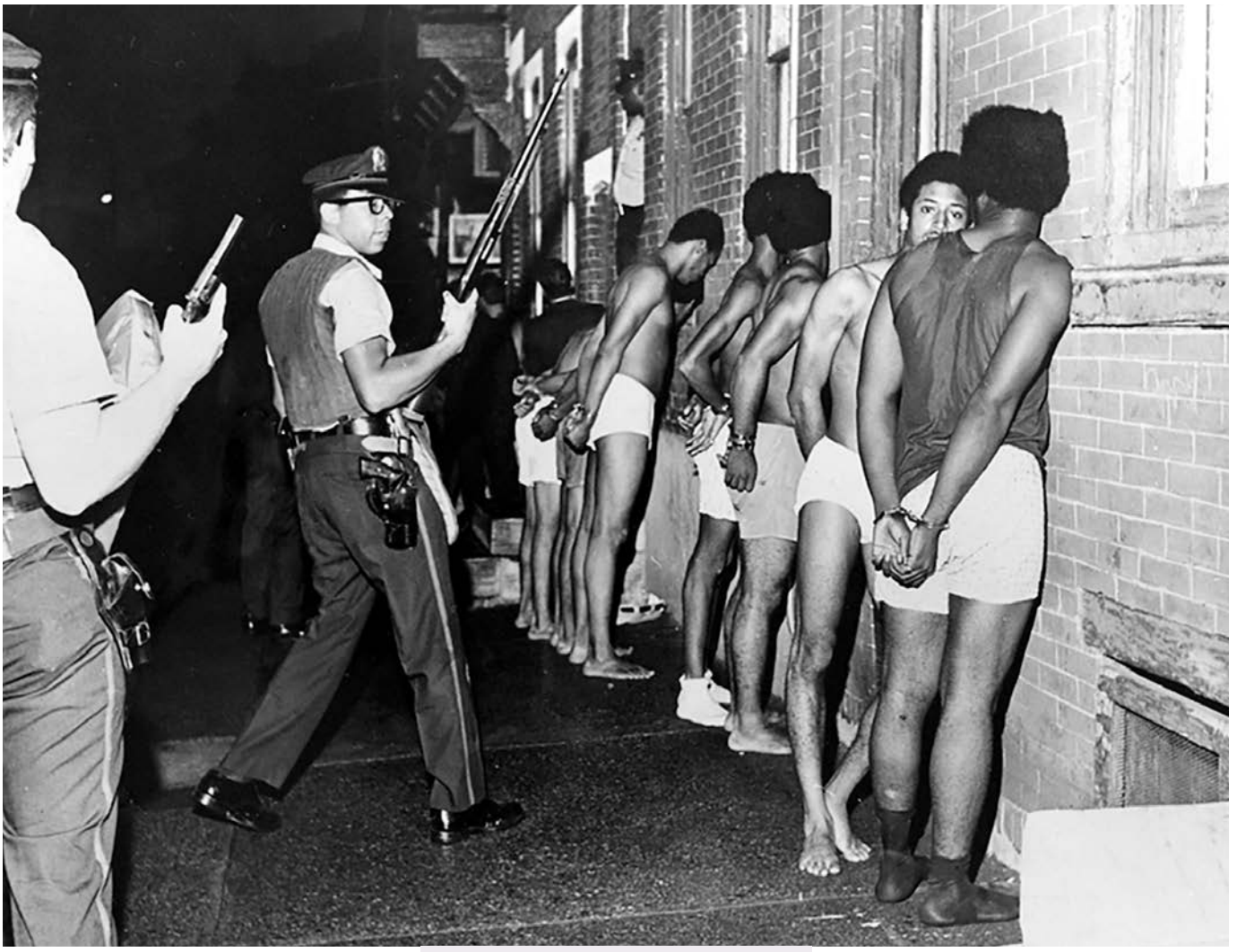
His high rank, however, didn't keep Rizzo off the streets. One officer remembers how Rizzo, sawed-off shotgun in hand, joined him prowling the back alleys of the Philadelphia ghetto looking for the killer of a police officer. Rizzo could have been ensconced in his office at police headquarters—he was then second in command. Instead, he was in the thick of the action.

Others remember when then-top cop Rizzo left an exclusive banquet in a tuxedo, with a nightstick tucked into his cummerbund. He was on his way to join his officers on the street in quelling a public disturbance.

Rizzo once said that his officers were so tough "we could invade Cuba and win."

Fortunately for Fidel Castro, Rizzo never had the opportunity to prove his convictions.

During the turmoil of the race riots of the 1960s, Philadelphia didn't burn. That was the accomplishment of Rizzo. When so-called civil rights leaders threatened disorder, Rizzo said: "Force will be met with force."



During his tenure as police commissioner, Frank Rizzo had to deal with massive rioting and Marxist terror groups, like the Black Panthers. Here Philly cops are shown lining up Black Panthers who were forced to strip to their underwear before being taken to police headquarters to be questioned and booked.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY'S URBAN ARCHIVE

The people of Philadelphia remembered that in 1971, when Rizzo resigned as police commissioner to run for mayor of Philadelphia on the Democratic ticket.

BRUISING CAMPAIGN

"I can't solve all the ills of the city, but I'll really work them over," he said. Despite a bruising campaign, Rizzo was elected.

Practically the entire liberal Democratic establishment turned out during the 1971 primary to oppose Rizzo and to support his liberal challenger.

Among the big names who came to Philadelphia to try to stop Rizzo dead in his tracks were Sens. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), George McGovern (D-S.D.), Philip Hart (D-Mich.) and John V. Tunney (D-Calif.). They lost. Rizzo won.

By then an almost legendary folk hero in Philadelphia, Rizzo was becoming a national figure. Even Republican President Richard Nixon came to Philadelphia in 1972 seeking Rizzo's endorsement.

The Democratic mayor endorsed Richard Nixon over the president's Democratic challenger, ultraliberal South Dakota Sen. George McGovern. McGovern was walloped in one of the biggest landslides in American history.

After the election, Rizzo said: "This might have been our country's most important presidential election. You can believe me that this election showed that the pendulum has swung across this country, and the people of America have now gone on record as saying they have had it with the liberals and radicals. The liberals and radicals are out of business."

NEVER PULLED PUNCHES

Rizzo never pulled any punches. He said he was against forced school busing for racial integration, affirmative action and racial quotas. He meant it. His critics called him a racist, but Rizzo said in his own inimitable fashion: "When they throw

garbage like that racist bull on me—that's not me. That upsets me. I like all people. I put my life on the line for all people."

Of racial quotas, Rizzo remarked:

> I'm against quotas. When I was police commissioner, we promoted 600 Black officers, not because they were Black, but because they were good cops and deserved their promotions.
>
> My father came to this country after spending 40 days in the hold of a ship. He got off at Ellis Island with a paper bag holding a change of underwear, a piece of bread and a hunk of cheese. He was a number, a quota number, and I say we don't need quotas in this country.

Although the liberal establishment tried to defeat Rizzo for renomination—and then for re-election—in 1975, they failed. Rizzo won the general election with a near landslide—57% of the vote.

"You know why the liberals are against him?" said one of his supporters. "They resent that a first-generation Italian-American who was a high-school dropout and former cop is running Philadelphia. They don't like it, so they compare him to Benito Mussolini and Father Charles Coughlin and Joe McCarthy, and then they have the *chutzpah*, the gall, the brass to say he is trading on fear."

When his second term came to a close, Rizzo sought to change the city charter to make it possible to run for a third term, but his effort failed.

UNSTOPPABLE

His liberal critics said that Rizzo's day in the Sun was over, but the fact is that even many of the mayor's longtime supporters were hesitant to change the city charter—even if it meant keeping Rizzo from winning a third consecutive term.

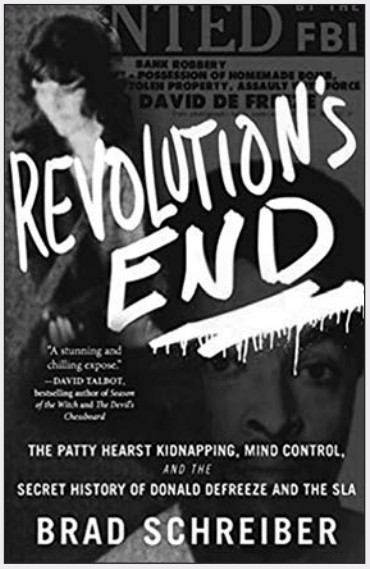
That didn't stop Rizzo, however. In 1983 he once again sought the Democratic Party's mayoral nomi-

This statue of Frank Rizzo was removed from in front of the city's Municipal Services Building after being vandalized and for fear it might be torn down and destroyed by rioters in 2020. Rizzo, who resisted forced desegregation while mayor, is vilified by White liberals and Black activists alike for his refusal to agree to support the creation of low-rent housing in majority-White neighborhoods. When Barack Obama was president, he and Housing Secretary Julian Castro cooked up a scheme to forcibly "desegregate" neighborhoods that were, "too White and too wealthy." President Donald Trump rolled back this program because America's suburbs today are already composed of, on average, 35% middle-class minority groups who worked hard to move their families out of crime-ridden urban areas.

REVOLUTION'S END

The Patty Hearst Kidnapping, Mind Control and the Secret History of Donald DeFreeze and the SLA

Forty years after the Patty Hearst "trial of the century," the true story of the events, including the beginning of police militarization in America . . .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BRAD SCHREIBER

REVOLUTION'S END fully explains the most famous kidnapping in U.S. history, detailing Patty Hearst's relationship with Donald DeFreeze, known as Cinque, head of the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA). Not only did the heiress have a physical relationship with DeFreeze while he was imprisoned, she didn't know he was an informant and a victim of prison behavior modification.

Neither Hearst nor the White radicals who followed DeFreeze realized that he was molded by a CIA officer and allowed to escape, thanks to collusion with the California Department of Corrections. DeFreeze's secret mission: Infiltrate and discredit Bay Area anti-war radicals and the Black Panther Party, the nexus of activism in the 1970s. When the murder of the first Black Oakland schools superintendent failed to create an insurrection, DeFreeze was alienated from his controllers and decided to become a revolutionary, since he knew his life was now in jeopardy.

REVOLUTION'S END finally elucidates the complex relationship of Hearst and DeFreeze and proves that one of the largest shootouts in U.S. history, which killed six members of the SLA in South Central Los Angeles, ended when the LAPD set fire to the house and incinerated those six radicals on live television, nationwide, as a warning to radical American Marxists and leftist revolutionaries. Hardback, 260 pages, #871, **$25** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

nation. He narrowly lost a bitter primary campaign to a Black candidate, W. Wilson Goode, who parlayed the Black bloc vote to victory.

Many "Rizzo Democrats" had since gone Republican, and Black voters had become increasingly influential in the Democratic Party of Philadelphia. This accounted for Rizzo's razor-thin loss. But his political career was far from over.

Recognizing political reality as it was, the longtime Democrat (who, early in his life, had actually been a registered Republican) rejoined the Republican Party.

Republican leaders who saw Rizzo as the GOP's one hope for regaining the mayor's office drafted him in 1987 to be their candidate for the top job once again. Rizzo lost again to Goode (the Democrat) by another tiny margin.

Undaunted, Rizzo remained active in public affairs, even hosting a popular radio call-in talk program on a Philadelphia station.

Mayor Goode, however, was becoming known as "Mayor Bad." The city of Philadelphia was on the economic skids, crime was on the increase, and even some of Rizzo's former critics were looking back fondly on Rizzo's days at city hall.

Some of his former opponents even went so far as to say that Rizzo was not as bad as they might have thought to begin with.

CAME OUT SWINGING

However, when Rizzo announced in February 1991 that he was once again running for mayor on the Republican ticket, the GOP party bosses (in league with liberal Republican Sen. Arlen Specter) threw their support behind Philly's Republican District Attorney Ron Castille.

Rizzo came out swinging. Despite the polls that said he couldn't win, the former mayor narrowly defeated Castille in the May 21 primary. Rizzo moved on, confident of a general election victory.

"Tell your friends that Frank Rizzo

Frank Rizzo (center, with bow tie) was not a hands-off desk jockey. He insisted on accompanying his officers into the streets. Here he comes from a banquet with a billy club tucked in his cummerbund, ready to march with his men in the streets. Years before, in 1964, massive rioting broke out in North Philadelphia, destroying large swaths of Black neighborhoods and crushing the growing businesses there. Local Black leader Cecil B. Moore described the scene: "Rioters ran through the streets, shattered virtually every storefront window in a four-square-mile area. Looters dashed into the stores, grabbed racks of clothing, cases of liquor, groceries, furniture—anything they could move. They overturned cars, set fires, burned down a hat shop. Burglar alarms rang constantly. Negro leader Stanley Branche stood on a box at a street corner, used a bullhorn to plead: 'Please go home. Please go home. This is doing us no good'." Four years laster, Rizzo replaced Howard Leary as police commissioner. Leary, much like the leftist officials in Seattle, Washington, New York City and Portland, Oregon today, was loathe to act to restore law and order, preferring to give rioters "space to protest," i.e., loot and destroy the businesses of law-abiding citizens. Rizzo, on the other hand, believed that a stong police presence would stop rioters. As for Leary, Rizzo called him a "gutless bastard."

is back," Rizzo said, "and so is Philadelphia."

Although his opponents kept saying publicly that "Rizzo can't win," privately they were saying otherwise.

However, on July 16, Rizzo died of a massive heart attack shortly after meeting with Black community leaders.

Even the *Philadelphia Inquirer* was moved to describe Rizzo, in blazing headlines, as "a charismatic, mesmerizing figure who had a gigantic personality."

No wonder, then, his campaign posters read simply: "Frank: 1991." Everybody knew who "Frank" was.

According to the *Inquirer*: "There was, ultimately, something fitting about how this man finally fell. He was not wasting away in retirement—he was at his campaign headquarters. He came crashing down like a giant tree falling in the forest, wreaking havoc across the city's political landscape.

"Frank Rizzo's supporters can take solace as well that he went out a winner. In the end, only death could deny him the hope of taking office again as mayor." ❖

This article appeared in the book *Populism vs Plutocracy*, published by Liberty Lobby. In the introduction, Willis A. Carto tells us that Michael Collins Piper deserved as much credit as he for the material in the book, and thus we honor Carto's wishes by attributing this article to Piper, who worked side-by-side with Carto for three decades.

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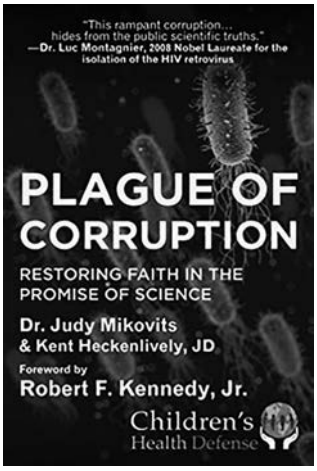
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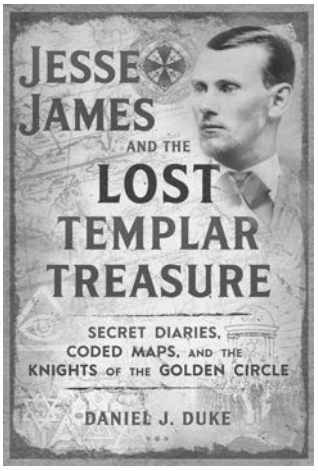

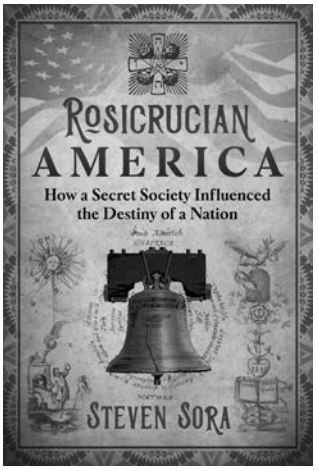

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Jesse James & the Lost Templar Treasure Secret Diaries, Coded Maps & the Knights of the Golden Circle

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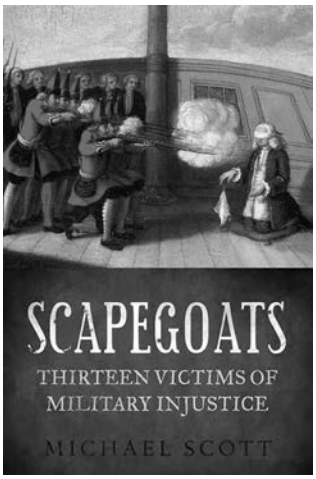
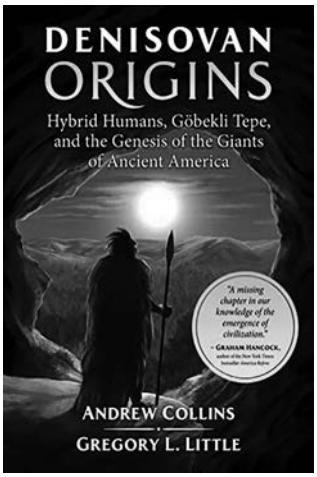
"At all costs avoid blame." Such is the creed of dictators and politicians, tycoons and company chairmen, media celebrities, and spin doctors the world over. But what about men at war, where the penalties for errors of judgment can be devastating? History is full of tales of those who have been wrongly castigated in the rush to find a culprit; only later, sometimes much later, when the real truth comes out, is the scapegoat exonerated. Exposed here are the real stories behind the myths that allow the reader to make a balanced judgment on history's fairness to the individual, including those of: Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, Maj. Gen. Jackie Smyth, Lt. Gen. Roméo Dallaire, and nine more. This superbly researched book by a former professional soldier uncovers what might be termed the most disgraceful miscarriages of military justice. Author Michael Scott led the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards in the Falklands War and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Hardback, 320 pages, #857, ***$30***.

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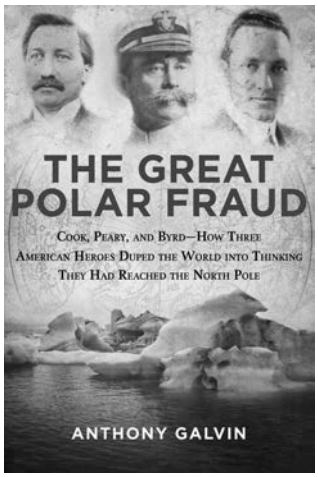
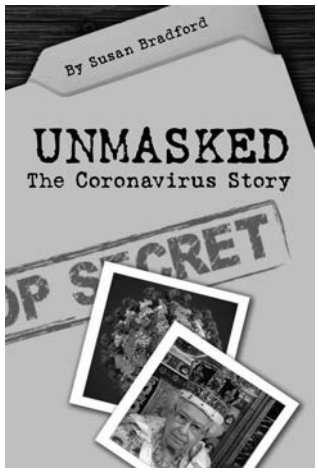

THE GREAT POLAR FRAUD
COOK, PEARY, AND BYRD—HOW THREE AMERICAN HEROES DUPED THE WORLD INTO THINKING THEY HAD REACHED THE NORTH POLE
ANTHONY GALVIN



Denisovan Origins: Hybrid Humans, Göbekli Tepe & the Genesis of the "Giants" of Ancient America

Andrew Collins and Gregory L. Little reveal the profound influence of the Denisovans—proven by DNA studies to have been a genetic hybrid of *Homo sapiens* and Neanderthals, and their hybrid descendants upon the flowering of human civilization around the world. The authors trace the migrations of the sophisticated Denisovans and their interbreeding with other hominid populations over 40,000 years ago. Ice-age cave artists, the builders at Göbekli Tepe and the mound-builders of North America all share a common ancestry in the Solutreans, who, the authors say, were themselves hybrids of immense sophistication. They dominated southwest Europe before reaching North America 20,000 years ago. Yet, even before the Solutreans, the American continent was home to a powerful population of unusually tall men and women remembered in Native American legend as the Thunder People. New research shows they were hybrid descendants of an extinct human group known as the Denisovans, whose existence was confirmed from fossil remains and the latest DNA evidence. Tracing the migrations of the Denisovans through Asia, Europe, Australia and the Americas, Collins and Little explore how the new mental capabilities of the Denisovan-Neanderthal and Denisovan-*Homo sapiens* hybrids greatly accelerated the flowering of human civilization. Were Denisovan hybrids the elite of the Adena mound-building culture? Does this explain the "giant" skeletons found in Native American burial mounds? Softcover, 438 pages, #877, $***25***.

The Great Polar Fraud: How Three American Heroes Duped the World Into Thinking They Had Reached the North Pole

In 1910 Roald Amundsen set off from Oslo toward the North Pole but soon received word that two Americans—Frederick Cook and Robert Peary—each claimed to have reached the pole ahead of him. For years Cook and Peary tried to convince the world of their claims. Finally the National Geographic Society endorsed Peary. In May 1926, American Richard Byrd flew north and returned with a log showing that he had flown exactly over the geographical North Pole, becoming the third man to reach it. National Geographic again supported the claim without investigation. However, it is now obvious that Peary claimed distances he could not possibly have achieved, and it is doubtful that Cook ever got close to the pole. *The Great Polar Fraud* explores the history of the three men who claimed the pole, their allegations, and the subsequent doubts of those claims. Hardback, 368 pages, #869, ***$26***.

Unmasked: The Coronavirus Story

Written by investigative journalist Susan Bradford, *Unmasked: The Coronavirus Story* uncovers the political and financial networks of the Deep State that are shaping the government's response to the coronavirus and riots inspired by the death of George Floyd in Minneapolis. This book will reveal, among other things how the Affordable Care Act financially devastated the healthcare industry and independent health insurance providers; what the collaboration between the Department of Defense and the Department of Health and Human Services means for the healthcare industry and ordinary citizens; the identity and networks surrounding the extremely powerful lady whose multinationals are driving defense and healthcare policy around the world; striking parallels between the Chinese communist revolution and the riots; how community organizers help big business and undermine democracy; the fragility of the global system juxtaposed with the power of Big Pharma; and much more! A fascinating journey through the innerworkings of global politics, finance, corruption, pandemic response and intrigue like you have never seen before. Softcover, 118 pages, #875, ***$20***.

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Preserving Our History

EO on building & rebuilding monuments plus a sculpture park for American heroes

By Donald J. Trump
Issued July 3, 2020

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Purpose. America owes its present greatness to its past sacrifices. Because the past is always at risk of being forgotten, monuments will always be needed to honor those who came before. Since the time of our founding, Americans have raised monuments to our greatest citizens. In 1784, the legislature of Virginia commissioned the earliest statue of George Washington, a "monument of affection and gratitude" to a man who "united to the endowments of the Hero the virtues of the Patriot" and gave to the world "an Immortal Example of true Glory." I Res. H. Del. (June 24, 1784).

In our public parks and plazas, we have erected statues of great Americans who, through acts of wisdom and daring, built and preserved for us a republic of ordered liberty.

These statues are silent teachers in solid form of stone and metal. They preserve the memory of our American story and stir in us a spirit of responsibility for the chapters yet unwritten. These works of art call forth gratitude for the accomplishments and sacrifices of our exceptional fellow citizens who, despite their flaws, placed their virtues, their talents, and their lives in the service of our Nation. These monuments express our noblest ideals: respect for our ancestors, love of freedom, and striving for a more perfect union.

On July 3, 2020, President Donald Trump issued an executive order requesting the creation of a National Garden of American Heroes, yet another of his efforts to protect our past and beautify and preserve the future.

They are works of beauty, created as enduring tributes. In preserving them, we show reverence for our past, we dignify our present, and we inspire those who are to come. To build a monument is to ratify our shared national project.

To destroy a monument is to desecrate our common inheritance. In recent [months], in the midst of protests across America, many monuments have been vandalized or destroyed. Some local governments have responded by taking their monuments down. Among others, monuments to Christopher Columbus, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Francis Scott Key, Ulysses S. Grant, leaders of the abolitionist movement, the first all-volunteer African-American regiment of the Union Army in the Civil War and American soldiers killed in World War I and World War II have been vandalized, destroyed or removed.

These statues are not ours alone, to be discarded at the whim of those inflamed by fashionable political passions; they belong to generations that have come before us and to generations yet unborn. My administration will not abide an assault on our collective national memory. In the face of such acts of destruction, it is our responsibility as Americans to stand strong against this violence, and to peacefully transmit our great

national story to future generations through newly commissioned monuments to American heroes.

Sec. 2. Task Force for Building and Rebuilding Monuments to American Heroes. (a) There is hereby established the Interagency Task Force for Building and Rebuilding Monuments to American Heroes (Task Force). The Task Force shall be chaired by the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary), and shall include the following additional members:

(i) the Administrator of General Services (Administrator);

(ii) the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA);

(iii) the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH);

(iv) the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP); and

(v) any officers or employees of any executive department or agency (agency) designated by the President or the Secretary.

(b) The Department of the Interior shall provide funding and administrative support as may be necessary for the performance and functions of the Task Force. The Secretary shall designate an official of the Department of the Interior to serve as the executive director of the Task Force, responsible for coordinating its day-to-day activities.

(c) The chairpersons of the NEA and NEH and the chairman of the ACHP shall establish cross-department initiatives within the NEA, NEH and ACHP, respectively, to advance the purposes of the Task Force and this order and to coordinate relevant agency operations with the Task Force.

Sec. 3. National Garden of American Heroes. (a) It shall be the policy of the United States of America to establish a statuary park named the National Garden of American Heroes

President Trump's July 3rd announcement, made during a speech at Mt. Rushmore, detailed his desire to create a national sculpture garden. This project was met with the usual cynicism of the left. His list of proposed subjects for statues was large and inclusive, though it predictably had but one Southern hero. Even so, the initiative has the potential to become one of the top historical sites in America. The problem is, if he is not re-elected, this sculpture garden will be crushed by the radical left. Above is shown a statue of Daniel Boone in Louisville, Kentucky. If all the statues in the new National Sculpture Garden are as inspiring as this, we sure hope it gets completed.

(National Garden).

(b) Within 60 days of the date of this order, the Task Force shall submit a report to the President through the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy that proposes options for the creation of the National Garden, including potential locations for the site. In identifying options, the Task Force shall:

(i) strive to open the National Garden expeditiously;

(ii) evaluate the feasibility of creating the National Garden through a variety of potential avenues, including existing agency authorities and appropriations; and

(iii) consider the availability of authority to encourage and accept the donation or loan of statues by states, localities, civic organizations, businesses, religious organizations, and individuals, for display at the National Garden.

(c) In addition to the requirements of subsection 3(b) of this order, the proposed options for the National Garden should adhere to the criteria described in subsections (c)(i) through (c)(vi) of this section.

(i) The National Garden should be composed of statues, including statues of John Adams, Susan B. Anthony, Clara Barton, Daniel Boone, Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, Henry Clay, Davy Crockett, Frederick Douglass, Amelia Earhart, Benjamin Franklin, Billy Graham, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, Martin Luther King Jr., Abraham Lincoln, Douglas MacArthur, Dolley Madison, James Madison, Christa McAuliffe, Audie Murphy, George S. Patton Jr., Ronald Reagan, Jackie Robinson, Betsy Ross, Antonin Scalia, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Harriet Tubman, Booker T. Washington, George Washington and Orville and Wilbur Wright.

(ii) The National Garden should be opened for public access prior to the 250th anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 2026.

(iii) Statues should depict historically significant Americans, as that term is defined in section 7 of this order, who have contributed positively to America throughout our history. Examples include: the Founding Fathers, those who fought for the abolition of slavery or participated in the underground railroad, heroes of the United States Armed Forces, recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor or Presidential Medal of Freedom, scientists and inventors, entrepreneurs, civil rights leaders, missionaries and religious leaders, pioneers and explorers, police officers and firefighters killed or injured in the line of duty, labor leaders, advocates for the poor and disadvantaged, opponents of national socialism or international socialism, former presidents of the United States and other elected officials, judges and justices, astronauts, authors, intellectuals, artists and teachers. None will have lived perfect lives, but all will be worth honoring, remembering, and studying.

> These statues should not be discarded at the whim of the inflamed.

(iv) All statues in the National Garden should be lifelike or realistic representations of the persons they depict, not abstract or modernist representations.

(v) The National Garden should be located on a site of natural beauty that enables visitors to enjoy nature, walk among the statues, and be inspired to learn about great figures of America's history. The site should be proximate to at least one major population center, and the site should not cause significant disruption to the local community.

(vi) As part of its civic education mission, the National Garden should also separately maintain a collection of statues for temporary display at appropriate sites around the United States that are accessible to the general public.

Sec. 4. Commissioning of New Statues and Works of Art. (a) The Task Force shall examine the appropriations authority of the agencies represented on it in light of the purpose and policy of this order. Based on its examination of relevant authorities, the Task Force shall make recommendations for the use of these agencies' appropriations.

(b) To the extent appropriate and consistent with applicable law and the other provisions of this order, Task Force agencies that are authorized to provide for the commissioning of statues or monuments shall, in expending funds, give priority to projects involving the commissioning of publicly accessible statues of persons meeting the criteria described in section 3(b)(iii) of this order, with particular preference for statues of the Founding Fathers, former presidents of the United States, leading abolitionists and individuals involved in the discovery of America.

(c) To the extent appropriate and consistent with applicable law, these agencies shall prioritize projects that will result in the installation of a statue as described in subsection (b) of this section in a community where a statue depicting a historically significant American was removed or destroyed in conjunction with the events described in section 1 of this order.

(d) After consulting with the Task Force, the Administrator of General Services shall promptly revise and thereafter operate the General Service Administration's (GSA) Art in Architecture (AIA) Policies and Procedures, GSA Acquisition Letter V-10-01, and Part 102-77 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations,

to prioritize the commission of works of art that portray historically significant Americans or events of American historical significance or illustrate the ideals upon which our Nation was founded.

Priority should be given to public facing monuments to former presidents of the United States and to individuals and events relating to the discovery of America, the founding of the United States, and the abolition of slavery. Such works of art should be designed to be appreciated by the general public and by those who use and interact with federal buildings. Priority should be given to this policy above other policies contained in part 102-77 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations, and revisions made pursuant to this subsection shall be made to supersede any regulatory provisions of AIA that may conflict with or otherwise impede advancing the purposes of this subsection.

(e) When a statue or work of art commissioned pursuant to this section is meant to depict a historically significant American, the statue or work of art shall be a lifelike or realistic representation of that person, not an abstract or modernist representation.

Sec. 5. Educational Programming. The chairperson of the NEH shall prioritize the allocation of funding to programs and projects that educate Americans about the founding documents and founding ideals of the United States, as appropriate and to the extent consistent with applicable law, including section 956 of title 20, United States Code. The founding documents include the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Federalist Papers. The founding ideals include equality under the law, respect for inalienable individual rights, and representative self-government. Within 90 days of the conclusion of each Fiscal Year from 2021 through 2026, the chairperson shall submit a report to the President through the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy that identifies funding allocated to programs and projects pursuant to this section.

Sec. 6. Protection of National Garden and Statues Commissioned Pursuant to this Order. The Attorney General shall apply section 3 of Executive Order 13933 of June 26, 2020 (Protecting American Monuments, Memorials, and Statues and Combating Recent Criminal Violence), with respect to violations of Federal law regarding the National Garden and all statues commissioned pursuant to this order.

Sec. 7. Definition. The term "historically significant American" means an individual who was, or became, an American citizen and was a public figure who made substantive contributions to America's public life or otherwise had a substantive effect on America's history. The phrase also includes public figures such as Christopher Columbus, Junipero Serra and the Marquis de La Fayette, who lived prior to or during the American Revolution and were not American citizens, but who made substantive historical contributions to the discovery, development or independence of the future U.S.A.

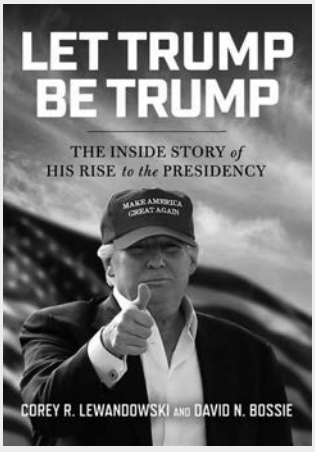
Sec. 8. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to and does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies or entities, its officers, employees or agents, or any other person. ❖



Let Trump Be Trump: The Inside Story of His Rise

Written by the guys in the room—two of Trump's closest campaign advisors—*Let Trump Be Trump* is the eyewitness account of the stories behind the headlines. From the Access Hollywood recording and the Clinton accusers, to one-time campaign manager Paul Manafort, to the last-moment comeback and a victory, *Let Trump Be Trump* pulls back the curtain on a drama that has mesmerized the whole world—including the palace intrigues of the Mooch, Sean Spicer, Lance Preibus, Steve Bannon and more. By turns hilarious and intimate, *Let Trump Be Trump* also offers a view of Donald Trump like you've never seen him. Written by Trump's campaign manager Corey Lewandowski and Dave Bossie—who helped steer the last critical months of the campaign—this riveting book gives us an inside look at the Trump campaign and the presidency, so far. Hardback, 296 pages, *$27* plus $6 S&H inside the U.S. from American Free Press, 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646. Call 1-888-699-6397 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit AFP's online bookstore at www.AmericanFreePress.net.

Don't Let the 2% Win

Forces of evil want to steal our freedom in the dark of night, but God stands with us . . .

By Gen. Michael Flynn (ret.)

I was once told if we're not careful, 2% of the passionate will control 98% of the indifferent 100% of the time. The more I've thought about this phrase, the more I believe it. There is now a small group of passionate people working hard to destroy our American way of life. Treason and treachery are rampant and our rule of law and those law enforcement professionals who uphold our laws are under the gun more than at any time in our nation's history. These passionate 2% appear to be winning.

Despite there being countless good people trying to come to grips with everything else on their plates, our silent majority (the indifferent) can no longer be silent.

If the United States wants to survive the onslaught of socialism, if we are to continue to enjoy self-government and the liberty of our hard-fought freedoms, we have to understand there are two opposing forces: One is the "children of light" and the other is the "children of darkness."

As I recently wrote, the art and exercise of self-governance require active participation by every American. I wasn't kidding. And voting is only part of that active participation. Time and again, the silent majority has been overwhelmed by the "audacity and resolve" of small, well-organized, passionate groups. It's now time for us, the silent majority (the indifferent), to demonstrate both.

The trials of our current times, like warfare, are immense and consequences severe and these seem inconquerable.

As a policewoman from Virginia told me, "People don't feel safe in their homes and our police force is so demoralized we cannot function as we should. In my 23 years with my department, I have never seen morale so low."

> Gen. Michael Flynn delivers a message of warning & hope we must heed.

Another woman from Mississippi told me that we need our leaders to "drop a forceful hammer. People are losing patience. It simply must be stopped! Laws must be enforced … no one is above the law."

Don't fret. Through smart, positive actions of resolute citizen-patriots, we can prevail. Always keep in mind that our enemy (these dark forces) invariably have difficulties of which we are ignorant.

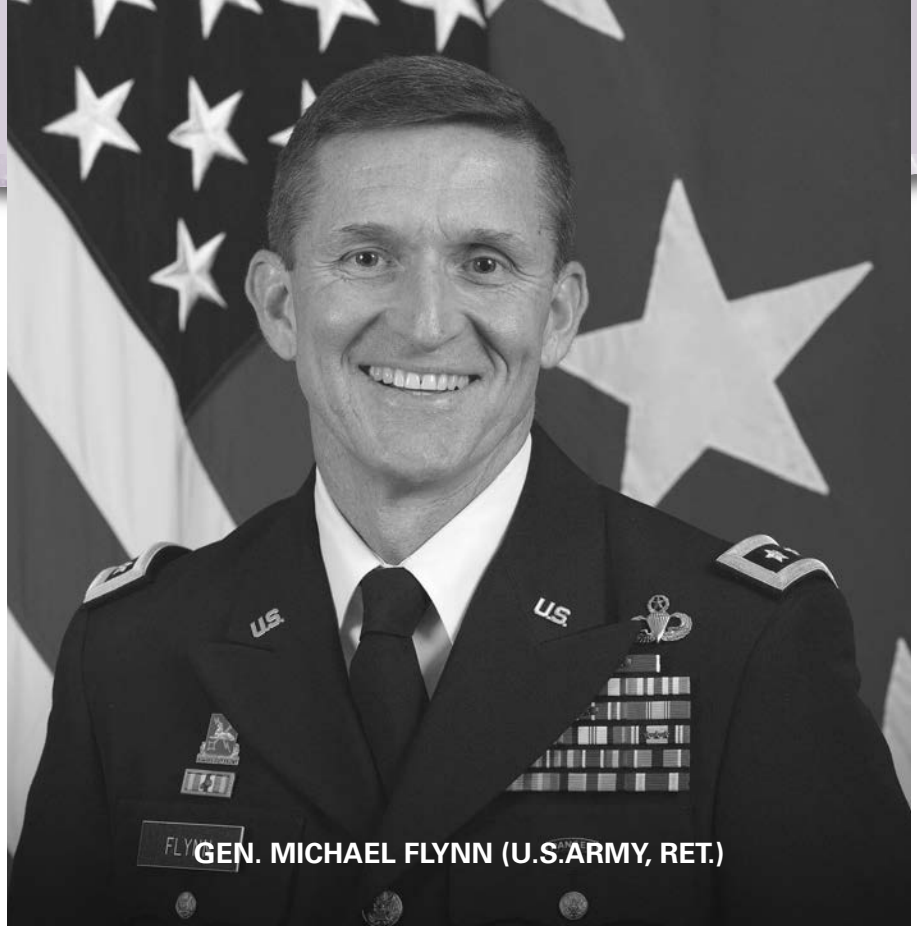
For most Americans, these forces appear to be strong. I sense they are desperate. I also sense that only a slight push on our part is all that is required to defeat these forces. How should that push come?

Prayers help and prayers matter, but action is also a remedy. Our law enforcement professionals, from the dispatcher to the detective and from the cop to the commissioner, are a line of defense against the corrupt and the criminal. It is how we remain (for now) in a state of relatively peaceful existence.

We must support them with all our being. They are not the enemy; they bring light to the darkness of night through their bravery and determination to do their jobs without fanfare and with tremendous sacrifice.

The silent majority (the indifferent) tend to go the way of those leading them. We are not map- or mind-readers; we are humans fraught with all the hopes and fears that flesh is heir to. We must not become lost in this battle. We must resoundingly follow our God-given common sense.

Seek the truth, fight for it in everything that is displayed before you. Don't trust the fake news or false prophets; trust your instincts and


GEN. MICHAEL FLYNN (U.S.ARMY, RET.)

your common sense. Those with a conscience know the difference between right and wrong, and those with courage will always choose the harder right over the easier wrong.

I believe the attacks being presented to us today are part of a well-orchestrated and well-funded effort that uses racism as its sword to aggravate our battlefield dispositions. This weapon is used to leverage and legitimize violence and crime, not to seek or serve the truth.

The dark forces' weapons formed against us serve one purpose: to promote radical social change through power and control. Socialism and the creation of a socialist society are their ultimate goals.

They are also intent on driving God out of our families, our schools and our courts. They are even seeking the very removal of God from our churches, essentially hoping to remove God from our everyday lives.

Remember, we will only remain united as "one nation under God."

And yes, there is a "resistance movement" by the forces of darkness. However, we must also resist these onslaughts and instead take an optimistic view of our situation.

Like war, optimism can be pervasive and helps to subdue any rising sense of fear.

We must, however, be deliberate about our optimism. Otherwise, we may get lost in discouragement and despair of any failings we encounter. We must be tenacious in the ultimate end we wish to gain. That end is to remain an unwavering constitutional republic based on a set of Christian values and principles. We must not fear these and instead embrace each.

Our path requires course corrections. To move our experiment in democracy forward, we should fight and reject the tired and failed political paths and instead pursue a more correct path that shines a bright light on liberty, a path with greater and greater control of our livelihoods instead of being controlled by fewer and fewer of the too-long-in-power politicians. They have discarded us like old trash.

Our will, our individual liberties and freedoms, remain powerful forces and must be understood and applied smartly. We must not be overly stubborn. Following the Constitution as our guide and adapting to change as we have throughout history, we learn more about what freedoms humans desire.

At times, however, we have to fall back on what got us here. We cannot afford to lose our God-given human rights and the strong inner desire for freedom to choose and to breathe the fresh air of liberty. We must stand up and speak out to challenge our so-called "leaders" of government. We put them in charge; we can remove them as well.

It is through our rights and privileges as American citizens that we challenge the political class and leverage our election process so "we the people" can decide who will govern.

We must not allow a small percentage of the powerful to overtake our position on America's battlefield. We, as free-thinking and acting individuals, must control how we will live and not allow a few passionate others to change our way of life.

To the silent and currently indifferent majority: Wake up. America is at risk of being lost in the dustbin of history to socialism. The very heart and soul of America is at stake.

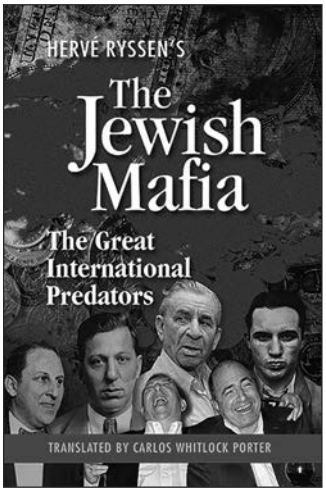
In war, as in life, most failure comes from inaction. We face a pivotal moment that can change the course of history of our nation.

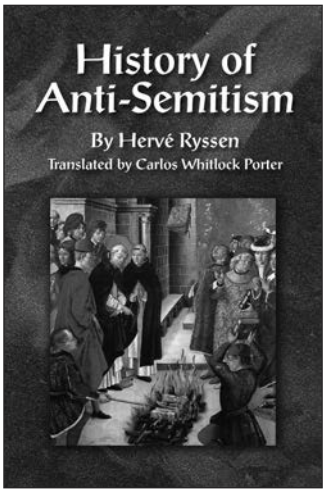
We the people must challenge every politician at every level.

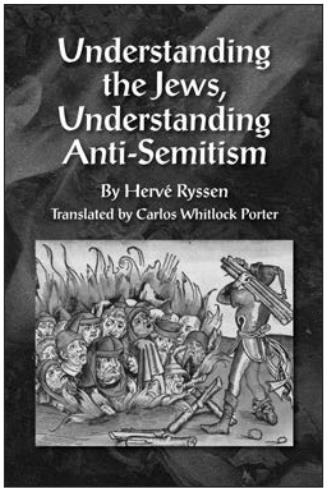
We also must stand and support our law enforcement professionals: They are the pointy end of the spear defending us against anarchy.

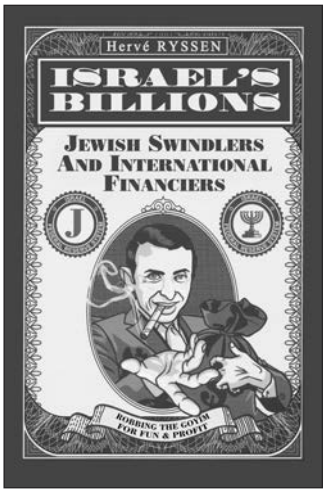
Now is the time to act. ❖

Michael Flynn is a retired U.S. Army lieutenant general who was the 24th National Security Advisor for the first 22 days of the Trump administration until his forced resignation.









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The Jewish Mafia: The Great International Predators

This is the most comprehensive and fast-paced book ever written on the crimes of the Jewish mafia from ancient times until today. Meticulously documented, largely from Jewish sources, this book is an examination of organized criminality in all parts of the world. Hervé Ryssen details sex slavery, global organ trafficking, organ transplant industry, "Torah Nostra," Murder Inc., Meyer Lansky, "invisible" mafia, pillage of Russia, fall of the Oligarchs, crime from Berlin to Marbella, Organizatsiya, crime in Antwerp, Vilnius, Bangkok and Bogota, Israeli mafia, diamond scams, revolutionary funding, illegal drug trade, porn industry, illegal immigrant trafficking, Atlantic African slave trade, Christian slaves of the Middle Ages, aesthetic surgery racket, Claude Lipsky's swindles, Jacques Crozmarie and the ARC scandal, horse racing and garage rip-offs, the VAT fraud, crime in England, the U.S. and France, the pillaging of vanquished countries and much more. Softcover, 381 pages, 475 endnotes, #731, *$29*.

History of Anti-Semitism

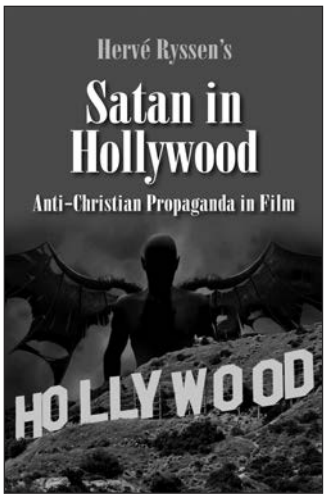
By Hervé Ryssen. The history of Judaism is that of a sect constantly at war with the rest of humanity. According to prophecy, after the great war against the last enemies of Israel, the Messianic times will be a blessed time for the Jews. All the Earth will be unified, and the Jews will be recognized by all as God's chosen people. The Pesachim and Sanhedrin treatises of the Babylonian Talmud assure us that, in the times of the Messiah, the treasures of the Jews will be so immense that "it will take 300 she-asses to carry the keys." To succeed in reaching this universal peace and hasten the coming of the Messiah, fanatical Jewish sects must work unceasingly to destroy all the differences among men—nations, races, religions and local customs. It is this messianic tension which motivates their energy. It is on the ruins of the nations that the long-awaited world government will be erected, imposing a definitive peace upon humanity. But what is the truth, sans the religious prophecy? Is anti-Semitism created simply because of the supremacist teachings of Judaism? Softcover, 453 pages, #768, *$35*.

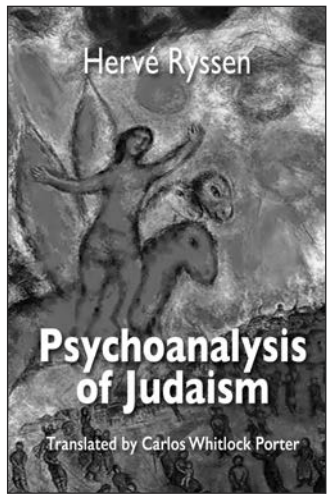
Israel's Billions: Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers

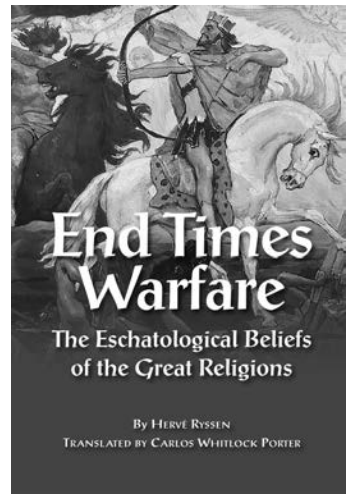
Jews have been expelled from every country they have ever lived in, at all periods of history, even when they were not massacred. They have been booted out by the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Greeks, Romans, Christians and Moslems; always and everywhere. Every time, the principal reason invoked was usury, that is, lending at abusive interest rates, ruining peasants and tradesmen while disproportionately enriching the Jewish communities in all the cities. The receiving of stolen goods is another accusation frequently mentioned in the texts, as well as their manifest hatred of the church and the *goyim* in general. All over Europe, they engaged in smuggling, debasing the coinage, washing ducats in acid, using yellow arsenic to give brass the color of gold, to swindle and deceive the Christians in a thousand ways. Very little has changed in this regard, except that these swindles have acquired a scope unprecedented in history since the turn of the 20th century. In *Israel's Billions: Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers*, author Hervé Ryssen details just how Jewish bankers, businessmen and powerbrokers are stealing the wealth of the people of the world. Included are chapters on the biggest financial rip-offs in history. Softcover, 279 pages, #833, *$25.*

Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism

By Hervé Ryssen. Translated by Carlos Porter. *Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism* is the perfect companion to the *History of Anti-Semitism* above. Everyone talks about the Jews, but very few people really know them. Who are they? What makes them different from everyone else? These questions are of increasingly vital importance since the Jewish people play a central role in the evolution of humanity. Marx, Freud and Einstein are often cited, who long personified the genius of Judaism. Today, the Jewish contribution to world culture is an extraordinarily rich one. Their love of equality and






End Times Warfare
The Eschatological Beliefs of the Great Religions
By Hervé Ryssen
Translated by Carlos Whitlock Porter

tolerance and their untiring struggle for human rights make them the world's foremost defenders of democratic ideals. How then, can one explain anti-Semitism? Softcover, 90 pages, #763, *$15.*

Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film

On television and in film, Christians are most frequently depicted as narrow-minded, intolerant racists and bigots, if not actually rapists or murderers. The Catholic clergy is almost always depicted as a place of concealment for sadists and mental defectives. Hundreds of films contain anti-Christian smears, and the list gets longer every year. Ryssen identifies a large number of these films and details their anti-Christian messages and imagery. These vile themes even appear in children's cartoons! The evidence speaks for itself: Christianity—and most particularly the Catholic Church—is under attack in the Hollywood film industry in ways that have never been used against Islam or Judaism or any other community in history. Decade after decade, these messages have been growing in intensity, becoming increasingly explicit and evermore aggressive. It is as if the weakening of Christianity in the West were merely exacerbating a revengeful, explosive hatred too long contained. Since 2005, Hervé Ryssen has published 10 books, each containing hundreds of footnotes and references, on matters of crucial importance to an understanding of the 20th and 21st centuries: the religious origins of globalism; the cosmopolitan ideal in literature and film; the origins of psychoanalysis; the prevalence of hysteria, homosexuality and feminism; the hidden face of communism; the history of anti-Semitism; the causes of World War II; the great transnational mafias and swindlers; and the vision of the "End Times" in the great religions, etc. *Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film*. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 59 pages, #850, *$10.*

Psychoanalysis of Judaism

There is no doubt—despite claims of rampant "anti-Semitism"—that Jews are possibly the most successful religious and cultural group on the planet. In America, they are the kings of media, Hollywood, the music industry and Wall Street. They have the most powerful and determined lobbies in the world, working not only for their own national interests, but the interests of the state of Israel. Israeli leaders have openly admitted that they "own" the U.S. Congress—and nobody will argue against that with a straight face for very long. So what makes Jews so successful? How have they been able to wield such influence over the non-Jewish nations in which they dwell? How have they convinced so many that their suffering is worse than that of other groups? How have powerful Jewish organizations managed to get the world's biggest and most lucrative tech companies to restrict discussion of such topics on the internet? If we all can agree that Jews have had a great impact on history, would it behoove us to understand what it is about their religion and/or their culture that makes them so resilient and so unified? In short, what makes the Jewish mind tick? In *Psychoanalysis of Judaism*, author Hervé Ryssen—often attacked for his forthright books on the topic of Judaism—delves into this very subject in a book unlike any other you have ever read on the Jewish psyche. General topics covered include: How can guilt be used to control people; how many religious Jews believe they are "chosen"; the parent-child relationship; their humor, revolutionary spirit and attitudes toward Christianity; their cosmopolitan mentality; anti-Semitic paranoia; their love affair with communism; alleged inferiority complexes; Oedipal relationships; the Talmud, Kabbalah and the "art" of psychoanalysis. This and much more are discussed. Softcover, 461 pages, #846, *$30.*

End Times Warfare: The Eschatological Beliefs of the Great Religions

Eschatology is the study of "End Times" doctrines. All three of the great monotheistic religions, i.e., Judaism, Christianity and Islam, contain a belief that the world as we know it was created by God, and that this same world must sooner or later come to an end. This theme of the end times and the coming of the Messiah are also found in Judaism—the "Mother Religion"—as well as Islam, which also draws its inspiration from the Old Testament. And yet, these three religions are completely incompatible with each other. Why? For the pure and simple reason that their vision of the future diverges on this fundamental point: At the end of time, one—and only one—religion is to triumph. In the end, the religion whose goals are the clearest and whose faith the most ardent will bear away the victory. Which will it be? Softcover, 189 pages, #855, *$25.*

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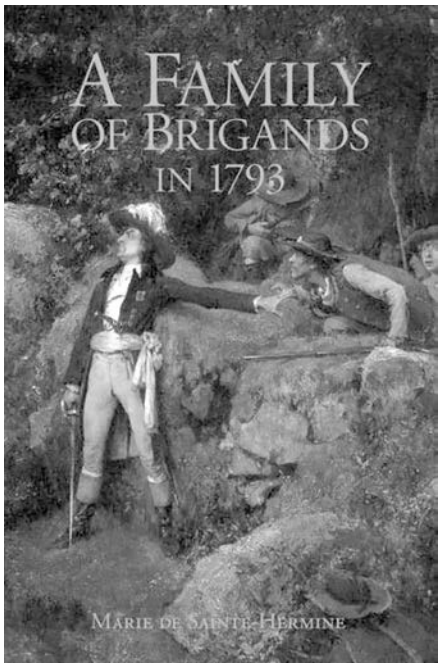
'Civism' or Slaughter?
Lessons from the French Revolution

By Ronald L. Ray

In 1793-94, Marie de Sainte-Hermine, a 16-year-old French noblewoman, experienced firsthand the heroic but tragic war for freedom—"for God and King"—by the Royalist Catholics of Anjou and the Vendée, and also the diabolical horrors perpetrated by the Freemasonic Republicans against their own countrymen during the French Reign of Terror. Her memoirs, *A Family of Brigands in 1793*, are a riveting account of France at that time—and a warning to us of what we may expect in our own near future if we do not fight now.

As now, wealth and complacency had corrupted the many. A well-intentioned but weak King Louis XVI was deposed and, in January 1793, executed by the usurping terrorists. Today, we see the international tentacles of the "Deep State"—the bloodthirsty intelligence services—in league with globalist plutocrats, personified by the likes of George Soros and Bill Gates, using the Covid-19 pandemic and their own artificially created "White Lives Don't Matter" race war/color revolution to overthrow populist leaders worldwide, all of civilization, and even all of history.

Now, as then, the revolution was prepared in secret. The rioting conducted by Antifa and Black Lives Matter (BLM) apparently was planned



at least six months ahead. Now, as then, revolutionaries demand public obeisance to their anarchistic treason. Revolutionary France required certificates of "civism" for travel and work. Today, we are told to "take a knee" idolatrously before Communist traitors and cheer iconoclastic destruction of history and monuments.

Those not yet deprived of jobs or confined to their homes must wear nearly useless face masks and, in the case of New York and other states, pass through quarantine checkpoints manned by armed guards. Now, as then, churches are being burned and desecrated across the country, out of hatred for the Christian religion.

On October 5, 1793, a troop of Republican hussars, in an act of revenge, attacked and burned Marie's adoptive home, the chateau of Bois-Joli, and massacred the survivors.

> On the floor five bodies were stretched out, horribly mutilated: the [Marquis de Sérant], his servants Joseph and Alan, the tenant of La Sorinière and his daughter. The heads and limbs of these unfortunate people had been severed from their torsos. With a hideous attention to detail, the heart had been torn from Josephine's chest and stabbed with the assassin's dagger. (p. 198)

Is this any different from the devilish beatings which bands of BLM and Antifa thugs today carry out on peaceable people—including women—or the roving bands of rioters brought into communities on buses, complete with bricks and rocks? This French scene of destruction and death is played out each day in our country now—especially in New York City, Seattle, Portland and Chicago, now descended into chaos—unleashing a mass exodus to rural areas not unlike what happened in Revolutionary France.

Writing of 1793's Christmas Midnight Mass in hiding, Mlle. de Sainte-Hermine laments:

> Alas! [Jesus Christ] was to be born sacramentally on a godless Earth, where Christian blood flowed in torrents, where a mad people blasphemed the divine

A jailer of the new French government arrives to read punishment sentences for the aristocrats imprisoned simply for being of noble Christian families. They were the "White privileged" of the era, so to speak. The "rabble" had been promised the land and possessions of these good citizens.

> Majesty, outlawed His worship and profaned His temples. On that very day … those poor fools had carried an impure idol in triumph around the Church of the Holy Cross, and set it on the altar, in the same place where the Lamb of God had once descended! (p. 272)

As then, countless churches have today been closed by power-crazed state authorities on the pretext of Covid-19, and worshippers spied upon, arrested, quarantined and fined if they dare gather together. Countless more religious believers are left destitute of services by faithless, cowardly clergy "bending the knee" to tyrants.

On January 14, 1794, Marie and the remainder of her family who had not already been martyred were arrested by "Marat's Avengers"—brutal Republican marauders—and imprisoned in the warehouse in Nantes.

> Upon entering this infected jail, we were immediately suffocated by a horrible stench. Rotting corpses lay for several days among the living without the guards troubling to remove them. Hundreds of prisoners of every age and condition were squeezed in the central building, which remains in my memory like an image of hell.
>
> These unfortunates, devoured by vermin, with hardly a rag to cover them in the severe cold, lay on the rotten straw in the midst of the accumulated excrement of several weeks. … [The] water had not been changed and had become so foul and putrid that none of the inmates used it to wash.
>
> With my own eyes I saw corpses of little children rotting in these vats, in the midst of unrecognizable debris. Dysentery, typhoid, croup, smallpox and many other maladies wreaked frightful havoc in the midst of that mass of humanity, stuffed without air or water into this frightful hole. (p. 290)

Does the reader doubt that this could happen to us? Already, the National Guard has been said to be training to establish Covid-19 internment camps. This author has seen the stacks of steel wall-panels being transported on the freeway by "weekend warriors." But the means of torture this time may well be injection of frightful, mind-altering, demonic drugs, like those used against White nationalist William A. White in federal prison. (*The Tradition of the Mother*, pp. 225-30)

Have you and your family prepared to sacrifice your lives for God, our country and freedom? The time is now—but may the good Lord deliver us from the terror to come! ❖

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Ronald L. Ray is a contributing editor of THE BARNES REVIEW, a freelance author and a proud descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

Far-Left Radicals Behind Destruction of Minneapolis

Rioting, looting and arson condoned, encouraged by new breed of Marxist politicians sponsored by the "Sunrise Movement"

By John Friend

A well-organized network of radical left-wing extremist groups and prominent political leaders at the local, state and national level are dominating politics in Minneapolis. This phenomenon has entirely transformed the once thriving and successful Midwest metropolis into a crime-infested cesspool of corruption, mayhem and disorder.

Black Lives Matter (BLM) activists, Antifa groups and the Sunrise Movement, a far-left activist organization focused on so-called "climate change" and dismantling "white supremacy," issues that the group views as intimately connected, have long been active in the city, recruiting young students and networking with fellow radical activists in their struggle to end "systemic racism" and "White privilege," two weaponized talking points of the far-left.

The Sunrise Movement openly advocates confronting law enforcement and political leaders in order to advance their far-left agenda, with many of its dedicated members and activists willing to engage in criminal actions to prove their point. Serving as the foot soldiers in the promotion of the Green New Deal, the group has endorsed radical candidates such as Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Ilhan Omar, Rashida Tlaib and Ayanna Pressley—leading champions of Green New Deal legislation—as well as other progressive Democrats who are gaining power within the Democratic Party.

Two of the prominent political leaders in Minneapolis are Jeremiah Ellison (son of Keith Ellison and head of the Minneapolis City Council) and Rep. Ilhan Omar. Omar hails from Somalia. She came to the U.S. in 1995 and has become a congresswoman in a nation she calls "systemically racist and sexist." Omar was sponsored by the radical Sunrise Movement.

During conference calls featuring leaders and activists with the Sunrise Movement, speakers described "trigger events" that could be used to spark massive protests and demonstrations to mobilize others and further their far-left agenda. Certain members even characterized burning buildings and destroying private property as a legitimate form of protest, which has clearly been on display, not only in Minneapolis but in virtually every other major city across the country.

Major sections of Minneapolis have been vandalized and destroyed by lawless mobs of left-wing criminals

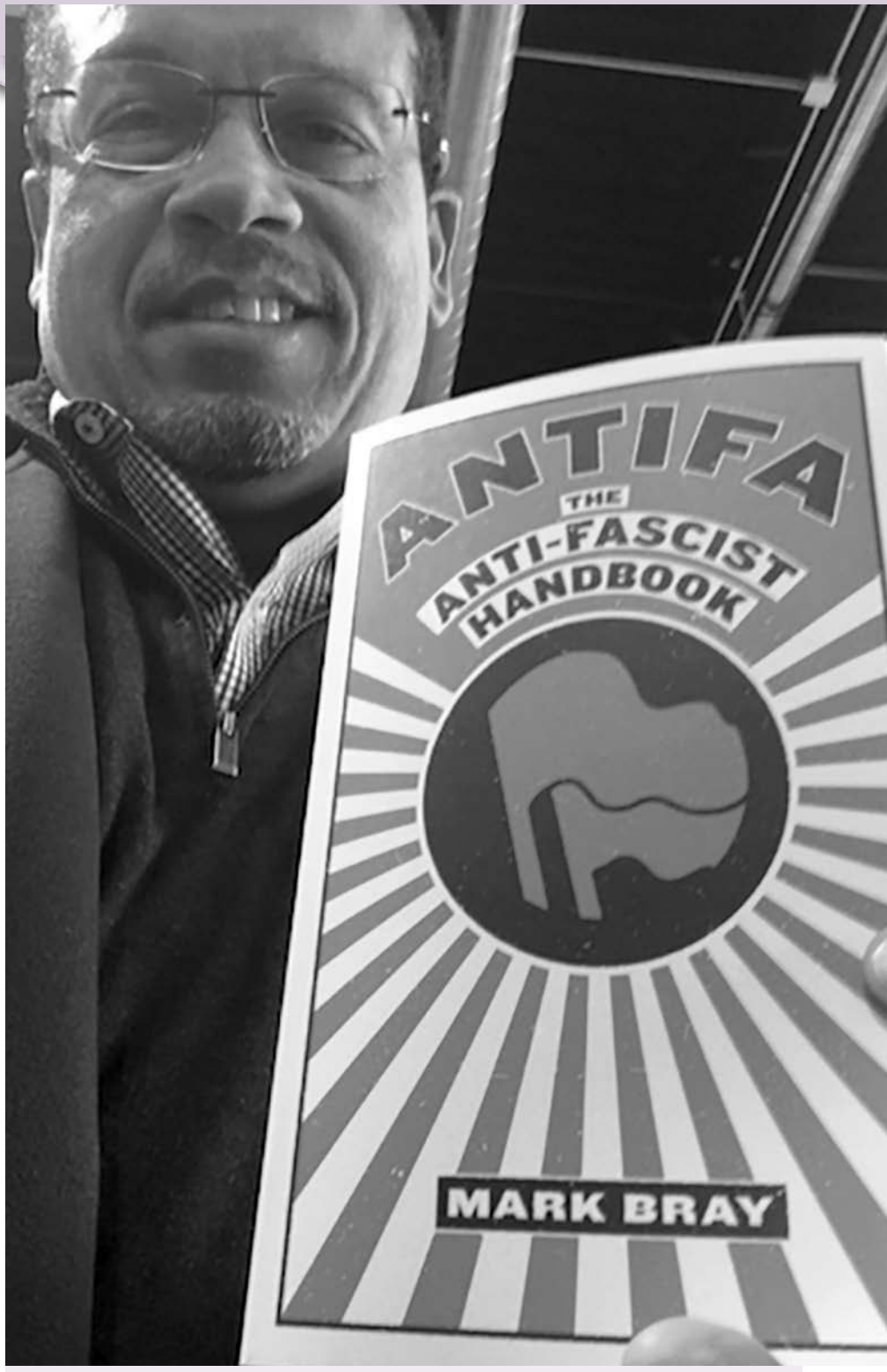
and terrorists following the highly publicized death of George Floyd, a 46-year-old black man with a lengthy criminal history involving drug use and armed robbery, in late May.

Prior to Floyd's death, a Trump rally held at the Target Center in downtown Minneapolis in October 2019 drew crowds of radical leftist counter-protesters, many of whom engaged in violence against Trump supporters who attended the rally. Rep. Ilhan Omar, the far-left, Somali-born Democratic congresswoman representing Minnesota's 5th congressional district, which encompasses parts of Minneapolis and Tim Mynett, her alleged boyfriend and political strategist, were purported to have been in attendance at the anti-Trump counter-protest that, in typical fashion, devolved into anarchy and violence.

Outside the Target Center, anti-Trump protesters burned the iconic red Make America Great Again (MAGA) hat that became a trademark for the president, repeatedly berated Trump supporters as "Nazis," and physically confronted countless individuals attempting to attend the rally. Bottles of urine and other projectiles were allegedly thrown at police attempting to maintain law and order, while Trump supporters and rally-goers had to flee to their vehicles to escape the mob.

Rep. Omar's daughter, Isra Hirsi, is also a radical far-left activist. In the past, she has focused her activism on fighting "climate change," but has shifted her attention to the broader "struggle" against "white supremacy" and "systemic racism" by supporting Antifa and BLM groups rioting in and destroying Minneapolis following the death of Floyd.

The scandal-plagued Rep. Omar, also backed by the Sunrise Movement, is just one example of the radical left-wing agitators maintaining



Minnesota Attorney General Keith Ellison displays a copy of Mark Bray's publication *Antifa: The Anti-Fascist Handbook*. But, of course, as Democratic windbag Rep. Jerry Nadler says, "Antifa is a fantasy." Leftist groups like the Sunrise Movement, Antifa and Black Lives Matter appear to have teamed up to try to get radical politicians in office and create mayhem in the streets.

political power and influence in Minneapolis. Minneapolis Mayor Jacob Frey, a Virginia-born civil rights lawyer who first was elected to the city council before winning the mayoral election in 2018, has garnered national attention in the wake of Floyd's death in police custody. In the immediate aftermath of Floyd's death, Frey was demanding the police officers involved be arrested and charged with murder.

"Why is the man who killed George Floyd not in jail?" Frey exclaimed to the media a mere two days following his death, prior to any sort of professional investigation being concluded.

"We cannot turn a blind eye. It is on us as leaders to see this for what it is and call it what it is," Frey continued. "George Floyd deserves justice, his family deserves justice, the Black community deserves justice, and our city deserves justice."

Frey has gone on to become an icon of the far left, denouncing "institutionalized racism" and calling for major police and other social reforms, a theme of his mayoral candidacy.

Minnesota Attorney General Keith Ellison, another progressive Democrat and the former 5th congressional district representative who proceeded Ilhan Omar, is yet another example of the far-left political figures dominating politics in Minnesota. Ellison gained notoriety as the first Muslim member of Congress, as well as for his championing of progressive politics. Following his stint in the House of Representatives, Ellison unsuccessfully ran for the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, the main leadership organization for the national Democratic Party, before becoming the attorney general for Minnesota in 2018.

A darling of the far-left, Ellison has been backed by Soros-funded organizations for years, including his campaign to become attorney general. He has faced numerous fraud accusations, including campaign contribution violations and financial disbursements being misclassified and has been accused by a former girlfriend of physical and emotional abuse. Ellison has long been accused of supporting Antifa and other far-left agitators and his son Jeremiah Ellison, who sits on the Minneapolis City Council, has publicly avowed his support for Antifa guerrillas.

Ellison is currently leading the prosecution of the four officers involved in the confrontation with Floyd, which ultimately led to his death. Left out of the national conversation is not only the fact that Floyd was a lifelong criminal and drug user, but was also highly intoxicated by a potentially lethal dose of fentanyl and methamphetamine and had underlying cardiovascular and other health problems when he was confronted by Minneapolis police for attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 bill at a local grocery store.

"Holding these four individuals accountable is a necessary part of establishing equality before the law for all people," Ellison recently stated in an interview with the *Financial Times*. "We need a lot more than a conviction in this case, but we do need to hold these individuals accountable. It's a necessary but insufficient condition to try to establish justice."

Recently leaked body camera footage captured by two of the officers involved in the confrontation with Floyd—footage Ellison sought to keep hidden for months—demonstrates that Floyd was highly erratic as a result of the drugs he had consumed, did not comply with officers' basic requests, repeatedly claimed he could not breathe even while

Prominent Conservatives Are Attacked and Beaten by Black Lives Matter, Antifa Thugs at Police Rally in Denver

On July 20, conservative thinker and commentator Michelle Malkin (born in America of Filipino parents), GOP state Rep. Patrick Neville (a former U.S. Army captain) and others attempting to speak at a Back the Blue rally in support of police in Denver were attacked by cadres of Marxist revolutionaries from Antifa, the Party for Socialism and Liberation and other Black Lives Matter supporters, including the Afro-Liberation Front. Many were attacked right on the stage.

Malkin said: "I've held these kinds of rallies dozens of times in my career. This is the first time that it got out of control. This is the first time that I witnessed violence within a foot of me. … This is one of the tactics that we've seen now, especially in the last couple of months. The so-called peaceful protesters will put women in the front lines while they are coordinating the real bloody violence in the second line behind them."

A crowd of Minneapolis rioters watches and cheers as a building is engulfed in flames.

standing up, refused to get in the police car claiming he was "claustrophobic," and asked to be placed on the ground while in custody.

As the official Hennepin County medical examiner noted in their autopsy of Floyd, they failed to discover any "physical findings that support a diagnosis of traumatic asphyxia or strangulation." Rather, they discovered Floyd suffered from severe coronary artery disease, hypertensive heart disease and high blood pressure and was also heavily intoxicated, which the officers suspected but Floyd denied. Many of the symptoms Floyd displayed mimicked a fentanyl overdose.

Under the leadership of the radical leftists dominating the Minneapolis political scene, the city has seen violence and destruction on a massive scale, increasing crime rates and an undermining of the rule of law. Local leaders have vowed to "reimagine" policing in the city and are working toward replacing traditional law enforcement officers with a "department of community safety and violence prevention, which will have responsibility for public safety services prioritizing a holistic, public health-oriented approach."

As a result of these policies and the lawlessness that has followed, 100 robberies and 20 carjackings were reported to Minneapolis police in the third precinct alone in the month of July, prompting local leaders to issue "Robbery Prevention Tips" to local residents. Some of the tips actually encourage residents to obey and cooperate with the criminals.

"Be prepared to give up your cell phone and purse/wallet," reads one tip. "Do as they say," reads another. "Your safety is most important!"

Expect more of these sorts of policies across the nation as the radical left makes further headway into local and state politics. AFP will also continue its investigation into who is funding the Sunrise Movement and helping candidates like Omar, Pressley, Tlaib, Cortez and others. Sunrise Movement literature alleges the organization supported 32 major candidates in the 2018 elections and that 19 of them won. Sunrise organizers want an army of young leftists (the vast majority white) and activist politicians (the vast majority minority) who believe, as they say on their website, that the "fight against climate change exists alongside the fight against white supremacy and colonialism." ❖

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Antifa, BLM Team Up to Destroy America

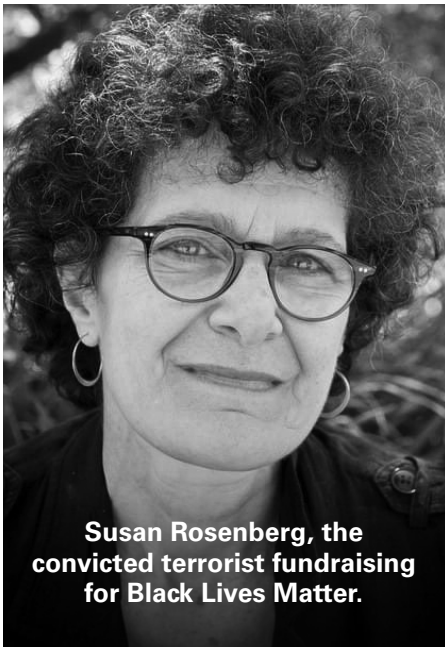
The truth about their threat to our nation

Radical left-wing revolutionaries are openly engaging in criminal mayhem and destruction on an unprecedented scale in American history, undermining the rule of law and political stability. When will liberal leaders finally wake up to this obvious threat?

By John Friend

Black Lives Matter (BLM) and radical Antifa terrorists—the primary factions of the broader cultural Marxist assault on America being used to loot, destroy and tear apart America—have wreaked havoc in recent weeks and months, committing flagrant and outrageous crimes against individual citizens as well as public and private property, largely with impunity.

In addition to looting and destroying countless businesses across the country in the wake of the death of career criminal and possible drug addict George Floyd, BLM and Antifa criminals have attacked innocent civilians, blocked roads and freeways, defaced and destroyed historic monuments and statues in major cities around the country, vandalized and assaulted government-owned and private property and otherwise engaged in criminal mayhem on a scale perhaps unprecedented in American history.



Susan Rosenberg, the convicted terrorist fundraising for Black Lives Matter.

The rioting and looting—dishonestly characterized as "peaceful protests" by the fake news media—that erupted in virtually every major American city following the death of Floyd will likely be the most costly civil disorder in American history, far surpassing the costs and destruction associated with the Los Angeles riots in 1992 as well as the riots following the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Countless businesses, many of which were minority owned, looted and destroyed in the recent riots will never reopen again after suffering the devastating effects of both the riots, the lockdown orders implemented following the Covid-19 pandemic and the pullback of many police forces, which are being prevented from enforcing the law or being attacked by mobs when they do.

Videos and reports from cities across America of BLM and Antifa terrorists confronting cars attempting to pass their so-called "peaceful protests" have shocked many. The violent activists often attempt to intimidate the driver and passengers attempting to merely travel on the roadway, with protesters surrounding the vehicles, striking them and throwing objects and other debris at the passengers.

In Provo, Utah in late June, a man in his 60s was attempting to drive down a main thoroughfare when protesters surrounded his vehicle. A BLM activist approached the passenger side of the vehicle and opened fire with a handgun, shooting the driver. As the vehicle sped away, another shot was fired at the rear window of the vehicle. The driver survived the attack, undergoing non-life threatening surgery after being taken to the hospital following the shooting.

According to independent journalist and editor Andy Ngo, police

Were the protests and subsequent rioting and looting in Minneapolis pre-planned, just waiting for a spark? Minneapolis is a hotbed of radical activity. Raised a Catholic, Minnesota Attorney General Keith Ellison converted to Islam at age 19 while studying at Wayne State. Rep. Ilhan Omar is a Somali-born Muslim whose family emigrated to the U.S. Both of their children are heavily involved in street-level protests and radical climate change activism aligned with racial justice movements.

in Provo eventually arrested a 33-year-old BLM activist named Jesse Taggart for the shooting, charging the man with attempted aggravated murder, aggravated assault, rioting and firing a weapon, among other charges. Although Taggart has been arrested, BLM and Antifa terrorists in other cities have largely escaped justice, at least for now, despite their crimes being well documented.

In St. Louis, mobs of BLM activists confronted and attacked a group of Catholics who had gathered to pray at the iconic monument to King Louis IX, the only French monarch sainted by the Catholic Church, for whom the city of St. Louis is named. BLM and other radical left-wing activists have demanded that the statue be torn down and the city itself be renamed. Umar Lee, the main organizer of the BLM rally at the King Louis IX statue, told local media that the revered French monarch "was anti-Semitic, Islamophobic and an anti-Black crusader," and that the statue commemorating him "does not need to be on public property overlooking our city."

The Catholic group gathered around the statue "to pray for peace, to protect the statue and to clean up any damage done to the memorial," according to CBN News, a Christian media outlet. BLM supporters were outraged at the presence of the Catholic activists seeking to pray and protect the cherished monument, and soon confronted the group.

"While praying for peace and unity in our city and the protection of the Saint Louis statue, Black Lives Matter protesters started to harass, berate and assault the Catholics that were peacefully praying," Conor Martin, one of the Catholic activists who attended the rally in late June, explained following the event. "We did nothing in retaliation. We allowed them to spit on us, call us names, put their fingers in our faces, push us and antagonize, but we did not retaliate. We continued to peacefully pray."

An elderly man was attacked during the demonstration, with BLM criminals assaulting him and pouring an unidentified liquid on his head. Other activists were also assaulted by BLM supporters for merely attempting to pray and protect the monument.

In early July, at the short-lived Black Lives Matter Plaza in Washington, D.C., a BLM activist attacked a supporter of President Trump in broad daylight in the presence of multiple police officers, punching the man in the head. The attacker was quickly apprehended and arrested by officers for the violent assault, as fellow BLM activists demanded officers release the criminal.

Other examples abound of the wanton and shameless violence, criminality and outright terrorism committed in cities and towns across

America by the radical left, almost entirely with impunity.

The destruction and mayhem caused by BLM, Antifa and other far-left radical revolutionaries—a huge number of them White—shows no signs of abating as THE BARNES REVIEW goes to press. The Mark O. Hatfield federal courthouse in downtown Portland has been under siege for two months by BLM and Antifa revolutionaries, who have confronted and assaulted law enforcement officers, thrown projectiles, fired fireworks, pointed lasers in their eyes and vandalized and destroyed federal and private property in the area, among other outrageous criminal activity. The federal courthouse itself has been almost entirely vandalized with graffiti and has sustained repeated attacks, from late at night until sunrise.

Local Portland police have largely refused to protect the federal building or prevent the radical mobs from engaging in criminal behavior, prompting President Trump to direct federal law enforcement personnel from the Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the U.S. Marshals to enter the city and protect the courthouse, causing outrage among the violent left-wing revolutionaries as well as the completely deluded local, state and national Democratic establishment.

In late July, U.S. Attorney Billy J. Williams, Oregon's top federal prosecutor, argued that it was incorrect to blame the federal officers for the violence and mayhem taking place in the city, as the left and local political leaders were quick to do. "This is just mindless violence and anyone who defends the violence is enabling this to continue," Williams explained to reporters in late July. "These aren't late-night demonstrations. This is criminal activity."

Williams is convinced that the violent protests, riots and attacks on federal buildings and law enforcement officers are part of a coordinated, nationwide effort by BLM, Antifa and other radical left-wing revolutionaries. "It is being directed," Williams explained in an interview with *The Oregonian* in early July, referring to the violent protests and riots. "There are organizations who are hellbent on causing problems across the United States—Antifa being one of them. There are others. People need to wake up to this."

Williams went on to note that "there are groups from all across the country with different names. There are different versions of Antifa. There is Rose City Antifa here [in Portland]. There are other loosely affiliated groups across the spectrum that are always capable of engaging in criminal conduct."

The radical groups operating in Portland and other major American cities have made no secret what their ultimate aims and goals are. Lilith Sinclair, a local activist and organizer in Portland, openly stated in a public speech in front of the besieged federal courthouse that she is working for "the abolition of not just the militarized police state but also the United States as we know it." Her radical statements were received with praise and approval by the crowd gathered. Clearly, the far-leftist groups demonstrating and rioting in major American cities are not interested in compromise or rational discourse; they are openly calling for a total destruction of America.

Acting Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security Chad Wolf has been particularly vocal in criticizing local political leaders and the state of Oregon for allowing the type of criminal mayhem, violence and terrorism so vividly on display in Portland. Under their watch, violent far-left extremists have shot fireworks into the federal courthouse, broken windows and doors in an attempt to breach the federal building, thrown paint-filled balloons, rocks and metal pipes at law enforcement officers, torn down metal fencing surrounding the courthouse and assaulted law enforcement. Although some arrests have been made, much of the criminality and terrorism has gone unpunished—even praised by local officials—setting a dangerous precedent.

While Antifa hooligans have received much of the blame from conservatives and liberals alike for the rioting and destruction in recent weeks and months, Black Lives Matter and other rogue Black criminals, including members of the New Black Panther Party, have clearly played a major role in the criminal mayhem and chaos unfolding across the country. The radical organization, founded in 2013 following the acquittal of George Zimmerman in the shooting death of Trayvon Martin, is a global activist organization based in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom "whose mission is to eradicate White supremacy and build local power to intervene in violence inflicted on Black communities by the state and vigilantes," according to its official website.

BLM-inspired protests regularly devolve into riots, looting and other criminal activity. They have emerged across the Western world in the wake of Floyd's death in late May. This includes virtually every major metropolitan center in the United States as well as many major European cities, such as London and Paris. In the immediate aftermath of Floyd's death, large crowds of largely Black criminals brazenly engaged in looting and theft on a massive scale, often without even the pretense of protesting police brutality or "systemic racism," key issues BLM and other organized leftist groups invoke to justify their actions. One young Black man—apprehended by Los Angeles police officers following widespread looting and theft in Santa Monica—was interviewed by a local reporter and openly admitted that he was "trying to get some money—trying to get some dough." He did not even pre-

tend to be concerned with the BLM movement; he was out simply to steal whatever he could, as were countless other criminals across the country.

At its core, BLM is an anti-White, anti-Western Marxist organization seeking the total destruction of traditional Western civilization. The group and its spokespersons and leaders have openly called for a radical transformation of American society to dismantle "White supremacy" and "systemic racism," among other cultural Marxist goals, that also include undermining and destroying the traditional family unit, promoting and elevating the LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer) agenda and defunding the police. Founded by three radical left-wing gender-dysphoric Black female activists—Patrisse Cullors, Alicia Garza and Opal Tometi—its founders have made no secret of their Marxist leanings. In an interview with *The Real News Network* in 2015, Cullors openly admitted that she and her colleagues were "trained Marxists," similar to the radical civil rights activists of the 1950s and 1960s.

"We [BLM] actually do have an ideological frame," Cullors stated in the interview. "Myself and Alicia in particular are trained organizers. We are trained Marxists. We are super versed on ideological theories and I think that what we really try to do is build a movement that could be utilized by many Blackfolk."

Indeed, one of the leading fundraisers for the Black Lives Matter movement is a radical Communist terrorist who was convicted in 1985 and sentenced to serve 58 years in prison, retired NYPD Commissioner Bernard Kerik asserted in a powerful interview with a local San Diego-based news outlet in July.

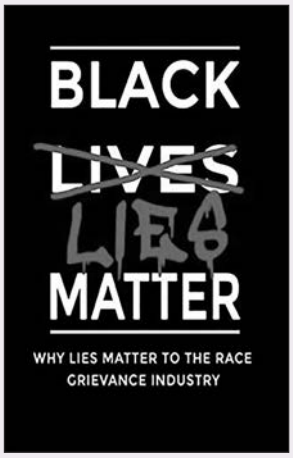
Susan Rosenberg, a vice chairman of Thousand Currents, a radical left-wing 501(c)(3) charity that fundraises for and sponsors a variety of leftist causes—including the Black Lives Matter movement—was formerly

"*Black Lies Matter* is the most important book on race relations that has yet been published. It is a book that every American should read because it is a book that utterly decimates the corrupting lies at the foundation of the current racial chaos plaguing the nation."

—Miller Reviews, *Western Free Press*

Black Lies Matter

Why Lies Matter to the Race Grievance Industry



By Taleeb Starkes. In Chicago a.k.a "Chiraq," the first 10 days of 2016 yielded 120 people shot. Baltimore's 2015 ended as its bloodiest and deadliest year—on a per-capita basis. In 2014, Detroit's police chief called upon law-abiding citizens to take up arms against its burgeoning, violent, criminal subculture. Today, in nearly all of America's largest cities, Black-on-Black violence is skyrocketing and the grievance industry is booming. Unfortunately, these cities aren't anomalies. Year after year, a seemingly unshakable reality of violence plagues Black communities nationwide. In fact, since 1980, Blacks have routinely accounted for almost half of America's annual homicide victims, and more than half of the perpetrators—all while being a minor 13% of the national populace. Yet, a certain Black-based industry—which specializes in nurturing comfortable lies while burying uncomfortable truths—propagates a notion that "racism" is the foremost issue facing Black Americans, and White cops are bloodthirsty enforcers. Moreover, this cunning, race-peddling entity knows that it's easier to lie to Blacks than to convince Blacks that they've been lied to. Thus, Black "lies" are good for business. The fact is, to them, Black "lives" are good for nothing except exploitation. And presently, business is booming. Softcover, 189 pages, **$20** plus $4 S&H inside the U.S. from **AMERICAN FREE PRESS**, 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646. Outside the U.S. add $25 S&H. Call AFP toll free at 1-888-699-6397 to charge, Mon.-Fri. 9-5 ET or visit www.AmericanFreePress.net.

convicted of "possessing hundreds of pounds of explosives," according to KUSI, a San Diego-based local news outlet. The organizations Rosenberg was involved with in the 1970s and 1980s, which included the radical May 19th Communist organization, Black Liberation Army and the infamous Weather Underground, were also "involved in multiple robberies, police officer assassinations and bombings," the outlet noted.

After serving 16 years in federal prison, Rosenberg had her sentence commuted on January 20, 2001 by then-President Bill Clinton on his last day in office. The commutation sparked outrage among law enforcement officials and political leaders in New York and around the country.

Following her commutation, Rosenberg served as communications director for the American Jewish World Service and later became a professor at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, which is part of the City University of New York. In 2020, she became involved with Thousand Currents and began assisting the Black Lives Matter movement with fundraising.

"The problem I have with this is nobody is really paying attention to the organization Black Lives Matter in a much broader and bigger picture," Kerik explained in the interview. "So you have a terrorist—a convicted terrorist—somebody that wanted the overthrow of the United States government, somebody that was anti-capitalism, anti-American back in the 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s—she's now working for Black Lives Matter."

Kerik went on to highlight the fact that many of the key organizers in the Black Lives Matter movement today find their inspiration from convicted Communist terrorists and their organizations from previous eras and that Rosenberg was a leading member in these movements.

"I see history repeating itself," Kerik noted, referring to the BLM movement today and its predecessors from the '60s, '70s and '80s. "What is Black Lives Matter? They are a radical left-wing revolutionary group that wants the overthrow of this government. They are not really about Black lives, they are not concerned with Black lives. If they were they'd be in Chicago marching every night. They'd be in Baltimore; they'd be in Cleveland; they'd be in Milwaukee or Minnesota—I could give you 20 other cities that are run by Democrats in this country that have the highest crime rate, the highest violence rate and the highest murder rates."

Interestingly, as noted earlier, BLM leaders have openly admitted that they are "trained Marxist organizers" and their rhetoric, tactics and politics demonstrate their radical Communist leanings.

Following the highlighting of Rosenberg's leading role at Thousand Currents and fundraising for the BLM movement by Kerik and other commentators, Thousand Currents has "taken measures to shield the privacy and safety of our staff, donors and partners who have become the targets of harassment," according to a press release earlier this month. That is full of irony, as BLM and Antifa regularly "doxx" critics by publishing on public fora the names and personal contact information of those who disagree with them so that protesters can verbally and physically harass them via electronic media, social media and in person, often showing up en masse at the residences of critics in an attempt to disrupt their lives.

Thousand Currents has characterized the truthful statements and criticism proffered by Kerik and others as "hateful disinformation" and even as "threats" that are "aimed at discrediting the Black-led, multiracial mass movement of millions of people around the world who are speaking out against state-sanctioned violence, anti-Blackness, racism and White supremacy."

In the wake of the BLM-inspired protests, riots, looting and destruction, corporate America and the left-wing political and media establishment have openly embraced and endorsed the BLM movement and many of its goals, including defunding and dismantling traditional policing in America, among other more radical goals. Major corporations—including Nike, McDonald's, Wendy's Coca-Cola, Apple, Amazon and Microsoft—have pledged billions of dollars to the BLM movement and other radical left-wing organizations allegedly to combat so-called "systemic racism and injustice." These include such organizations as the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and the American Civil Liberties Union. Incredibly, the revolutionary BLM movement, which portrays Blacks and other minorities as oppressed and discriminated against at every level of American society, is backed and funded by some of the wealthiest and most powerful corporations and institutions in the world.

Recent attacks against Black conservatives and physical assaults against Black people who openly criticize BLM and Antifa have been doxxed, physically and verbally assaulted and more. One 60-year-old Black Trump supporter was shot and killed in Chicago, ostensibly for supporting the president. A young Black conservative commentator was nearly killed in a stabbing by a Rose City Antifa member while covering unrest in Portland. And, of course, conservative TV and radio commentators are called names we cannot even print in this magazine in an attempt to silence these Black voices of reason.

Black Lives Matter "murals" and signs have been created in major American cities, including on heavily traveled streets in cities such as New York and Washington, D.C., while police officers and National Guard troops dispatched to quell the rioting and looting have in many cases conceded to the demands of the BLM movement, bowing down and taking

Multiple professionally produced flags of Antifa stormtroopers are shown. The reality of organized Antifa groups operating across the country is dismissed by the fake news media and the left-wing political establishment, yet it is obvious that neo-Bolsheviks will use violence to silence and shut down any rally, gathering or celebration of Western culture or conservative ideas. Currently, radical educators—from elementary school level to college—make up a large segment of Antifa.

a knee in subservience to their radical agenda.

Rather than objectively enforcing the law, large segments of the American law enforcement establishment appear to either openly endorse the BLM movement or meekly acquiesce to their agenda in the face of the mob, though many times they have been ordered to stand down in order to allow rioters and looters to have "space to protest."

Meanwhile, local prosecutors across the country have almost unanimously refused to pursue charges against the rioters, looters and other criminals who have engaged in outrageous criminal behavior in recent weeks and months, eroding and undermining the very concept of the rule of law in America. Literally thousands of cops have resigned across America rather than have to face these mobs day after day while their state and city leadership take away protective gear, ban legal arrest and submission tactics and continually denigrate the efforts of good cops to enforce the law and protect the public.

Those critical of the BLM movement have suffered devastating consequences, including loss of employment, public disavowals and even arrest. A couple in Martinez, California was so outraged at the Black Lives Matter mural painted on a public street in their town that they took matters into their own hands and painted over the mural—if you can call massive yellow letters painted on a road a mural. They were quickly arrested and charged with a hate crime by Contra Costa County District Attorney Diana Becton, who described the BLM movement as "an important civil rights cause that deserves all of our attention."

One Black woman who tried to paint over one of these street "murals" with black paint, while yelling "re-fund the police," was arrested and charged with vandalism. Others have actually been threatened with hate crime charges for doing the same thing.

Conservative pundit and talk radio host Jesse Lee Peterson succinctly summarized the mission and purpose of the Black Lives Matter movement recently. "Black Lives Matter is a terrorist organization funded by Marxists and Communists who want to overthrow the U.S. government and destroy law and order in America," Peterson powerfully stated. The time has come to openly declare this truth and for law enforcement and the American political establishment to treat this insidious organization as a direct threat to the rule of law in America.

Don't expect that to happen if the Democrats are able to grab more power in November. As mentioned earlier, it was Democratic President Bill Clinton who pardoned convicted terrorist and BLM fundraiser Rosenberg and it was former President Barack Obama who held his presidential victory party at the home of his good friends William Ayers and Bernardine Dohrn, both convicted terrorists and integral members of the Weather Underground anarchist/Marxist guerrilla group. ❖

John Friend is a freelance writer based in California. He is also TBR's assistant editor and a reporter for American Free Press newspaper based in Maryland.

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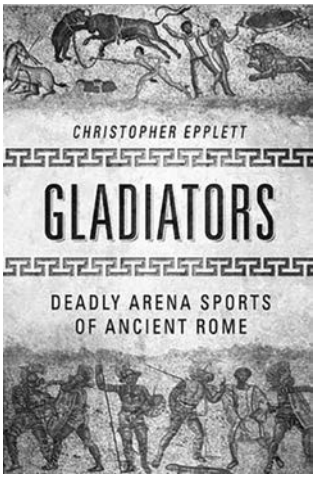

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America's Secret History
(Unavailable—on Back Order!)

America's Secret History: How the Deep State, the Fed, the JFK, MLK and RFK Assassinations and Much More Led to Donald Trump's Presidency presents an undistorted picture of the history of the United States. Never in one volume have so many unknown facts that disprove America's mainstream history books been brought together in a cohesive historical context, all based on verifiable information. Utilizing the little-known 1953 Reece Committee revelations of the House of Representatives, the Carnegie, Rockefeller, Guggenheim and Ford foundations have systematically controlled education and the high-level appointees to the U.S. State Department for the last century with the full knowledge and approval of the United States government. Here's conclusive proof that there has been one attempted *coup d'etat*, and three successful but peaceful coups in America's history. The author also reveals that 26 people own the same wealth as the poorest 50% of the world. *America's Secret History* shows how the Deep State, the Fed and world governments caused this to happen. *America's Secret History* reveals the truth behind the stories they don't want you to know. Hardback, 216 pages, #862, *$26*.

Gladiators
Deadly Arena Sports of Ancient Rome

By Dr. Christopher Epplett. While many books have been written on arena spectacles in ancient Rome, they generally neglect the *venationes* (beast hunts) despite the fact that these hunts of exotic and dangerous wild animals (including lions, tigers, elephants, bears, rhinos and more) were almost as popular as gladiatorial spectacles and endured over a longer period of time. Epplett gives a full and detailed treatment of both types of spectacles—man vs. man and man vs. beast. The details of the training, equipment and fighting styles used by different types of combatants are covered, as are the infrastructure of the arenas and behind-the-scenes organization that was essential to the successful staging of arena events. Particular attention is paid to the procurement of the countless wild animals necessary to stage the *venationes* throughout the empire. Hardback, 216 pages, #860, *$24*.

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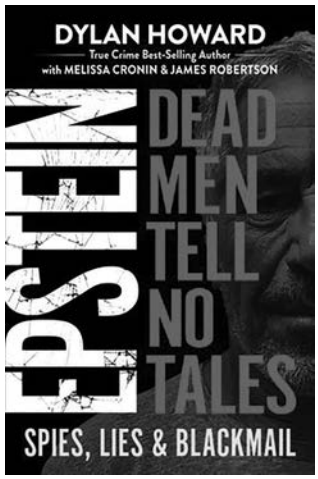
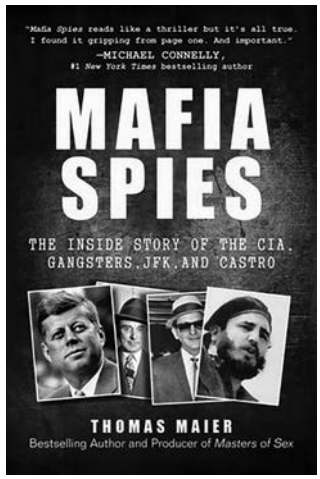
This is—for the first time—the full and unedited story behind the sick life and mysterious death of Jeffrey Epstein that is being called one of the most significant scandals in American history. He was the billionaire financier and close confidant of presidents, prime ministers, movie stars and British royalty; the mysterious self-made man who rose from blue-collar Brooklyn to the heights of luxury. But while he was flying around the world on his private jet and hosting lavish parties at his private island in the Caribbean, he was also secretly masterminding an international child sex ring—one that may have involved the richest and most influential men in the world. The conspiracy of corruption was an open secret for decades. And then, it all came crashing down.

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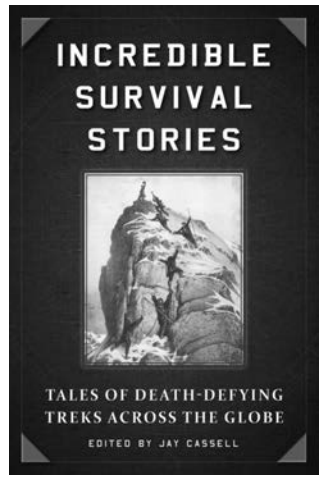

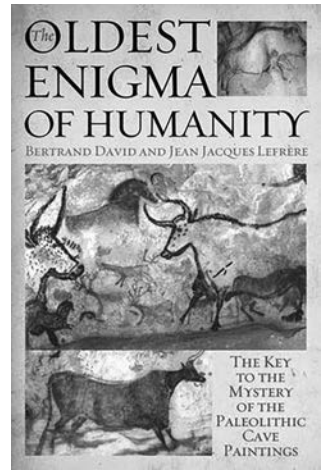
The OLDEST ENIGMA OF HUMANITY
BERTRAND DAVID AND JEAN JACQUES LEFRÈRE
THE KEY TO THE MYSTERY OF THE PALEOLITHIC CAVE PAINTINGS

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Mafia Spies
The Inside Story of the CIA, Gangsters, JFK and Castro

From bestselling author Thomas Maier comes a true story of espionage and mobsters, based on the infamous "JFK files." *Mafia Spies* is the definitive account of America's most remarkable espionage plots ever—with CIA agents, mob hitmen, blackmail, presidential indiscretion and James Bond-like killing devices together in a top-secret mystery full of surprise twists and deadly intrigue. In the early 1960s, two top gangsters—Johnny Roselli and Sam Giancana—were hired by the CIA to kill Cuba's Communist leader Fidel Castro, only to wind up murdered themselves amidst congressional hearings and a national debate about the Kennedy assassination. *Mafia Spies* revolves around the outlaw friendship of these two mobsters and their fascinating world of CIA spies, fellow Mafioso in Chicago, Cuban exile commandos in Miami, beautiful Hollywood women, famous entertainers, Castro's own spies in Havana and his double agents in Florida, Hoover's FBI and the JFK administration's "Get Castro" obsession. Maier is among the first to take advantage of the 2017-2018 release of the long-suppressed JFK files, many of which deal with the CIA's top-secret anti-Castro operations. *Mafia Spies* is a spy and murder mystery that recounts America's foray into the foreign assassination business. Hardback, 424 pages, #861, *$28.*

Incredible Survival Stories
Tales of Death-Defying Treks Across the Globe

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The Oldest Enigma of Humanity
The Key to the Mystery of the Paleolithic Cave Paintings

By Bertrand David and Jean-Jacques Lefrère. More than 30,000 years ago our prehistoric ancestors painted gorgeous images of animals on walls of deep, dark caves in near-complete darkness. How was this possible? What meaning and messages did the "cavemen" want these paintings to convey? In addition, how did these amazing drawings come about at a time when man's sole purpose was surviving? And why, some 10,000 years later, did startlingly similar animal paintings appear once again on dark cave walls? No one until now has ever come close to elucidating either their origin or their meaning. In this stunning book—and for the first time—David and Lefrère give us a new understanding of an art lost in time, revealing what had until recently remained unexplainable. Hardback, 176 pages, #858, ***$22.***

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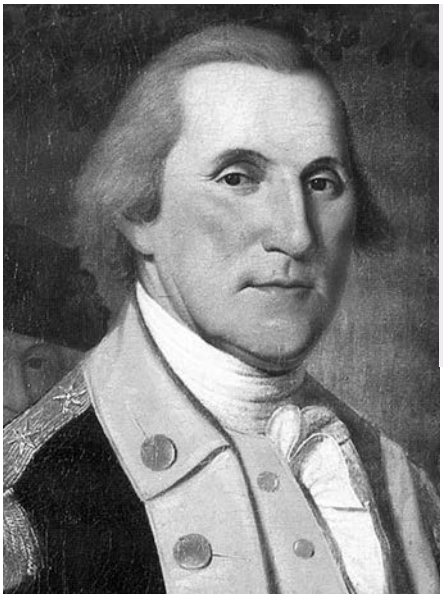
How Lincoln Destroyed Washington's America

Abraham Lincoln's War completely changed the nature of the U.S. government—elevating the federal government's importance in some decidedly unfortunate ways. Many other presidents were mediocre or tyrannically followed in Lincoln's footprints. So why is Lincoln's birth celebrated on George Washington's birthday? It shouldn't be. Lincoln destroyed Washington's America.

By Chuck Baldwin



Hands off Washington! Without George Washington, there would probably not be a United States of America. According to the radical leftists trying to take over America—including Sen. Tammy Duckworth—removing statues of Washington should be discussed. We disagree.

It began as a solemn observance for President George Washington. Since the 1980s, however, Washington's Birthday has morphed into a politically correct celebration of mediocrity. "Presidents Day" actually forces our nation's greatest president to be lumped together with losers such as the dictator Abraham Lincoln, America-hating Barack Obama, forgettable Franklin Pierce and despot Franklin D. Roosevelt.

On the occasion of Presidents Day 2010, a *USA Today*/Gallup poll asked the American people to select the greatest president. The top five presidents, according to the poll, are (in order): Ronald Reagan (he was rated No. 1), John Kennedy, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt and George Washington.

Can you believe it? Washington was rated fifth. Fifth! With a vote total of only 9% no less. Washington is positively the greatest American to ever live—bar none. It is no hyperbole to say that without Washington, there would be no United States of America. Washington almost singlehandedly kept a struggling Continental Army (along with a fledgling nation, for that matter) together. Take away Washington and there are no stories of Valley Forge, the crossing of the Delaware River, no Yorktown victory.

A lesser man would doubtless have succumbed to the call of many to institute a monarchy in America. A lesser man could not have delivered the greatest-of-all presidential addresses that we find in his "Farewell Address." Washington's Farewell Address became the guiding light and compass for American policy and philosophy for many generations. In fact, it is the abandonment of the principles of that address that is systematically destroying this country. Therefore, a return to the wisdom of

Facing page, this English cartoon created in 1863 by Matt Morgan of *Fun* magazine of London was entitled "Downfall of the Idol of 1776." It shows a parchment effigy of American liberties in George Washington garb being burned by unconstitutional actions taken by the administration of Abraham Lincoln. These include "Emancipation," the "Draft" and "Suspension of Habeas Corpus." Lincoln, with striped pants, crouches in front, saying: "I'll warm yer! Your old Constitution won't do for U.S.!" The character in the background laments the wanton burning of the Constitution.

Rioters and Cultural Bolsheviks ripped down this grand statue of George Washington in Portland, Oregon in summer of 2020. Spray-painted on his pedestal were such things as "Murderer," "You're on Native Land," "Big Floyd" (a refence to George Floyd who died in police custody in May 2020) and "F*** Cops." (We had to blur that out so as not to offend readers.) On the statue itself the graffiti says, "1619," a reference to the 1619 Project of *The New York Times* which alleges American history began in that year with the importation of Black slaves to the shores of North America.

that address would doubtless return our country to its former greatness.

There is only one "Father of His Country," and it is Washington. Yet, in the minds of today's Americans, Washington is inferior to the likes of FDR and Lincoln.

Furthermore, the Gallup survey concluded that both Democrats and Republicans (and conservatives and liberals) share a special infatuation with Lincoln. I have witnessed the veracity of Gallup's findings. Go to just about any private Christian school and one will find Lincoln idolized almost to the point of deification. The same is also true in state schools, of course. Now, virtually everyone is saying that the election of Barack Obama was the fulfillment of Lincoln's vision. They might be right. But just exactly what does that mean?

According to an issue of *Newsweek* published shortly after Obama's election, "We are all socialists now." The article states, "The U.S. government has already—under a conservative Republican administration, effectively nationalized the banking and mortgage industries." It continued, "Whether we want to admit it or not … the America of 2009 is moving toward a modern European state." Again quoting *Newsweek*: "The architect of this new era of big government? History has a sense of humor, for the man who laid the foundations for the world Obama [ruled] was George W. Bush, who moved to bail out the financial sector in 2008 with $700 billion. Bush brought the 'Age of Reagan' to a close; now Obama has gone further, reversing Bill Clinton's 'End of Big Government'."

Unfortunately, *Newsweek* is dead right. By the end of two George W. Bush terms and one Obama term, the United States will resemble socialist France far more than the independent nation envisioned—and created—by Washington. Yes, in a very real and practical sense, this really is Lincoln's America. More than any other single person, Lincoln shaped and formed modern America.

It was Lincoln who was the first president to flagrantly and deliberately violate his oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. His disregard and contempt for the Constitution cannot be overstated. In order to "preserve the union," Lincoln destroyed the very principles upon which the union was created. His audacity is without equal.

Of course, he was more than willing to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of America's finest and best to destroy Thomas Jefferson's declaration that the states of our union are "free and independent states."

I invite all those Lincoln apologists out there to seriously answer this question: Does a husband who beats his wife have the right to force her (at the point of gun) to remain married to him? (Even the God of the Bible, Who cast marriage in the most sacred

terms, recognizes the right of lawful separation.)

If you answer no, how can you continue to justify Lincoln's actions? In a political and governmental sense, that is exactly what Lincoln did. Forced union, of any kind, is slavery. In the name of emancipating slaves, Lincoln enslaved an entire nation. It was Lincoln who, for all intents and purposes, destroyed federalism and limited government in America. In fact, on December 15, 1866, renowned British historian Lord Acton wrote a letter to Gen. Robert E. Lee. In the letter, Acton said, "I deemed that you were fighting the battles of our liberty, our progress and our civilization; and I mourn for the stake which was lost at Richmond more deeply than I rejoice over that which was saved at Waterloo."

It was Lincoln who first established the nanny state, Big Government, Big Brother etc. Everything that Big-Government presidents such as Wilson, F.D.R., Lyndon Johnson, Bill Clinton, Bush I and Bush II and Barack Obama learned, they learned from Lincoln. That is why these men love to quote Lincoln so much. What is appalling is the manner in which the American people (including professed Christians) have allowed the "politically correct" propaganda machine to brainwash their reasoning. Conservatives and liberals, and Democrats and Republicans, now embrace Lincoln's America. As *Newsweek* said, "We are all socialists now."

What could prove to be a very interesting and even promising note, however, is the fact that more than 20 states proposed (or are still in the process of drafting) resolutions advancing their individual state sovereignty. What do these states see coming? Do they see socialism's twin sister, oppression, lurking around the corner? Are these states looking into the future and preparing to take a stand for freedom and independence? What an exciting prospect. Perhaps the great country that Washington birthed is not dead after all. ❖

On April 30, 1789, George Washington was inaugurated in New York City as the nation's first official president. This bronze sculpture of Washington commemorating the event was created by John Quincy Adams Ward and sits on the front steps of Federal Hall National Memorial on Wall Street in the Big Apple. How long it will remain there, we cannot say.

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Glassmaking Geniuses

Some of the incredibly sophisticated discoveries of ancient Greece, Rome, India, Mideast, Central America could not be duplicated until modern era

By Marc Roland

In their Marxist arrogance, proponents of our chaotic era's so-called "global civilization" boast that today's Brave New World Order of political correctness and computer gadgetry far surpasses in excellence anything ever achieved in the past by other high cultures. A closer look, however, at some surprisingly sophisticated innovations from antiquity reveals levels of applied science only recently rediscovered or often beyond present understanding, and sheds new light on the neglected genius of remote ages.

A case in point was an astronomer who lived in Babylon, a great city in what is now Iraq. Unlike contemporary conditions, that part of the world in 500 B.C. was predominantly Aryan, when Kidin-nu noted his solar and lunar observations on clay tablets that were lost with the fall of Mesopotamian civilization. Almost 24 centuries later, they were unearthed during an archaeological dig on the left bank of the Euphrates River. The preserved record showed that Kidin-nu determined the annual movements of both Sun and Moon within an error of less than nine seconds of arc. His accuracy was unsurpassed for the next 2,360 years, until it was marginally corrected by Peter Andreas Hansen, director of Germany's Gotha observatory, in 1857. Even more impressive, Kidin-nu calculated lunar eclipses within two-tenths of one second difference from findings ascertained by 21st-century computerized measurement systems.[1]

This painted fragment from a shattered vase excavated at the Shrine of the Nymph in Athens depicts a woman peering through a hand-held telescope 2,200 years before the first such instrument was officially invented.

On the other side of the world, China's Ssu-Fen calendar, in use before 1200 B.C., when the Shang Dynasty fell, specified a monthly length of 29.5305106 days. Atomic clocks, invented little more than 60 years ago, are more accurate by only eight hundred-thousandths of a day.[2] Exactly 29.53020 days comprised one month, according to Mayan astronomers at the 5th-century Honduran city of Copán, while their colleagues dutifully inscribed a monthly calculation of 29.53086 days on the wall of Palenque's pyramidal tomb, in southern Mexico. Interestingly, the astronomically correct figure, as determined by NASA computer analysts, occurs exactly in the average between the Copán and the Palenque figures. The Mayan calendar specified that one Earth year was made up of 365.2420 days, a conclusion NASA scientists found was off by two one-hundred-thousandths of an additional day.[3]

How such extraordinarily precise findings, and many others like them, could have been made by these premodern astronomers supposedly

without the benefit of sophisticated measuring devices in fact presupposes the existence of a high technology. Although physical evidence for the invention of the telescope is so far missing from Mesoamerica, more can be said for its use in Kidinnu's Middle East, Imperial China and Classical Greece.

During the course of excavations at Kalhu, an ancient upper Mesopotamian city located on the outskirts of Mosul in modern-day northern Iraq, British archaeologist Austen Henry Layard made a remarkable discovery during 1849. Laying in place, as it had been for the previous 25 centuries, amid ruins of the capital's northwest palace, the somewhat oval object was expertly carved from clear rock crystal, then highly polished to an average 5.3 millimeters thickness, with a maximum thickness of 6.2 millimeters at any point. It is 1.6 inches long and 1.4 inches wide, featuring a perfectly flat base, though the piece is damaged with "chippings, which appear to have been made downwards from the convex surface by someone who pried the lens out of a metal band, presumably of gold," according to historian Robert Temple. "If the band were a base metal, there would be no point in doing this."

Despite these imperfections, the lens has a general distortion-free magnification of 1.25X, but it may be increased to 2X if raised or tilted at a slight angle in much the same way modern bifocals are added near the bottom of less powerful reading glasses. Temple noticed "its shape and size suggest it was made to cover the orbital aperture (eye-socket, in ordinary English) fairly accurately, and its focus certainly suggests that it was deliberately designed to magnify some special kind of near work." Dated to circa 620 B.C. "the Layard Lens was a carefully crafted monocle to correct for the astigmatic condition of a particular individual, possibly a king (given the circumstances of its find in the palace of Assyria's capital)." Astigmatism occurs when "the eye does not focus light evenly on the retina, resulting in distorted or blurred vision at all distances. The Assyrian sufferer could have been alternatively afflicted with common hyperopia, or far-sightedness, in which close objects appear blurry." It was made to "fit the eye-socket, and held up to it in a mounting by some means—perhaps something like a longnette—a

The Lycurgus Cup back-lit. The cup is a 4th-century Roman glass cage cup made of a glass that shows a different color depending on which direction light passes through it: green when lit from the front, and red when lit from behind. It has been described as "the most spectacular glass of the period." That's an understatement.

lens held in front of a person's eye by a long handle at one side]." It is thus "probably one of the most remarkable technological artifacts to survive from antiquity."[4]

With the advent of modern optics capable of enlarging the appearance of objects, the development of microscopes and telescopes naturally went hand in hand, as exemplified by Zacharias Janssen, a Dutch spectacle-maker who invented both the first optical telescope and the first truly compound microscope, between 1590 and 1618. What was true for his time was no less valid during antiquity, when close-up glasses like the Layard lens naturally led to the consideration of possibilities for viewing distant objects, as well.

Hoysaleswara Temple was carved from soapstone on the banks of a large man-made lake in the south of India, 425 years before Zacharias Janssen's birth. A sculpted frieze there depicts a man peering through a skyward-facing tube, tapering from a slightly wider end to a more narrow termination at his eye. While the object is a self-evident telescope, its appearance at India's A.D. 1150 religious center is not unique. [5]

In that same century, identically designed telescopes were depicted in the hands of two, seven-foot-tall statues at a South Song Dynasty sanctuary discovered only three years ago in a grotto at China's Chungkuen region. To underscore the identity of these anomalous instruments, accompanying inscriptions relate that the site was dedicated to "clairvoyants who saw things in the far distance."[6]

The great 6th-century B.C. astronomer Kidin-nu as portrayed in contemporaneous Babylonian temple art.

When the Shrine of the Nymph was excavated on the south slope of the Acropolis in Athens in 1960, archaeologists found the painted shard of a 5th-century B.C. vase clearly portraying a female figure peering through a hand-held telescope. The illustrated fragment was contemporaneous with *The Clouds*, by Aristophanes, who mentions in his popular play "a crystal lens" for enlarging the perception of small or remote objects.[7]

Certainly, some kind of exceptionally powerful magnification device enabled ancient Roman craftsmen to equal and even surpass levels of nanotechnology known today. Mostly well-preserved in Room 41 of London's British Museum— some 1,700 years after its creation between A.D. 290 and 325—the one-and-a-half-pound Lycurgus Cup is 6.3 inches tall and 5.2 inches wide. The name derives from its recognizable scene portraying Lycurgus, the mythological king of Thrace. He tried to murder young Ambrosia, an ardent follower of Bacchus, the divine patron of spiritual ecstasy, who transformed her into a vine that twisted around the homicidal monarch, restraining and killing him. Ambrosia's myth teaches how the gods love their devout supplicants.

It took scientists more than 15 centuries to reinvent Roman *vitrum flexile* in Corning's Willow Glass of 2012.

The Roman goblet is more remarkable, however, for its technicolor effects, depending on whether light passes through or is reflected by it, showing a variety of pigmentations and their hues, when viewed from different directions. Filling the chalice with water or wine multiplied this dazzling spectacle. If empty and viewed under direct light, the object appears solid jade green, but instantly and entirely transforms itself into blood red when lit from behind. For more than 40 years after British Museum curators acquired the Lycurgus Cup in 1950, they and their colleagues in mineralogy and optics from around the world were

utterly baffled by the ancient artifact's uncanny capabilities. Not until the 1990s, with the advent of nanotechnology—the manipulation of atoms and molecules for producing original material forms—did the new science reveal that the glass receptacle was full of metallic flecks that had been artificially reduced to 1,000 times thinner than a human hair.

Imperial Roman artisans ground up gold and silver into grains many times smaller than sand, smaller than one-thousandth the size of a grain of table salt, then fused them to the glass in specific proportions, thereby producing sub-atomic effects only now beginning to be understood. The electrons that belong to these metal flecks vibrate and alter the perceived color, depending on an observer's position when they reflect light. This effect results from nano-particles of gold and silver dispersed in colloidal form throughout the glass.[8] These manipulated fragments are so small, the most powerful optical microscopes cannot detect them; they may only be seen with an electron microscope. At this size, they approach the wavelengths of visible light.

> Mineralogists were baffled by the odd properties of the Lycurgus Cup.

In view of the Lycurgus Cup's exceptional properties, some conventional scholars speculate its 4th-century artisans never really understood their own creation's luminous display, which was not deliberately engineered, but was surely nothing more than a fortuitous fluke of the glassmaking process.

Because nanotechnology could not have possibly existed before the late 20th century, they argue, it was doubtless unknown in the ancient Old World. These baseless assumptions are contradicted by the results of subsequent research, like that undertaken by archaeologist Ian Freestone of University College London. His team of examiners found an exact, repeated mixture of sub-microscopic metallic flecks—330 parts per million of silver to 40 parts of gold—establishing that the object's creators had indeed perfected the use of nano-particles. "The work was so precise that there is no way that the resulting effect was an accident," he concluded, "an amazing feat."[9] Although the British Museum specimen is the only relatively complete glass chalice of its kind, the fractured remains of five other virtually identical examples—employing the same kind of nanotechnology and dated earlier in the Imperial Period—have been found. Literary references to a very similar vessel predate the Lycurgus Cup by at least 150 years in Emperor Hadrian's personal correspondence. The real beginnings of Roman nanotechnology may have gone back much further. Indeed, the beautiful artifact connects the deep past with our own time and beyond. In 2015, when scientists created and tested a prototype closely based on the Lycurgus Cup, they were astounded to discover that it was 100 times more sensitive than current commercial sensors.

This surprising revelation prompted Gang Logan Liu, an engineer at the University of Illinois, Champaign-

El Caracol, "the Snail," to early Spanish explorers, was Yucatan's pre-Columbian observatory at Chichen Itza, a Mayan ceremonial center of the 10th century. The instruments used here by Mesoamerican astronomers to make their incredibly accurate cosmic calculations were destroyed on orders of pious clergymen as works of the devil. Yes, Western man has made a few mistakes.

Urbana, to fundamentally duplicate the cup's metallic array in a plastic plate filled with the same ratio of gold and silver nano-particles. When he and his colleagues applied different solutions—such as water, oil, sugar and salt—to the plate, the colors changed in the same manner demonstrated by the Lycurgus Cup. Their prototype was 100 times more sensitive to altered levels of salt in solution than current commercial sensors using similar techniques. Because the original cup and its modern replica proved more effective at detecting different kinds of substances in water than modern sensors, Liu's experimental evidence is leading to the development of devices for detecting pathogens in samples of saliva or urine.[10] Accordingly, 21st-century science is advancing through a surviving paragon of ancient technology invented by our ancestors.

But the question remains: How could they have repeatedly engineered precious metal particles 1,000 times thinner than a human hair, and more skillfully than manipulated today, 1,600 or more years before the modern invention of nanotechnology?

The ancient mastery of glass went beyond the Lycurgus Cup to yet again out-perform 21st-century attempts with the creation, 2,000 years earlier, of fiber optics, known in Latin as *vitrum flexile* or "flexible glass." Its first known description occurs in the mid-1st-century *Satyricon*, by the Roman writer Gaius Petronius, who told how an architect was admitted into the court of Emperor Tiberius sometime before A.D. 37. for the purpose of demonstrating a new kind of glass in the shape of an ordinary bowl.[11] After personally handling the vessel and finding it apparently no different than any other glass receptacle, Tiberius handed it back to the visitor, who violently dashed the container on the stone floor. The object was undamaged, save for a slight dent, which was quickly repaired. The man, previously banished from the capital, had hoped his invention would restore him to imperial favor. Instead, fearing that *vitrum flexile* would devaluate precious metals, thereby undermining Rome's economy, the emperor ordered his execution to prevent the secret of its manufacture from becoming known.

The 3,000-year-old Layard Lens (also referred to as "the Nimrud Lens") displayed in the British Museum. This piece of rock crystal was unearthed in 1850 by Austen Henry Layard at the Assyrian Palace of Nimrud, in modern-day Iraq. It can magnify subjects three times and it is said to be able to focus sunlight to start fires.

Some 30 years after the *Satyricon* version, historian Pliny the Elder similarly wrote of flexible glass in *Naturalis Historia*, though he dismissed allegations against Tiberius as baseless.[12] He was supported by other Roman era chroniclers, including Cassius Dio, around A.D. 200, in *Historia Romana*, and 400 years later by Isidore of Seville's *Etymologiae*.[13] Even after invention of the modern fiber optic cable in 1952, mainstream historians scoffed at the very notion of a Roman precursor, nearly 2,000 years earlier. Skeptical opinion was not silenced until as recently as 2012, when Corning Inc., an American company specializing in ceramics and advanced optics for industrial and scientific applications, introduced "Willow Glass." Heat-resistant and flexible enough to be rolled up, it has proven especially useful in making solar panels. Perhaps the ancient Romans of sunny Italy invented their own *vitrum flexile* for similar purposes. Corning's "Willow Glass" is based on borosilicate, a substance high in silica and boron trioxide, making it more resistant to thermal shock than any other common glass, able to withstand temperature differentials without fracturing up to 330 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Romans' nano-expertise, as realized in their Lycurgus Cup, would

have enabled them to likewise discover the borosilicate secret of flexible glass. But these two outstanding scientific achievements only belonged to a broader understanding of vitreous technology expressed in much different, though no less remarkable works of art. Less than 50 years before Corning engineers reproduced *vitrum flexile*, they joined University of Missouri archaeologists at Beth She'arim, in southwestern Galilee, about 12 miles southeast of Haifa, Israel, to examine an immense, tabletop object accidentally unearthed in 1956 by bulldozers clearing out a cistern adjacent to 6th-century catacombs. Tests were conducted on the strange feature for several years.

Robert Brill, one of the university investigators, told *Archaeology* magazine, "We undertook three small-scale excavations around the slab and, during the two intervening winters, carried out a thorough laboratory study of samples taken from it. The experiments proved beyond question that the slab is made of glass and, furthermore, that it is a man-made glass, produced deliberately." It was established that "there is no possibility that the slab is a natural geological material or that it represents the remains of accidental firing or waste from an industrial operation, such as the smelting of some kind of ore. The slab is 11-feet, 2-inches long, 6-feet, four-inches wide, and averages about 20 inches in thickness. It weighs about 8.8 tons." By comparison, "the two largest glass objects ever made by modern man are the 200-inch reflecting mirror in the Hale Telescope at Mt. Palomar in California, completed by 1949, and the unsuccessful blank first cast for that mirror." In other words, the Galilee slab was the world's largest, heaviest man-made glass object for 2,000 years.

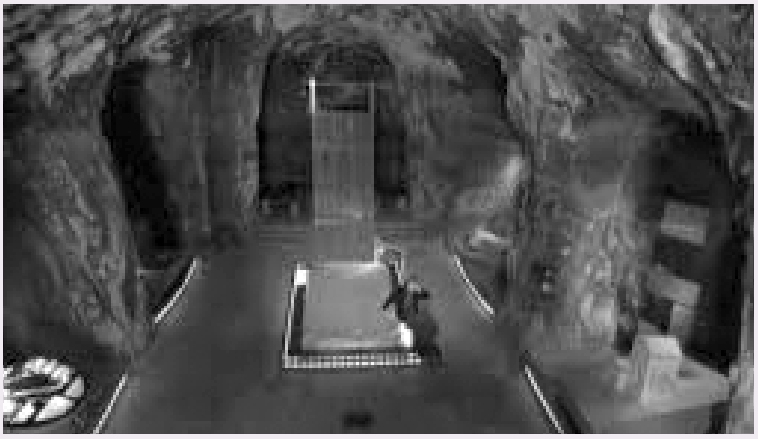
"The slab is essentially one, solid mass," Brill explains. "When clean and wet, it has an opaque purple color, but the fractured front corner shows intermingled veins of green and purple. … Its surface is weathered, and it is not transparent." Of course, "many glasses, ancient as well as modern, are not transparent. It is only by examining the fractured corners of the slab that its glassy appearance can be recognized, and when one observes the blobs toward the rear of the slab, its molten history becomes evident. [Galilee] is known to have been a glassmaking region during the Roman period." The great slab, "even through a long period of study," defied him and his fellow researchers, who were unable to understand "how it was made and why."[14]

Sculpted relief figures decorate India's Hoysaleswara Temple. At right, one of the subjects gazes through a hand-held telescope at least 450 years prior to its supposed invention around the turn of the 17th century in Holland.

Archeologist Ronald J. Willis struggled unsuccessfully to answer the first question by wondering: "How did these ancient people develop the enormous amounts of heat necessary to melt the ingredients into this enormous mass of glass?"[15] Most historians believe the hottest furnace operated by Imperial Rome attained 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit, just sufficient to smelt iron, but wholly inadequate for reducing sand, sodium carbonate, lead, lime or calcium oxide, plus other additives, and boron into nearly nine tons of glass. Moreover, high temperatures inside the original unvented room wherein the Beth She'arim slab was made would have killed anyone working on it. The only conceivable possibility may be found with yet another specimen of ancient high technology available to Roman glassmakers: a solar-powered heat source.

Establishing their possession of such a laser-like tool lies beyond our

The Galilee Glass Slab



The Galilee Glass Slab in its original setting, now the centerpiece of the Beth She'arim Museum (top). The glass slab weighs almost nine tons and was probably intended to serve as the monumental door for an important temple.

discussion here, but is persuasively argued by Robert Temple in *The Crystal Sun: Rediscovering a Lost Technology of the Ancient World.*[16]

Why the Galilee slab was made is less definitively answered, but its perfectly rectangular configuration and beautiful, purple-green veins suggest it was intended to become the main entrance door to an important temple, but, for causes unknown, never left its workshop.

Carefully hoisting such a ponderous if brittle object into an upright position, then delicately fitting it into hinges capable of supporting more than eight tons, may seem wildly impossible for a pre-industrial people. Yet, Rome's predecessors achieved a similar construction feat at more than twice the weight, when Athenian builders mounted a pair of front doors to the Parthenon. Each one stood 30 feet tall, was seven feet wide, two feet thick, from solid oak. inlaid with chryselephantine panels of gold and ivory decoration. Despite their estimated combined weight of 20 tons, which required teams of roped horses to open and close them, the doors were capable of being swung back and forth on metal hinges for 2,025 years after they were mounted in 438 B.C.[17] The Romans would have regarded installing their glass door as a much less challenging project.

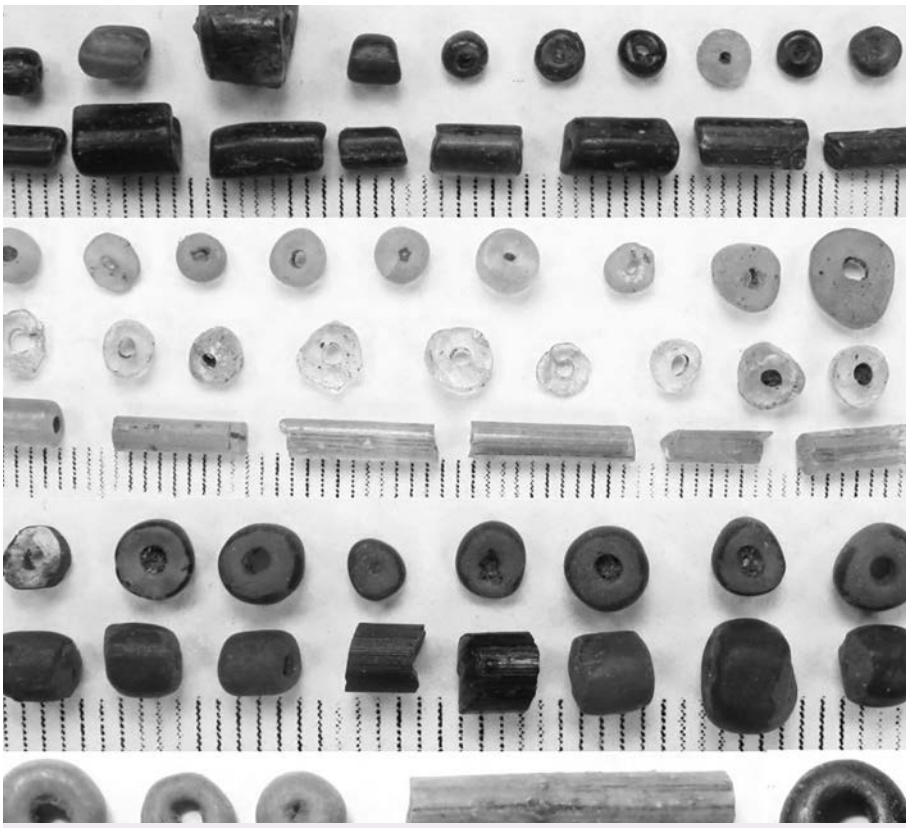
Of Greek background, Heron was a Roman citizen born in Latinized Egypt, where he taught mathematics at the Musaeum in the famous Library of Alexandria. Among his numerous inventions was a bottomless wine glass fabricated around A.D. 65, the same period "flexible glass" appeared in *Satyricon*.[18] Heron connected his *vitrum vinum profunda vorago* to its inner reservoir by a tube. When a drinker imbibed from it, this reservoir, concealed in the goblet's design, began to empty, thereby releasing a plug. As the liquid levels replenished themselves between gulps, the plug floated back into a guided position to stop the

flow of liquid from the reservoir.

Although Heron thoroughly described the bottomless wine glass in his collected essays, modern attempts at reproducing it consistently fail, most recently in 2006, when Canadian engineering students, under the guidance of Professor John Humphrey at the University of Calgary, "were unable to replicate the device's complex plug," according to an astonishing progress report in *Smithsonian Magazine*.[19]

Wondrous as these ancient scientific achievements might seem today, they represent only a fraction of the high technology that long ago characterized Imperial Rome and similarly sophisticated cultures, which, for all their inventive genius, could not save themselves from the same internal cankers undermining the modern world. Had our ancestors realized what would become of their advanced, comfortable societies, they would have gone to any lengths to prevent the terrible doom of a backsliding Dark Ages that destroyed all their greatness painstakingly developed over previous centuries of thought and labor.

So, too, the space shuttle, Hubble telescope, super computers and all the wonders attributed to our generations must be laid in ruins, just partially, dimly recalled, dismissed as myth by future archaeologists sifting through the mostly unrecognizable debris of Euro-American civilization. Therein lies ancient high technology's ultimate significance and history's final warning to us.



Afrocentrists have been searching for years for evidence that Sub-Saharan Africans could also make glass. Finally, they found it. A recently discovered treasure trove of 1,000-year-old glass beads, as well as tools for making glass, was found in an ancient city called Ile-Ife in what is now Nigeria. Abidemi Babalola, lead researcher for the dig, sponsored by Harvard, was ecstatic.

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Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.

MONUMENTS ON THE BLOCK

The following list of monuments that have either been defaced, vandalized, destroyed or pulled down, either by "peaceful protestors" or city/state officials was compiled by Dr. Ed DeVries, the editor of the *Dixie Heritage Newsletter*, contributing member of TBR's editorial board and the host of the *TBR History Hour* radio show (www.BarnesReview.com). This list is by no means complete. As we go to press, even more monuments are being added to the list.

- Monument to Marcus Daly, Butte
- Cemetery Monument to Confederate Soldiers, Savannah
- Memorial to Fallen Kansas City Police Officers, Kansas City
- Monument to Christopher Columbus, Chicago,
- Statue of Jesus Christ, Miami, FL
- Statue of Robert E. Lee, Antietam, MD
- Union Veterans Monument, Saratoga, NY
- Alexander Andreyevich Baranov Statue, Sitka, AK
- Monument to Confederate Soldiers, Amarillo, TX
- Confederate Statue, Oxford, MS
- Numerous religious statues, Punta Gorda, FL
- Statue of Ronald Reagan, Dixon, CA
- Statue of Hiawatha, LaCrosse, WI
- Statue of Thomas Ruffin, Raleigh
- Sampson County Confederate Monument, Clinton, NC
- Statue of the Virgin Mary, Boston
- 9/11 Memorial, Washingtonville, NY
- Statue of Sophie B. Wright, New Orleans
- Statue of Christopher Columbus, Buffalo
- John McDonough Bust, New Orleans
- Bust of Colonel Charles Didier Dreux, New Orleans
- Joseph Bryan Statue, Richmond
- Fitzhugh Lee Cross, Richmond
- Historical marker of David Dodd's execution, Little Rock, AR
- Confederate Soldiers and Sailors Statue, Richmond
- Courthouse Confederate statue, Wadesboro, NC
- Statue of Christopher Columbus, Trenton
- Columbus' Last Appeal to Queen Isabella, Sacramento
- Statue of JEB Stuart, Richmond
- Statue of Andrew Jackson, Jackson, MS
- Henry County Confederate Monument, Georgia
- Statue of Christopher Columbus, Bridgeport
- Statue of Christopher Columbus, Columbus, WI
- Statue of John Mason, Windsor, CT
- Statue of Frederick Douglass, Rochester, NY
- Monument to Judah Benjamin, Sarasota
- Confederate Mass Grave Monument, Greensboro, NC
- Three Mississippi Confederate Monuments, MS
- Statue of Christopher Columbus, Waterbury, CT
- Statue of Christopher Columbus, Baltimore
- San Junipero Serra Statue, Sacramento
- Statue of the Virgin Mary, Gary, IN
- Statue of Private Benjamin Welch Owens, Hampden, PA
- Jenkins Monument, Hampden, PA
- United Confederate Veterans Memorial, Seattle
- Civil War historical markers and Statues, McConnellsburg, PA
- Mt. Zion Methodist Confederate Statue, Charlotte
- Matthew Fountain Maury Monument, Richmond
- Christopher Columbus Statue, Philadelphia
- Statue of George Whitefield, Philadelphia
- Elk (wildlife statue), Portland
- Statue of Christopher Columbus, Austin
- Statue of Christopher Columbus, Columbus, Ohio

Robert E. Lee Memorial, Roanoke

- Stonewall Jackson Monument, Richmond
- Emancipation Memorial, Boston
- San Junipero Serra Statue, San Gabriel, CA
- Confederate Cemetery Memorial, Fayetteville, NC
- Confederate Monument, Orangeburg, SC
- Rockdale County Confederate Monument, Conyers, GA
- Nash County Confederate Monument, Rocky Mount, NC
- Three cemetery statues, Frederick, MD
- Lee Square Confederate Monument, Pensacola, Florida
- Our Confederate Soldiers, Beaumont, TX
- Statue of Columbus, Hartford
- Kanawha Riflemen Memorial, Charleston, WV
- To Our Confederate Dead, Louisburg, NC
- Statue of Christopher Columbus, Atlantic City, NJ
- Monument to Fallen Confederate Soldiers, Fayetteville, AR
- Ten Commandments (several locations)
- Loudoun County Confederate Monument, Leesburg, VA
- Soldiers Monument (Union), Santa Fe, NM
- Pioneer Fountain, Denver, CO
- Denton Confederate Soldier Monument, TX
- Statue of Christopher Columbus, Norwalk, CT
- Monument to Confederate Veterans and Statue of George Wallace, Wilmington, NC
- Statue of Christopher Columbus, Providence
- Statue of Christopher Columbus, Newark, New Jersey

• Civil War Monument (Union), Denver
• Statue of Christopher Columbus, Philadelphia
• Statue of Christopher Columbus, New Haven
• Confederate War Memorial, Dallas
• Statue of Thomas Jefferson, Long Island
• Bust of Washington, Washington D.C.
• 'Forward' Statue (feminism monument), Madison, WI
• John C. Calhoun Monument, Charleston, SC
• American Receiving the Gift of Nations, Camden,
• "Obscured" at Rutgers College
• Statue of Juan Junipero Serra, Carmel, CA
• Statue of Juan Junipero Serra, San Luis Obispo Missionary
• 'To Our Confederate Dead' Monument, Louisburg NC
• Confederate Memorial Obelisk, St. Augustine
• Pitt County Confederate Soldiers Monument, Greenville, NC
• Statue of Henry Lawson Wyatt, Monument to North Carolina Women of the Confederacy, Raleigh
• Statue of Junipero Serra, Los Angeles
• Pine Bluff Confederate Monument, Pine Bluff, AR
• Gloria Victis, Salisbury, NC
• North Carolina State Confederate Monument, Raleigh, NC
Statue of Albert Pike, Washington D.C.
• Statue of Francis Scott Key, San Francisco
• Bust of Ulysses S. Grant, San Francisco
• Statue of Juan Junipero Serra, San Francisco
• Statue of Christopher Columbus, Houston
• Statue of Christopher Columbus, Columbus
• Statue of George Preston Marshall (NFL), Washington, D.C.
• Statue of Juan Junipero Serra, Ventura, CA
• Memorial to Company A, Capital Guards, Little Rock
• Statue of George Washington, Portland, Oregon
• DeKalb County Confederate Monument, Decatur, GA
• Kit Carson Obelisk, Santa Fe, NM
• Capt. William Clark Monument, Portland
• Statue of Diego de Vargas, Santa Fe
Gravestone of Unknown Confederate Soldiers, Silver Spring, MD
• Spirit of the Confederacy, Houston
• Jefferson Davis Memorial, Brownsville, TX
• Vance Monument, Asheville, NC
• Norfolk Confederate Monument, Norfolk, VA
• Statue of University of Nevada at Las Vegas mascot
• Statue of Juan de Onate, Albuquerque
• Statue of Christopher Columbus, Columbus
• Statue of Christopher Columbus, St. Louis
• Statue of Josephus Daniels, Raleigh, NC
• Statue of John Sutter, Sacramento
• Confederate Mass Grave Marker, Clarksville, TN
• Equestrian Statue of Juan de Onate, Alcade, NM
• Bust of Christopher Columbus, Detroit
• Statue of Thomas Jefferson, Portland
• The Pioneer, Eugene, OR
• The Pioneer Mother, Eugene, OR
• Bust of John McDonough, New Orleans
• Christopher Columbus Monument, West Orange, NJ
• Stand Waitie Monument, Tahlequah, OK
• Stand Waitie Fountain, Tahlequah, OK
• Delaware Law Enforcement Memorial, Dover
• Equestrian Statue of Caesar Rodney, Wilmington
• Statue of Christopher Columbus, Columbia, SC
• Statue of Christopher Columbus, Wilmington,
• Statue of Phillip Schuyler, Albany, NY
• Richmond Police Memorial, Richmond
• Statue of Christopher Columbus, New London, CT
• Statue of Christopher Columbus, Camden, Jew Jersey
• Statue of Christopher Columbus, Boston, Massachusetts
• Gadsden Confederate Memorial
• Statue of Jerry Richardson (NFL), Charlotte NC
• Statue of Christopher Columbus, Minneapolis
• Statue of Jefferson Davis, Richmond
• Confederate Monument, Jacksonville
• Monument to the Women of the Southland, Jacksonville
• Cemetery Grandstand for Confederate Soldiers, Eight Historical Markers, 23 Informational Signs, and 53 Tree Signs, Jacksonville
• Statue of Christopher Columbus, Richmond,
• Confederate Monument, Portsmouth, VA
• Statue of Sam Davis, Nashville
• Confederate Soldiers and Sailors Monument, Indianapolis
• Statue of John Breckinridge Castleman, Louisville
• Frank Rizzo Mural, Philadelphia
• University of Kentucky Mural, Lexington, KY
• Statue of Orville Hubbard, Dearborn, MI
• Robert E. Lee Memorial, Roanoke, VA
• Statue of Raphael Semmes, Mobile
• Sacred Heart Statue, Wasco, CA
• Statues of Jesus Christ (numerous Catholic Churches)
• Texas Ranger, Dallas
• Athens Confederate Monument, Athens, GA
• Statue of Thomas Jefferson, Birmingham
• Confederate Soldiers and Sailors Monument, Birmingham
• Robert E. Lee Bust, Fort Myers, FL
• Statue of Robert E .Lee, Montgomery, AL
• Bentonville Confederate Monument, Bentonville, AR
• Statue of Charles Linn, Birmingham
• Statue of Edward Carmack, Nashville

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE LEGACY OF COLUMBUS

After the contemporary taxpayer-financed outbreak of Christopher Columbus statue removal, perhaps a brief overview of the navigator's life might be useful to correct some common assumptions about him.

Italy and Spain both claim Columbus as a native son. The Columbus of school years formerly portrayed an Italian from Genoa and a Catholic with a vision of opening a new western trade route to India. After residing in Lisbon for several years, he appealed for support from Portuguese King John II around 1483-84 and was turned down. Most scholars agreed that Columbus incurred considerable financial debts in Lisbon, and his departure to Castile was very much a flight from his financial obligations. The narrative states that, while in Castile, he gained the backing (eventually—after the defeat of the Moors) of Queen Isabella, and the rest was history. This resulted from his repeated calculated appeals to cash-strapped King Ferdinand of potential profits. To pious Queen Isabella, he suggested the number of possible future Christians that might be found.

What is less known is that there were no Catholic priests accompanying Columbus on his first voyage. There was, however, one Luis de Torres, a baptized Jewish Converso who was an "interpreter" of Hebrew, ostensibly for communicating with Jewish merchant communities in India.

Despite the tradition of Queen Isabella's support, it was in fact not Isabella who provided finance to the expedition but Luis de Santangel the Elder, a powerful Jewish Converso whose family was among the world's wealthiest at the time. Santangel provided a large interest-free loan of 17,000 ducats to equip the voyage. We know this because the original account books remain in the archives of Simancas. The loan was eventually repaid.

In his 1973 book *Sails of Hope*, Simon Wiesenthal—a name well known to TBR readers—postulates that Columbus was very likely of Jewish descent, and documents his case. He notes that the expedition coincided with the order for the expulsion of Jews from Spain, and that many were seeking escape. Indeed, the aforementioned Luis de Torres became one of the first settlers in the New World when his former position as an interpreter of Hebrew for the governor of Murcia was terminated with the expulsion order.

Until the end of his life, Columbus believed he had reached India. As a slaver, Columbus had much contemporary and future company with the Sephardic Jews of Portugal, Holland, Dutch Guiana and later Rhode Island. No surprise, this aspect of history is totally absent from Wiesenthal's book. The immensely profitable enslavement of massive numbers of Central and South American Indians and Africans is missing from Sephardic history. The mainstream media and academia continue the cover-up, all the while attempting to shift the blame to White Europeans, presumably Christians. It is time for a more inclusive view of this major historical component of the trade in slaves.

WILLIAM DEREBIGUS
Connecticut

APPRECIATE WHAT YOU HAVE

I am of German descent and have been living in the United States for 64 years. Before my family moved here, we lived in Yugoslavia, where my father worked in the sheet metal business. Today, that part of Yugoslavia is called Serbia. How Marshal Tito got into power, we could never figure out. He destroyed family life and the businesses of ethnic Germans. My father was assassinated because of the jealousy encouraged against Germans. After my father was killed, my whole family lived in what was basically a prison in Rudolfsgnad in the Banat region. As I understand it, more than 25,000 Germans were starved to death under Tito in that area. Many people were able to leave the town before Tito's men destroyed what was left. My mother contracted tuberculosis and died at age 44; my grandparents all died of starvation. We children had a very hard childhood but were eventually able to get to the United States to make a better life for ourselves.

After all that struggle, it hurts my heart to see people destroying the lives and burning the businesses of others. They obviously do not know what real hardship is. We had nothing and made something by working seven days a week for decades without ever thinking of taking a vacation. These looter-people have very expensive cell phones, fancy shoes, the chance to go to school, a roof over their heads, clothes and food to eat. Both Black and White people need to understand how great it is in America. I think they would appreciate it more if they had seen what I saw under Communism in Yugoslavia.

ELISABETH JURASITZ
Illinois

WHO HAS KILLED MORE?

Approaching the age of 70, I remember how the leftists in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s always gleefully said that religious wars had killed more people than all other wars combined. I disagree. The genocidal death counts from the regimes of Communist China and the Communist Soviet Union alone approach 120 million. Atheists and today's neo-Bolsheviks don't want anyone to admit that. While no one really knows any more about God than anyone else, two truths, however, are well known; proven but not often printed. Historically, certain religions have always had a lower genocide rate because of "moral debates" due to freedom of speech, something which almost never exists in totalitarian, atheistic governments. And here is another truth: More soldiers have died of hypothermia and disease than combat throughout our long history

MARCUS DANSBY
Hawaii

HEADING TO NEVADA

When I retire in a year, I am moving to Nevada. After 25 years of Communist rule, the "Libbies" have screwed up California so much, it isn't even funny. They have ruined healthcare and the education system beyond repair. On top of that, people forget about the Hayward Fault. On October 21, 1868, California had a 6.8 magnitude earthquake along this fault. It was considered "the Big One," until the famous San

CELEBRATING 1619

The state of Massachusetts has claimed that the first slaves entered the colony of Massachusetts on February 26, 1638 from the ship *Desire*. Supposedly, the ship had obtained eight slaves in exchange for Indian prisoners from the Pequot War. According to historical records, the first African slaves to arrive in America were those delivered by the British slave ship *Isabella* at the port of Philadelphia, 150 slaves arriving in 1684. However, the 1638 and 1684 dates may contradict the highly regarded story of 20 slaves being delivered to the Jamestown settlement in 1619, allegedly the first slaves to arrive in America, according to *The New York Times* 1619 Project.

So just what was the situation on the east cost of North America in 1619? The first attempted European settlement in the New World was the Roanoke Island colony, established in August 1585 by Englishman Sir Walter Raleigh. More people arrived in 1587 along with John White. He returned to England shortly thereafter to obtain supplies. His return was delayed until 1590. He found the fortified settlement unoccupied. It was abandoned. He returned to England, the colony lost.

The first successful permanent colony was that of Jamestown, founded in May 1607, in what is now Virginia. One hundred and one settlers, representing the Virginia Company, came from England. In 1610, more settlers came from Bermuda. In 1612, John Rolfe brought with him a new strain of tobacco. It became the cash crop for the Virginia Company. A representative assembly was called by Gov. George Yeardley on July 30, 1619.

Lastly, in July 1620, 100 Puritan Pilgrims from England landed at a place called Plymouth in what is now Cape Cod, Massachusetts in July 1620. It became the permanent settlement in what is now New England.

So, by the end of 1620, there were only two settlements in the New World.

John Rolfe was also the secretary for the Jamestown settlement. In his records he stated that, "In 1619, a ship arrived off the coast of Port Comfort and left some slaves." So just what is the story? There is no definitive history about this incident, but the actual story goes something like this …

The Portuguese slave ship *San Juan Bautista* landed on the Mexican coast, near the present city of Veracruz, on the Gulf of Mexico on August 30, 1619, with 147 slaves on board. English privateers attacked the ship and abducted 50 slaves and placed them on two ships, the *White Lion* and the *Treasurer*. Nothing is stated as to how many slaves were distributed on each ship. At least 20 were on the *White Lion*, according to the story.

The *White Lion*, captained by John Tape, then, supposedly, sailed around Florida and up the East Coast of North America to the seven-year-old Jamestown settlement. The captain was in need of provisions, and bartered the slaves for those supplies.

There are a few questions that arise concerning this short narrative. How did the captain of the *White Lion* know of the Jamestown settlement? How did he know its exact location? If he was in need of provisions, why did he not acquire them at the port in which he acquired the slaves?

Examining the geography and the possible route taken from the Mexican port to Jamestown, the following facts became very important:

1) From the port near Veracruz to a point just off the north coast of the Yucatan Peninsula is 665 nautical miles.

2) Proceeding from this point, the captain would have to pass through the Bahamas after traveling 660 nautical miles around the tip of Florida.

3) From this point, the captain would head north to the coast of Virginia, traveling another 650 nautical miles to Port Comfort.

This route is thus approximately 1,975 nautical miles. Knowing the average speed of a caravel was three knots (nautical miles per hour), then the trip to the colony, assuming constant speed, would have taken at least 27.5 days. Remember, he was low on provisions. Once off the northern coast of Yucatan, he was only 115 miles from Cuba and 550 miles from Jamaica, both islands inhabited by European settlers.

Just what is known about the conditions at Jamestown in 1619? How many settlers were there, and how were they earning a living? Were they harvesting tobacco at this time? Was it being shipped back to England? Did they need slaves? Were the 20 Africans accepted as indentured servants rather than as slaves? According to the story, the slaves had been given Christian names by Portuguese missionaries, but where and when? And the slaves were taken into servitude in the homes and plantations of Jamestown settlers.

It is known that the Virginia Company was dissolved by King James in 1624, and Jamestown became a royal colony. How many settlers were still there in 1624? What happened to the plantations and the 20 Africans? What did the *White Lion* do once it departed Jamestown? Did it have any slaves on board? Did it head back to the Caribbean, 650 miles away? Remember, this was more or less a British pirate ship.

These are the facts we know and this was the story celebrated for the 400th anniversary of the first black slaves on the American continent.

Bruce Gathy
Connecticut

Francisco earthquake of 1906. But the mother of all faults on the West Coast is the Cascadia Subduction Zone, which is about 80 miles off the coast of western North America. It runs roughly from Point Mendocino to Vancouver Island, about 700 miles. The last time this zone slipped, it sent a 600-mile-long tsunami toward Japan. This was in about 1700. The science is very good because the Japanese kept meticulous records of all big tsunamis. If it were to happen today, it's possible everything in California from Point Mendocino Island on up, west of Interstate 5, could very well be toast.

If the insane rule of Viceroy Gavin Newsom isn't a good enough reason to leave California, then the Cascadia Subduction Zone ought to be.

John Gulartie
California

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Scapegoats

CAREY

McVAY

BYNG

DREYFUS

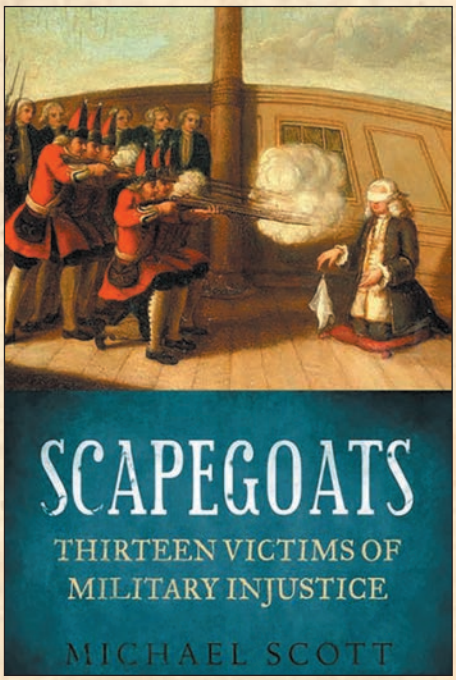
LONGSTREET

BEVAN

DALLAIRE

Thirteen Victims of Military Injustice

"At all costs avoid blame." Such is the creed of dictators and politicians, tycoons and company chairmen, media celebrities, and spin doctors the world over. But what about men at war, where the penalties for errors of judgment can be devastating? History is full of tales of those who have been wrongly castigated in the rush to find a culprit; only later, sometimes much later, when the real truth comes out, is the scapegoat exonerated. Exposed here are the real stories behind the myths that allow the reader to make a balanced judgment on history's fairness to the individual, including those of: Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, exiled and imprisoned on charges of treason in 1895; Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, blamed for the failure of Pickett's Charge in 1863; and Maj. Gen. Jackie Smyth, removed from the army after ordering the destruction of the Sittang Bridge in 1942; Lt. Gen. Roméo Dallaire, who was blamed by the UN for the Rwanda massacres of 1994. This superbly researched book by a former professional soldier uncovers what might be termed the most disgraceful miscarriages of military justice. Author Michael Scott was commissioned into the Scots Guards in 1960. After worldwide regimental service, he led the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards in the Falklands War and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He was subsequently a brigade commander in Northern Ireland and, as a major general, commanded the army in Scotland and was appointed governor of Edinburgh Castle in 1993. Hardback, 320 pages, #857, *$30* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge or see BarnesReview.com.



A list of those cases covered:

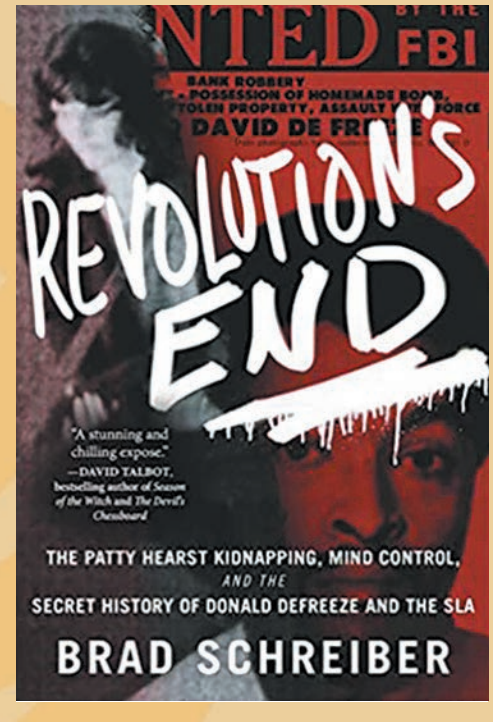
- Capt. Jahleel Brenton Carey: Scapegoat for the Death of the Prince Imperial, 1879
- Capt. Charles McVay: Scapegoated for the sinking of the USS *Indianapolis*, 1945
- Adm. John Byng: The scapegoat of Minorca, 1757
- Capt. Alfred Dreyfus: Passing military secrets, 1894
- Lt. Gen. James Longstreet: Gettysburg scapegoat, 1863
- Lance Cpl. Robert Jesse Short: Mutiny at Étaples, 1917
- Maj. Gen. Jackie Smyth: Disaster of the Sittang Bridge, 1942
- Lt. Gen. Sir Charles Warren: South African scapegoat, 1900
- Brig. Gen. George Taylor: The Battle of Maryang San, 1951
- Lt. Col. Charles Bevan: Scapegoat of the Peninsula, 1811
- Marquis Joseph Francois Dupleix: Nawab of the Carnatic, 1754
- Lt. Gen. David Elazar: Scapegoat of the Yom Kippur War, 1973
- Lt. Gen. Romeo Dallaire: Massacre in Rwanda, 1994

WHERE & WHY U.S. POLICE MILITARIZATION BEGAN . . .

REVOLUTION'S END

The Patty Hearst Kidnapping, Mind Control and the Secret History of Donald DeFreeze and the SLA

Forty years after the Patty Hearst "trial of the century," the true story of the events, including the beginning of police militarization in America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"A stunning and chilling expose."
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THE PATTY HEARST KIDNAPPING, MIND CONTROL, AND THE SECRET HISTORY OF DONALD DEFREEZE AND THE SLA
BRAD SCHREIBER

REVOLUTION'S END fully explains the most famous kidnapping in U.S. history, detailing Patty Hearst's relationship with Donald DeFreeze, known as Cinque, head of the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA). Not only did the heiress have a physical relationship with DeFreeze while he was imprisoned; she didn't know he was an informant and a victim of prison behavior modification.

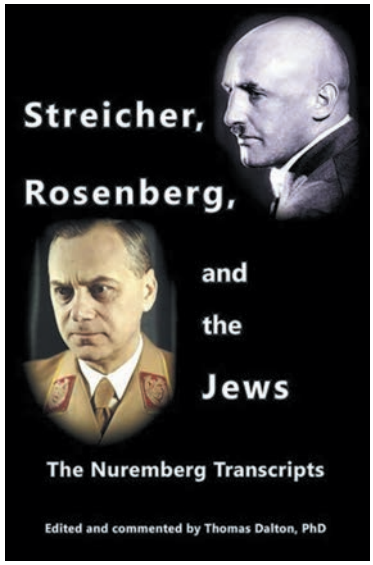
Neither Hearst nor the white radicals who followed DeFreeze realized that he was molded by a CIA officer and allowed to escape, thanks to collusion with the California Department of Corrections. DeFreeze's secret mission: infiltrate and discredit Bay Area anti-war radicals and the Black Panther Party, the nexus of activism in the 1970s. When the murder of the first black Oakland schools superintendent failed to create an insurrection, DeFreeze was alienated from his controllers and decided to become a revolutionary, since he knew his life was now in jeopardy.

REVOLUTION'S END finally elucidates the complex relationship of Hearst and DeFreeze and proves that one of the largest shootouts in U.S. history, which killed six members of the SLA in South Central Los Angeles, ended when the LAPD set fire to the house and incinerated those six radicals on live television, nationwide, as a warning to radical American Marxists and leftist revolutionaries. Hardback, 260 pages, #871, **$25** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

Streicher, Rosenberg and the Jews

The Nuremberg Transcripts by Thomas Dalton, Ph.D.

THE HOLOCAUST was certainly one of the most consequential events of the past 100 years. But the truth of that event is far different than commonly portrayed. Since the mid-1970s, it has come under sustained attack by a group of individuals known as Holocaust Revisionists—to the point where, today, the story lies in ruins. Virtually every aspect of the standard account, we now realize, has serious and irreconcilable flaws. As a result, the actual Jewish death toll is far below the claimed figure of 6 million—likely in the range of half a million—and not from poison gas.



And yet, despite this intense and highly successful Revisionist work, the mainstream version continues to dominate in the Western world. To fully understand this striking situation, we need to go back to the beginnings, to the origins of the conventional holocaust story. And this takes us to Nuremberg.

Immediately after World War II, the Allies initiated an extensive series of war-crimes trials against the Nazi hierarchy. The most famous of these occurred at Nuremberg, and the single most important trial was known as the International Military Tribunal or IMT. Running for roughly one year, it tried 24 leading Nazis, including such major figures as Hermann Göring and Martin Bormann. But the most interesting men on trial were two with a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The case against them, and their personal testimony, examined for the first time nearly all major aspects of the Holocaust story: the "extermination" thesis, the gas chambers, the gas vans, the alleged mass shootings in the East, and the iconic "6 million figure."

The truth of the holocaust has been badly distorted for decades by the powers that be. Here we have the rare opportunity to hear firsthand from two prominent figures in Nazi Germany. Their voices, and their verbatim transcripts from the IMT, lend some much-needed clarity to the situation.

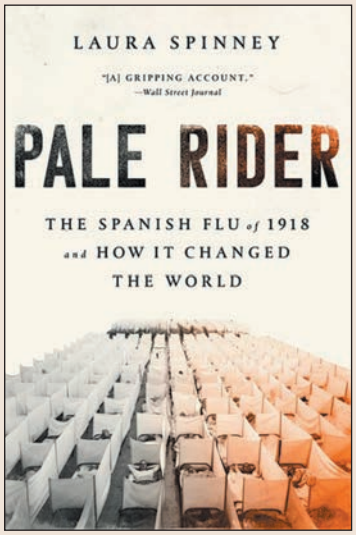
Includes chapters on: Justice at Nuremberg, The Nazi Persecution of the Jews, The Case Against Rosenberg, Testimony of Rudolf Höss, The Case Against Streicher, Streicher's Defense, Rosenberg's Defense, Closing Statements, Verdicts, Sentences and Executions, Epilogue on Eternal Justice, The 25-Point Program of the NSDAP, The Jewish Question in Education, Adolf Hitler's Last Will and Testament and more. Softcover, 330 pages, indexed, #872, $22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

Pale Rider

The Spanish Flu of 1918 and How it Changed the World

In 1918, the Italian-Americans of New York, the Yupik of Alaska and the Persians of Mashed had almost nothing in common except for a virus—one that triggered the worst pandemic of modern times and had a decisive effect on the history of the 20th century. . . .

With a death toll of between 50 and 100 million people and a global reach, the Spanish flu of 1918–1920 was the worst human disaster, not only of the 20th century but possibly in all of recorded history. And yet, in our popular conception, it exists largely as a footnote to World War I. Why did this virus not kill the elderly or the young, but instead seemed to target the healthiest segment of the population—18-to-50-year-olds? What did we learn about pandemics? What happened to the millions of children who were left as orphans? Are there lessons for today in that global experience?



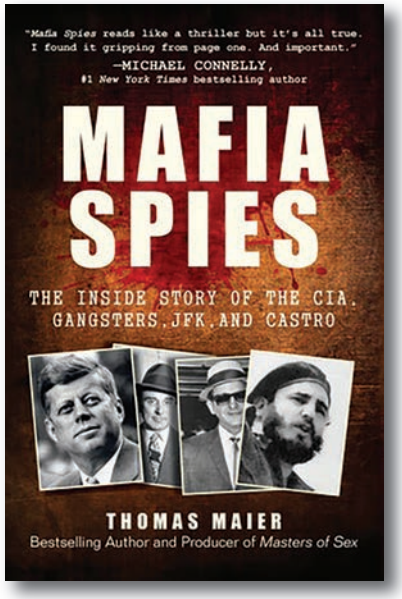
In ***Pale Rider: The Spanish Flu of 1918 and How it Changed the World,*** Laura Spinney recounts the story of an overlooked pandemic, tracing it from Alaska to Brazil, from Persia to Spain, and from South Africa to Russia. Telling the story from the point of view of those who lived through it, she shows how the pandemic was shaped by the interaction of a virus and the humans it encountered—and how this devastating natural experiment put both the ingenuity and the vulnerability of humans to the test. It affected the ultra-rich and the poorest of the poor, from the tip of South America to the frigid tundra of Siberia—seemingly no continent, no nation, no state, no region, no culture, no race, no square inch of the globe remained unaffected.

Drawing on the latest research in history, virology, epidemiology, psychology and economics, Spinney narrates a catastrophe that changed humanity for decades to come, and continues to make itself felt today. In the process, she demonstrates that the Spanish flu was as significant—if not more so—as two world wars in shaping the modern world; in disrupting, and often permanently altering, global politics, race relations, family structures, medicine, religion and the arts.

Pale Rider (softcover, 352 pages, #864, ***$20*** plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from THE BARNES REVIEW (TBR), P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

MAFIA SPIES

The Inside Story of the CIA, Gangsters, JFK & Castro


"Mafia Spies reads like a thriller but it's all true. I found it gripping from page one. And important."
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#1 New York Times bestselling author
MAFIA SPIES
THE INSIDE STORY OF THE CIA, GANGSTERS, JFK, AND CASTRO
THOMAS MAIER
Bestselling Author and Producer of Masters of Sex

From bestselling author Thomas Maier comes a true story of espionage and mobsters, based on the infamous "JFK files." From Vegas to Miami to Havana, *Mafia Spies* exposes the shocking connections between the CIA, the mob and Sinatra's Rat Pack—with new revelations and details. *Mafia Spies* is the definitive account of America's most remarkable espionage plots ever—with CIA agents, mob hitmen, blackmail, presidential indiscretion and James Bond-like killing devices together in a top-secret mystery full of surprise twists and deadly intrigue.

In the early 1960s, two top gangsters—Johnny Roselli and Sam Giancana—were hired by the CIA to kill Cuba's communist leader Fidel Castro, only to wind up murdered themselves amidst congressional hearings and a national debate about the John F. Kennedy assassination.

Mafia Spies revolves around the outlaw friendship of these two mob buddies and their fascinating world of CIA spies, fellow Mafioso in Chicago, Cuban exile commandos in Miami, beautiful Hollywood starlets, famous entertainers like Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Peter Lawford and Sammy Davis Jr. in Las Vegas, Castro's own spies in Havana and his double agents hidden in Florida, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's FBI snooping, and the John Kennedy administration's "Get Castro" obsession in Washington, D.C.

Thomas Maier is among the first to take full advantage of the 2017-2018 release by the National Archives of the long-suppressed JFK files, many of which deal with the CIA's top-secret anti-Castro operation in Florida and Cuba. With new investigative findings, *Mafia Spies* is a spy exposé, murder mystery and shocking true story that recounts America's foray into the foreign assassination business—a tale with profound impact for today's Trump era. Who killed Roselli and Giancana—and why wasn't Castro assassinated despite the CIA's many clandestine efforts? Find out in this real-life spy thriller that helps explain how the CIA and the Mob worked together to knock out "unwanted" national leaders and give U.S. intelligence "culpable deniability" for these brutal murders.

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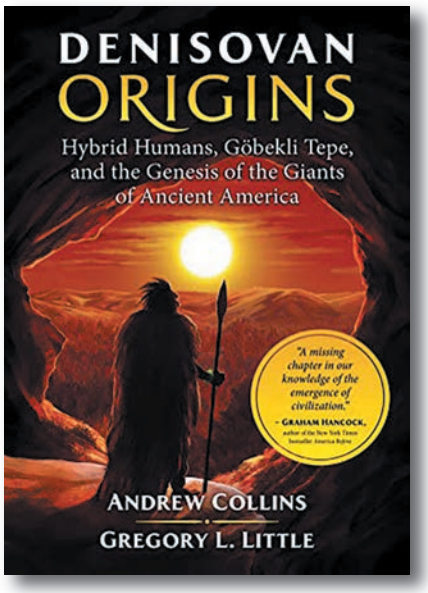
DENISOVAN ORIGINS

HYBRID HUMANS, GÖBEKLI TEPE & THE GENESIS OF THE GIANTS OF ANCIENT AMERICA

Andrew Collins and Gregory L. Little reveal the profound influence of the Denisovans—a genetically *Homo sapiens*/Neanderthal hybrid, whose bones were discovered in Siberia—and their hybrid descendants upon the flowering of human civilization around the world. The authors trace the migrations of the sophisticated Denisovans and their interbreeding with other hominid populations over 40,000 years ago.


DENISOVAN
ORIGINS
Hybrid Humans, Göbekli Tepe, and the Genesis of the Giants of Ancient America
"A missing chapter in our knowledge of the emergence of civilization."
- GRAHAM HANCOCK,
ANDREW COLLINS
GREGORY L. LITTLE

Ice-age cave artists, the builders at Göbekli Tepe and the mound-builders of North America all share a common ancestry in the Solutreans, who, the authors say, were themselves hybrids of immense sophistication. They dominated southwest Europe before reaching North America 20,000 years ago. Yet, even before the Solutreans, the American continent was home to a powerful population of unusually tall men and women remembered in Native American legend as the Thunder People. New research shows they were hybrid descendants of an extinct human group known as the Denisovans, whose existence has now been confirmed from fossil remains and the latest DNA evidence.

Tracing the migrations of the Denisovans and their interbreeding with Neanderthals and early human populations in Asia, Europe, Australia and the Americas, Collins and Little explore how the new mental capabilities of the Denisovan-Neanderthal and Denisovan-*Homo sapiens* hybrids greatly accelerated the flowering of human civilization over 40,000 years ago. They show how the Denisovans displayed technological advances, including precision stone tools and intricate jewelry, tailored clothing, celestially aligned architecture and horse domestication. Examining evidence from ancient America, the authors reveal how Denisovan hybrids became the elite of the Adena mound-building culture, explaining the giant skeletons found in Native American burial mounds. The authors also explore how the descendants of the Denisovans were the creators of the cosmological death journey and viewed the Milky Way as the Path of Souls.

Revealing the impact of the Denisovans upon every part of the world, the authors show that, without early man's hybridization with Denisovans, Neanderthals and other yet-to-be-discovered hominid populations, the modern world as we know it would not exist. Softcover, 438 pages, #877, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com.